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STRETFORD VILLAGE, 1863.
From the Cross, looking North.

11. 11. 11.

12. 12. 12.

13. 13. 13.

A HISTORY
OF THE
Ancient Chapel of Stretford

IN MANCHESTER PARISH.

INCLUDING
SKETCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP OF STRETFORD.

TOGETHER WITH
Notices of Local Families and Persons.

BY
H. T. CROFTON.

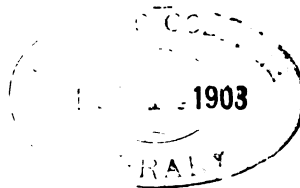
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME III.

CHAP.	PAGE
<p>I.—PLACES: Higson's Description, 1860; The Mill; The Cock Inn; The Village; The Cross; The Stocks; Inns; Coaching Days; The Mails; Fishing; Bathing; Sports; Boggarts; Bull and Bear Baiting; The Wakes; Town Hall; Industries; Pork; Pigs; Prizefighting; Paperworks; Weaving; Customs; Views; Schools; Trafford Old Hall; Trafford Park; Great Stone; St. Bride's; St. Anne's; Nonconformist Chapels; Methodism; Wesleyan Church; Congregationalists; The Cemetery; Botanical Gardens; Deaf and Dumb Schools; St. Thomas' Chapel; Blind Asylum; Pomona Gardens; Railways; Edge House; Gamershaw House; Butterhouse; Crowfield Yate; Owen's Croft; Throstle Nest; Longford; Longford Hall; Northumberland Arms; Hullard Hall; Clapper Hill; Cricket Ground</p>	1-89
<p>II.—The Trafford Crest, Arms, and Mottoes</p>	90-94
<p>III.—The Traffords: their history and succession; Part I., History of the Pedigree; Part II., View of the Trafford Succession; Part III., The Trafford Family</p>	95-151
<p>IV.—Persons of Note: Sir Thos. Baker; John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A.; Sir Thos. Bazley; Superintendent Bent; Alderman James Craven; John Galloway; John Holker; Chas. Hilditch Rickards; John Rylands; Reuben Spencer; Thos. Walker, sen and jun.; Chas. Jas. Stanley Walker; Henry Whitworth</p>	152-175
<p>V.—Miscellaneous History</p>	176-225
<p>VI.—Appendix of Deeds</p>	226-228
<p>General Index</p>	287-334

ILLUSTRATIONS.

NO.	FACING PAGE
✓ 1.—Frontispiece: Stretford Village, 1863, from the Cross looking North	1
✓ 2, 3.—Chester Road from the Cross looking North; Old Cot- tages opposite the Great Stone	2
✓ 4, 5.—Great Stone Cottages; "Old Cock" Hotel	3
✓ 6, 7.—Bannister's Old House; Cottage in Toad Lane	4
✓ 8, 9.—"Trafford Arms;" The Old Cock Inn	6
✓ 10, 11.—"Cobb Hall;" The Angel Inn	9
✓ 12, 13.—Pinfold, King Street, two views	10
✓ 14.—Postmaster Henry Moore	11
✓ 15, 16.—Cottages, Derbyshire Lane; The Cross, Chester Road ...	14
✓ 17, 18.—Gorse Hill; Edge Lane from Railway Bridge	15
✓ 19, 20.—Th' Fowt, Higgin Lane; Old Cottages, Barton Road ...	24
✓ 21, 22.—Old Trafford Hall, East Wing; West Wing ... Betw.	36-37
✓ 23-26.—Great Stone or Plague Stone, four views	44
✓ 27, 28.—Bow Stones, Lyme; Picking Rods, Ludworth	46
✓ 29.—Sandbach Crosses	48
30, 31.—Old Wheat Sheaf Inn; Dog and Partridge or Crowfieldyate	75
✓ 32.—Sir Edmond Trafford (the fifth). <i>Note, iv. is an error.</i> ...	129
✓ 33.—Sir Cecil Trafford and Dame Penelope Trafford	135
✓ 34.—Edmond or Humphrey, son of Sir Cecil Trafford	142
✓ 35.—Sir Thos. Joseph de Trafford, Bart.	148
✓ 36.—Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart.	149
✓ 37.—Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford, Bart.	150
✓ 38.—Superintendent James Bent	155
✓ 39.—John Rylands, Esq.	166

A HISTORY

OF THE

7 Ancient Chapel of Stretford.

VOL. III.—CHAPTER I.

PLACES.

SAMUEL Curwen, an American refugee in England from 1775 to 1784, in his *Journal* (published at New York, 1842, 8vo) says of Manchester, what was then probably even truer of Stretford, namely, "The disposition and manners of this people, as given by themselves, are inhospitable and boorish. I have seen nothing to contradict this assertion, though my slender acquaintance will not justify me in giving that character. . . . The dress of the people here savours not much of the London mode in general; the people are remarkable for coarseness of feature, and the language is unintelligible." (Earwaker in *Manchester Courier Local Gleanings*, November, 1876, vol. i. p. 259.)

HIGSON'S DESCRIPTION, 1860.

JOHN Higson, of Droylsden, the historian of Gorton, &c., for the *Ashton* [-under-Lyne] *Reporter*, wrote in June, 1860, an article headed "Stretford as we found it and heard of it," in which he mentions a society of "Amphibiotic Ablutionists," founded in 1812 by John Higgins, who was afflicted with twitching of the nerves, and was advised by Dr. Bardsley to try cold bathing, which he did in the canal near Hulme Hall, and in the Cheshire Waters at Barlow Platt Hole, near Crossford Bridge, Stretford.

Once a week he used to bathe there in the Mersey. Mr. Steel, Mr. Richards, and Mr. John Owen ("Old Mortality") were the other members of the society.

Mr. Higson describes his journey with these Ablutionists from Hulme to Stretford along Stretford Road, "past Clapper Hill on the left, an old farmhouse occupied some years before by 'Gingerbread Murray,' who kept a confectioner's shop in Withy Grove, Manchester, and on the right 'Orrish Meres,' a house occupied by a son of the once renowned Joseph Nadin, deputy constable of Manchester. Down an occupation lane on the opposite side is Hullard, Hullart, or Owlet Hall, formerly an ancient thatched building, but burnt down about 1790, and re-built of brick.

Near Trafford Bar is the site of the great Art Treasures Exhibition, now covered by a fine braird [sprout, sprouting] of wheat. A house on the right was for a week the domicile of the late Duke of Devonshire, who was very infirm, and occupied this residence in order to be near the Exhibition. On the opposite side is the Moat House, so called from its indicating the site of the moat which once encircled Old Trafford Hall. The present Old Hall is an old half-timbered edifice clustered round and disfigured by additions of more recent times. An interesting notice of the Great Barne appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* some nine or ten years ago (*circa* 1850).

A local fair is [was] held at Stretford on 10th November.

On the right [at Throstle Nest, Old Trafford] is a curious modern erection in the framework style, the residence of the late Alderman Goadsby [and afterwards occupied by the late Mr. Charles Lister, Registrar of the Manchester County Court]. Opposite is the Asylum for the Blind and School for the Deaf and Dumb, an elegant structure, with a chapel in the centre, built in 1836-7, at a cost of £15,000. A very considerable addition has just been completed, rather loftier in height. Adjoining are the Manchester Botanical Gardens, opened in June, 1831, and covering about 16 acres. Just opposite is the entrance arch and side lodges of the new approach to Trafford Park.



A. Reston

CHESTER ROAD FROM THE CROSS, LOOKING NORTH.



A. Reston

OLD COTTAGES, OPPOSITE THE GREAT STONE.



GREAT STONE COTTAGES.



"OLD COCK" HOTEL.

A few yards further, on November 15, 1803, between eight and nine in the evening, Thomas Aldred, a well-to-do farmer of Urmston, was waylaid and shot. Two slugs, one apparently part of a silver spoon, passed through his heart.

Anon we come [on the right] to the Dog and Partridge. On Sunday evening, January 17, 1790, five ruffians, with blackened faces and well armed, broke open the door with a stone and ransacked the place. For this James Macnamara, *alias* Mahon, was hung and gibbeted on Kersal Moor on September 11. A ballad was composed, part of which was:—

The landlady to the handkerchief swore
Which round about his neck he wore,
And because her silk ran short indeed
She finished the other out with white thread.

Presently we drop on half-a-dozen cottages, all thatched, and on the right. Opposite is the house and steading of the Great Stone Farm,¹ and close by on the footpath is the Plague Stone.

Another curiosity is pointed out by the roadside, a number of cottages removed to widen the road and re-erected with the strictest fidelity.

Passing forward we notice a holly and a hawthorn skilfully clipped, the former to represent a table, and the latter a stand with a tall Turkish fez on it.

Stretford Public Hall and Temperance Room claims attention, a neat and useful brick erection, consisting of a large lecture hall and a few class-rooms.

Stretford still exhibits many ancient timber and plaster dwell-

¹ A note on p. 28 of Clarke's *MS.* volume tells us on the authority of the Rev. R. Elsdale that pew No. 10. in the old chapel at Stretford belonged to the estate at the Great Stone, which in 1718 belonged to John Shawcross, but afterwards became part of the property of Mr. Thomas Joseph de Trafford. This was not improbably only a leasehold ownership, the lease being for a certain number of lives, and 21 years after the death of the last survivor. On June 5, 1757, Alice, daughter of James Renshaw, Inn-holder, of the Great Stone, and Mary his wife, was baptised at Stretford. See also *ante* vol. ii. p. 19.

4 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

ings, most of which are not parallel with the road.¹ There are several old roadside inns. The Bishop Blaize, and on the opposite side an ancient building standing upon crooks, containing many small rooms very low overhead. It is in course of demolition.² The old oaken chimney tree is moulded and fluted in the ancient style. For several generations a family named Banister has resided here, and one of them is now rebuilding it.

In December, 1782, Amos Banister was crushed to death while repairing a waggon, and the wheelwrighting is still carried on by the family.

At the corner of Urmston Lane, turned upside down, lies [lay] the socket or basement stone of a cross moulded at the angles, and still designated "The Cross," and formerly a market was held about it every Sunday morning, which conferred upon the village the unique title of "Stretford-upon-Hell."³

Within memory fleshmeat was hawked on a Sunday morning in Manchester, carried in baskets and weighed with steelyards or trones.

The township possessed a small chapel at an early period, probably erected by the Traffords, doubtless half-timbered. It fell [was taken] down in 1718, and was rebuilt of brick, an ordinary edifice with round-headed windows. Their site was the circumscribed graveyard which adjoins the highway. The oldest memorials are the stone covering the Bents (1680-3), and that of the Siddalls a year later.⁴ On a rickety shaft is a dreamy old sundial inscribed with "J. L. Manchester 1699," giving the initials and residence of the maker, and date of erection. The tiny area seems disproportionate to the largest township in the parish of Manchester. Many families interred at the Collegiate Church.

¹ Compare the view of Stretford about 1863, which serves as a frontispiece to this volume.

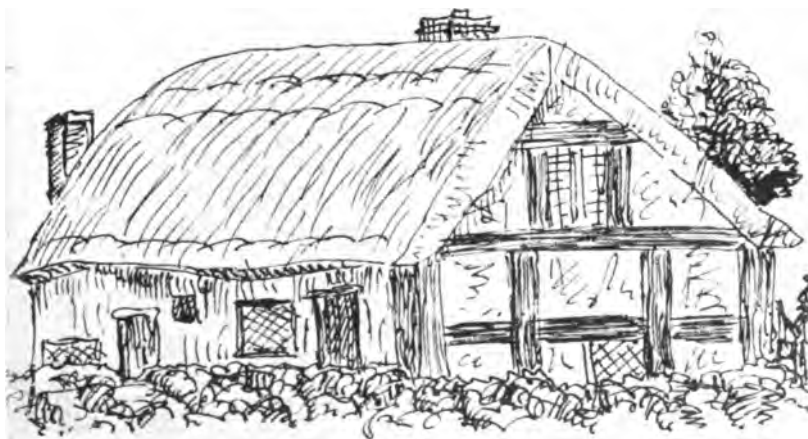
² A copy of Mr. Owen's sketch of it will be found amongst the illustrations to this volume.

³ See *ante* vol. ii. pp. 19-23.

⁴ See *ante* vol. i. pp. 112, 119.



Bannister's Old House, Stretford. 1860
 From a drawing by John Owen.



Cottage in Toad Lane, having a day floor in the upper room
 From a drawing by John Owen.

Stretford participates in Hinde's Charity for clothing and instructing poor boys and girls of Manchester and Salford, arising from the estate on which the New Bailey [Prison] has been erected.

The chapel at the Blind Asylum has been consecrated, and is open to the public. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have also places of worship.

At length we come to Crosford Bridge. The prospect around is rural like. Before us lay a rich meadow beautifully relieved here and there with the pale primrose. In the distance were orchards teeming with fruit trees shrouded in blossom, and then the melody poured forth by throstles and blackbirds and larks, intermingled with the vampings of the cuckoo. Occasionally on summer evenings the sedge-warbler here maintains its character of mock nightingale.

Arrived at Barlow Platt Hole, on the ozier-planted banks of the Mersey Waters [between Crosford Bridge and Barfoot Canal Bridge], the bathing began. The temperature of the water was 60 and the air 50 degrees. During 27 years on Christmas Days on only four occasions was the air warmer than the water. The air was highest (50°) in 1843, and lowest (16°) in 1846. The water was highest (49°) in 1843, and lowest (32°) in 1848.

Thus ends Mr. Higson's summary description.

THE MILL.

ONE of the earliest institutions at Stretford of which we have any record is the Mill. It was a water-mill, not a windmill, and was on the river bank near Crosford Bridge. It is first referred to in the Exchequer Lay Subsidy Roll of 1332, where for Stretford in the Wapentake of Salfordshire, Johannes Molendinarius, that is John the Miller, was assessed at five shillings (see the chapter on Miscellaneous History, *post*). In 1373 Sir Henry de Trafford, by two deeds which will be found in the Appendix (Nos. 14 and 15), settled his estates in Trafford and Stretford, and "my mill of Stretford" is mentioned as one of his possessions.

6 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

On the east side of the road, near the bridge, the fields were known as Mill Door or Mill Doors, and these are frequently mentioned in the Manor Court Records (see Index to vol. 2), as well as a Mill Field, a Mill Hey, a Miller Hey, and the Mill Lane. Possibly the term Mill Doors was derived from the gates of the mill-stream which controlled the water passing down to the mill. Mr. Bailey, in "Old Stretford," mentions that there are slight traces thereabouts of a watercourse through the fields, commencing at an angle of the river, and apparently crossing the road near the bridge. He also states that Mr. John Owen ('Old Mortality') remembered a heap of stones against the river bank, including two large portions of a millstone containing parts of the shaft aperture and the edge, and these Mr. Owen ascertained had been removed by Septimus Lambert, a Stretford publican, who formerly held the field, from some cottages in Stretford, which had been pulled down many years before, and which were believed to have been two or three centuries old. The stones had formed part of the foundations of the cottages.

Mr. Bailey also states that about 1866 there was half of a millstone serving as a seat in front of some old cottages, which were pulled down before 1878, and which stood nearly opposite Chapel Lane.

THE COCK INN.

THIS is, next to the Church, one of the oldest and best known of the Stretford landmarks. During the last few years it has been entirely rebuilt, but its former appearance is shown in some of the illustrations to this history. It perhaps took its name from the old pastime of cock-fighting. It is named in the Manor Court Records in 1709, and in the Churchwardens' Accounts in 1748. A considerable list of its tenants could be compiled from the entries in the Manor Court books and other records quoted in this history. In 1745, when the rebels came to Stretford, the Cock was kept by George Baker's grandmother. In June, 1755, it was kept by Benjamin Pownall (*Manchester Mer-*



TRAFFORD ARMS, CHESTER ROAD

A. Reston.



THE OLD COCK INN, CHESTER ROAD.

A. Reston.

cury), and on May 30, 1769, the same newspaper announced that Edward Walton had removed from the Cock Inn at Stretford to the Whyte Lyon at Darliston Bridge, near Stone.

THE VILLAGE.

THE general appearance of the main road through the village looking northwards from The Trafford Arms, near The Cross, about the year, 1863, is shown in the view which serves as frontispiece to this volume. In the distance, on the right, is the spire of St. Anne's (R.C.) Church, then in course of erection, and surrounded by scaffolding, which makes it resemble a tower, and has puzzled many who have seen the picture from which the illustration was made. On the left is the sign of "The Bishop Blaize."

In Adams's *Weekly Courant* for Tuesday, July 19, 1774, it is stated that "a few days ago [July 7], in pulling down an old house in Stretford, and digging for a foundation, there was found a pot containing 400 pieces of Saxon silver coin, now in the possession of Edmund Bradshaw." Mr. John Owen, many years before 1891, made some enquiries about it, and says that the house which succeeded the old one where the coins were found was pointed out to him, and he ascertained that Edmund Bradshaw, of Stretford, yeoman, was interred in the old burial ground at Stretford, May 30, 1788, aged 79 years (*Manchester City News*, N. & Q. No. 6047).

The house stood a little below the old Chapel, and nearly fronting the end of Toad Lane, so "old Mr. Bannister of Peel House" informed Mr. Clarke, to whom Mr. William Brundritt, one of the churchwardens in 1856, presented one of the coins (Clarke *MS.*, p. 176).

In 1855 four cottages which stood as it were in the middle of the street opposite the Old Cock Inn were taken down (Clarke *MS.*, p. 186).

THE CROSS.

MR. OWEN ("Old Mortality"), on March 29, 1862, stated in a local newspaper that it was then more than 40 years since the old Cross was taken down and removed. It stood a few yards

to the right of the Trafford Arms, on a piece of ground that was then [1862] still vacant. Judging, he said, from the situation of the older houses around, it must once have been in the centre of a tolerably large open space representing, no doubt, according to Mr. Owen, the old village green. The pedestal of the Cross was ascended by a square flight of stone steps, surmounted by a large block also square with the angles and bevelled, into which was inserted the shaft of the Cross some eight feet in length, but the upper part or arms were gone. The square block or plinth of the Cross was taken to the other side of the Trafford Arms at the corner of Urmston Lane, where it was turned wrong side up, as a horsing block, as well as to protect the angle of the building.

This old relic of the piety of our forefathers was used by the Ranters and teetotal lecturers who mounted the stone as a rostrum, until it was removed and placed in the church-yard as mentioned in volume I. p. 18.

THE STOCKS.

WITHIN a few feet of the Cross stood the Stocks, the uprights being of stone, grooved. They were removed about 1825. Mr. Bailey (*Old Stretford*, p. 6) records that tradition has been unkind enough to tell us that "Owd Tommy Hales" was the last person who occupied them, for being drunk and disorderly one Sunday morning.

There used to be a smithy at the corner of Edge Lane.

INNS.¹

THE first temperance meeting was held at Mrs. Chorlton's house, which was originally built for a public-house, but the Justices refused to grant a license for it.

The Horse Shoe Inn used to be reputed as the oldest inn. It was a gabled house which projected into the street, and was protected by big stones at the corners. It stood at the corner of Taylor Square, and when it was pulled down the Trafford Arms

¹ The Cock Inn is described *ante* p. 6.



"COBB HALL," IN STEVENS' FARMYARD.
BETWEEN CHESTER ROAD AND HIGGIN LANE.

A. Reston.



THE ANGEL INN, CHESTER ROAD.

A. Reston.

Inn was built on the opposite side of the road on the site of the former pinfold. Subsequently the Trafford Arms Inn was pulled down and shops were built in its place. In 1841 Thomas Brundritt was the tenant of the Trafford Arms, in 1850 Septimus Lambert, and in 1858 Mrs. Clayton occupied it. Mr. Clarke (*MS.* p. 120) states that in 1777 the Trafford Arms was called The Bull's Head.

The Talbot Inn was built in 1863, and occupies the site of a very old inn that was called The Bishop Blaize, and within the memory of persons living in 1878 his three-quarter length portrait in lawn swung over the tavern door. It was partly thatched and partly slated, had two gables, and a recess fronting the main road, and the stables were on the northerly side.

Kent was the landlord of this inn when its license was taken away on account of his permitting bull-baiting and general rowdiness. Edward Taylor then took it and regained the license, after which Kent was reinstated. George Stevens was the last tenant before its demolition in 1863. From the windows of its projecting ends the churchwardens were watched when going their rounds during church service time on Sunday mornings, and the customers retired to the stables to leave the coast clear for those important officials at the right time!

The Angel Inn, which stood opposite the old chapel, was at one time kept by Lomax, who was followed by Ackers, Watson, Septimus Lambert, George Stevens, and Mr. Mann. At the back there was the largest bowling green in the village, and even Sunday School tea parties were held on the Angel's green.

The *Manchester Mercury*, on August 7, 1810, advertised for sale at the house of Thomas Raingill, called The Angel, the premises in Stretford called Mosses, consisting of The Angel Inn and 27 closes of land, containing 27a. 3r. 17p. of seven yards to the pole; held under lease from John Trafford, Esq., to the late Henry Bate, of Higher Walton, co. Chester, gent., deceased, for three lives, aged 33, 30, and 56, subject to £12 19s. 0d. rent.

The Robin Hood Inn is the modern name for the old Waggon and Horses, and stood on the west side of Butt Lane, which leads from King Street or Urmston Lane towards Derbyshire Lane. Perhaps the lane took its name from the ancient practice of archery in that part of Stretford. The name, Butt Lane, occurs in the register in 1716. The lane is the northerly continuation of Higgin Lane, which is believed to be a name of considerable antiquity, and is found in the Manchester Collegiate Church Registers under the date of April 4, 1623, when Ellen, wife of William Mosse, of y^e Higin Lane in Stretford was buried at Manchester.

COACHING DAYS.

IN Edge Lane, when the railway was made in 1848, two very old cottages on the north side, opposite Peel House, were pulled down.

In Isaac Slater's *Manchester and Country Directory* for 1845, before the railway was made through Stretford, the means of communication with Stretford are stated thus on page 190 :—

Coaches and Omnibuses :—To and from Manchester, Chester, Northwich, and Warrington, pass through S. daily (Sunday excepted), calling at The Angel :—

To Manchester, omnibuses from the Angel every hour from eight in the morning until nine at night, and to Altringham omnibuses (from Manchester) call at the Angel several times a day.

Carriers :—To Manchester, George Royle and John Lowe, from their houses, Flixton ; and John Barlow from his house, Davyhulme—every Saturday.

Conveyance by Water :—The Duke of Bridgewater's Packet Boats pass through Stretford to Altringham, Lymm, Preston Brook, and Runcorn every morning at nine; and to Manchester every afternoon about five;¹ extra Packets daily, the time regulated by the tide.

¹ In 1804 the fares by packet boat from Duke's Quay, Manchester, to Stretford were 1s. for front room, and 6d. for back room, starting at 8 a.m. (Aston's *Manchester Guide*, 1804, p. 283).



PINFOLD, KING STREET.





POSTMASTER MOORE.

THE MAILS.

THE Directory above also tells us that Stretford Post Office was, in 1845, kept by James Moore, and letters from all parts arrived (from Manchester) every morning at half-past eight, and were despatched every afternoon at five. From Stretford letters were despatched to Flixton (receiving office at Thomas Harper's) by footpost daily.

Mr. Henry Moore, son and successor of Mr. James Moore, died March 15, 1900, aged 84, at Rose Bank, Chester Road, Stretford, and he remembered the time when the Stretford Post-bag had no more than six letters in it. His portrait is given in this volume. He used to tell how until June, 1835, the mails were made up and received on alternate days. The mail coach which plied between Manchester and Knutsford carried the letters for Liverpool as well as for the South of England. The guard was armed with a loaded blunderbuss, a pair of pistols, and a cutlass, lying on a ledge in front of him ready for use, and warning of the approach of the mail was given by horn. The mails for Liverpool and the South went to Knutsford at nine o'clock at night. The mail bags for Manchester were made up overnight ready for the coach which passed at five o'clock in the morning, and on many a dark, snowy, slushy morning did the Postmaster sally forth with the bags from his father's house, which lay away from the high road, down Moore Street, in fear and trembling lest he should have overslept himself, and so have missed the coach and be forced to tramp with the mail to Manchester, but to his credit be it said that such a misadventure never actually occurred. The first delivery of letters was at first only made along the main street every other day. At a later date a delivery was made on foot as far towards Manchester as Seymour Grove, and so to Chorlton-cum-Hardy onwards as far towards Didsbury as Barlow Hall, and thence across the river by "Jackson's boat" into Cheshire to Sale Moor, crossing the main road at Pillocan Brook to Ashton-on-Mersey, and so to Carrington Chapel and the edge of Partington, crossing the Mersey

again by a ferry near Carrington Hall, passing onwards through Flixton to "Irlam boat," and round by Bent Lanes, Dimplington between, Barton and Lostock, Davyhulme, and through Urmston back to Stretford, making a round computed at 18 to 23 miles.

This however did not exhaust the Postmaster's energy, for he and his father, James Moore, were the only plumbers and glaziers in the wide district between Manchester and Altrincham from north to south, and between "Irlam boat" and Didsbury from west to east, and it was no unusual thing to see the postman pass with his glass-rack on his back as well as the post bag.

In times of flood he had to make his way as best he could along the embankments of the river, which he reached from the nearest high ground, and, being an expert swimmer, has on occasion saved himself a three-mile round by stripping and making his way, wading and swimming, to some point on the other side, where he could "don" his clothes and resume his journey.

FISHING.

DURING these floods the submerged meadows and all the ditches and ponds were "snewin' [swarming] wi' eels," which were caught in long ozier baskets with an inner "kick" in them, made of laths armed with sharp iron points. The eels could wriggle into the trap so formed, through the aperture, past the points as into a lobster pot, but could not return. In 1788 Flixton was so renowned for its eel pies that Dr. Henry Clarke in his *School Candidates* referred to it as *Pât-anguille*, that is, Eel pie.

These flood times were festivals for the inhabitants. According to Proctor's *Manchester Streets*, p. 5, an eel was chased in the Irwell near Victoria Station in 1825; but besides eels the Mersey contained "a kind of chub," and "old Massey" used to say that he had caught salmon in it also. Both salmon and trout were remembered by the late Mr. John Hancock of Stretford as having been caught in the river. About 1820 a salmon was caught near Northenden. In those days the Mersey was often spoken of as

the Cheshire Water, and the pools in the river used to be netted for fish. The Mersey fishery was one of the Trafford possessions which was named in deeds dated 1373 (see Appendix, No. 14 and 15), and a much later endorsement on one of them names the fishing in Stretford Pool. In May, 1711, Mr. Peter Bent was fined by the Stretford Manor Court for setting fishnetts and powlering in the Househill Pool, which was a deep pool or "lum" in the river near the boundary between Stretford and Urmston, and Mr. Bent had been beating the water with poles to drive the fish into the nets which he had set. This was an invasion of the rights of the Lord of the Manor, who had an ancient grant of exclusive sporting rights.

"Sylvia," who wrote to the *Stockport Advertiser* N. & Q. in 1881, p. 116, said "my father, who was born in 1810, told me he had seen salmon caught in the Mersey at Lancashire Bridge, Stockport." Mr. Fletcher Moss in his *History of Didsbury* speaks of dace as having been caught in the river thereabouts.

BATHING.

THERE was at Stretford a pool in the river at a place called Iron doors. The name was probably derived from floodgates in the embankment. The Irons Bank is named in the Manor Court Books in 1712, and land called The Irons is named in November, 1714. This pool was formerly a favourite bathing place. The water was then so clear that it was easy for a diver to see where he was going, so much so, that on one occasion young Moore, afterwards the Postmaster, was able to play a trick upon some youths from Manchester who were bathing there. In he dived, as if to cross the pool, but turned sharply to one side, passing round a corner and coming up on the the further side of a clump of "withins" (willows), behind which he hid, and amused himself watching the youths and listening to their exclamations of surprise at his supposed prowess in an art which they were just learning. At length, after some ten or more minutes, when their amazement was growing into consternation, he noiselessly sub-

sided beneath the surface and dived back, coming quietly to the surface in the midst of them as if nothing unusual had occurred. So impressed were they at the feat they thought they had witnessed that many long years afterwards, when the wonderful diving of Professor Poulton was under discussion amongst a group of Manchester men, one of them, who had listened attentively, said he could "cap" it all with what he had seen when he was a boy bathing near Stretford, for "a felly," whom he did not know, had come and dived in and stayed underwater for the best share of half an hour, till they had all begun to be "feart he were drowned!"

SPORTS.

MR. Moore could also tell of the days of cockfighting and bull, bear, and badger baiting. In the roadway at Four Lane Ends, opposite the Waggon and Horses, which was afterwards the Robin Hood, there was an iron ring fixed for bear baiting. He had lively recollections too of the stirring times of the races by the river, of the throng of folk with gay ribbons in their hats, of blindfold barrow races, of rushcarts, of turfcarts laden with turves, from Trafford Moss, and of Stretford's greatest glory "the black-pudding cart" adorned with garlands and festoons of the savoury dainty for which Stretford was so famous. He remembers the time when "The Cross" at Stretford was not a shadow of a name, but an actual cross stood then, some seven or eight yards in front of the "Bishop Blaise" where the Talbot now stands.

BOGGARTS.

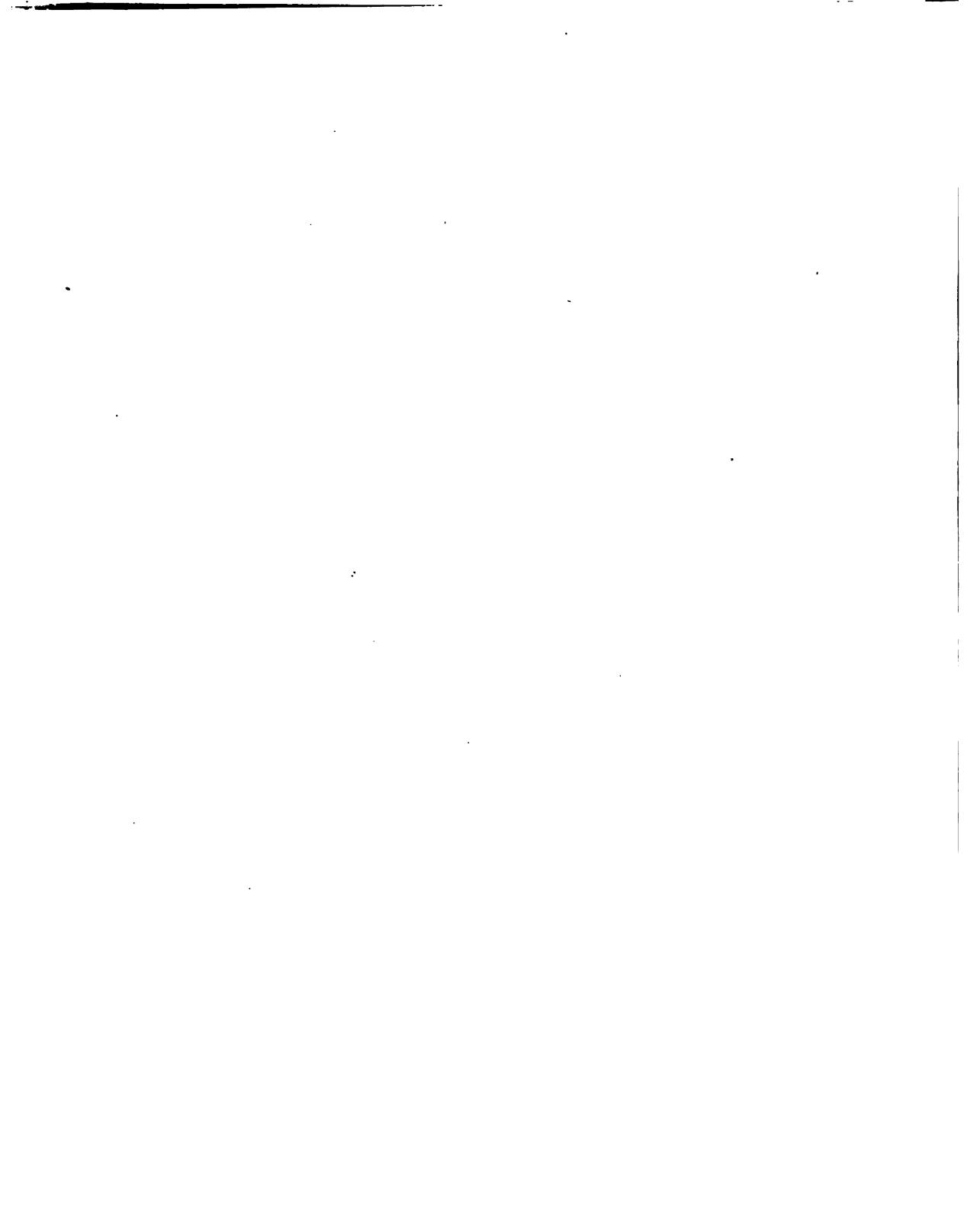
EACH of the Lanes leading from Stretford was reputed to be haunted by its own particular boggart, but, in spite of Mr. Moore having to be on the roads as often as most people, he never saw one. Once, however, when returning after nightfall from Urms-ton, he saw something white that moved, and he heard the goblin chains jangling, but it proved to be only an escaped mastiff dragging part of its chain.



COTTAGES, DERBYSHIRE LANE.



THE CROSS, CHESTER ROAD





GORSE HILL



EDGE LANE FROM RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The worst of all the boggarts was The Waggon with headless team and headless teamster which patrolled Edge Lane, and had its headless head-quarters near the township boundary posts. As for the Pinnington Lane ghost Mr. Moore believed there was more fern than "feorin" (fairies) about it, for the ditch-side along that Lane had a luxuriant fringe of ferns of various kinds.

BULL AND BEAR BAITING.

ANOTHER old inhabitant states that bulls were baited at Wakes time in an old pit-hole at the corner of King Street and Pool Lane. Another bull was supplied by the landlord of the Bishop Blaize, and was baited on the site of the present railway station. A third bull was baited at the junction of Higgin Lane and Urmston Lane, where an iron stake and swivelled ring used to be attached to the permanent ring (*vide supra*) which was fixed in the roadway, and has only recently been removed. The bear was also baited there. It was generally a she-bear, brought by Bill Smith in a dog-cart, and was called "Old Nell." She was muzzled. Ultimately she grew so old she could scarcely walk. The charge was sixpence for three slips of a dog at either bull or bear. The keeper had an iron paddle to tap the bear's foot. If a dog was rash enough to run at the bear's nose it received a hug that was sometimes fatal, but an experienced cross-bred dog would dart at its ears and roll the bear over. W. E. B., in *Stockport Advertiser* N. & Q., 1881, p. 111, says that at Prestbury Wakes, in Cheshire, about 1830, bear-baiting and bull-baiting were rather frequent near the Old Lamb Inn, Bramhall, and the bear, which was called "Owd Nell," wore a muzzle or leather case, having holes for the eyes, nose and ears, the latter being the chief point of attack. The saying was

One dog, one bear,
Two dogs aren't fair.

At Stretford the proceedings generally ended in a fight, and both the Waggon and Horses and the Bishop Blaize lost their licenses for a time.

The pinfold was often used as a cockpit for cockfighting. The original one was pulled down by "old Bancroft," who was enraged at his horse being pounded.

THE WAKES.

AT the Wakes "old Chum" used to stand at the corner of the Bishop Blaize with a box of Eccles cakes and a bag of nuts, and old Mrs. Knight, who was a native of Barton-on-Irwell, was another well-known character. There was a conjuror too, named "old Tin-shins," who used to charge a penny admission to his caravan, where he used to eat burning pitch and tow full of pins, and then extract from his mouth ribbons, &c.

TOWN HALL.

THIS building, which stands in Chester Road, originated, if tradition is correct, in a dispute about a band belonging to a Temperance Lodge of Rechabites. Old Brereton, the dairyman, and Holt were the disputants, and one of them started a company with half-crown shares, which enabled the Town Hall to be built and opened in October, 1854. After a chequered career, when nearly in *extremis*, in 1877, the late John Rylands, Esq., of Longford Hall, came to the rescue and bought up all the shares at par.

The present handsome structure then took its place, and in 1878 Mr. Rylands added a large Lecture Room, and Baths in 1886. The Overseers' offices are in part of the building, and latterly the Local Authority has occupied part for a Library and Reading Room.

Mr. Rylands' liberality also provided for the village a Coffee Tavern, at the northerly corner of Chester Road and Market Street, as well as a Bowling Green on the south side of Market Street. This Green was formerly held with the Wheat Sheaf Inn, which stood at the southerly corner of Market Street.

Some of the tenants of the Wheat Sheaf were Mrs. Aldridge, George Twist, then Tom Rodney, who lost the license through poaching, and finally Mrs. Bowker.

INDUSTRIES.

MR. Bailey in his *Old Stretford* notes that the villagers regaled travellers going to and coming from Manchester. They shod the pack-horses and pack-asses, and lodged the benighted. The families were few but prolific. Between 1640 and 1650 the Registers begin to note the occupations of "smiths" and "carriers" amongst members of the Renshaw family. About the same time the Registers record Richard Huse [Hughes] "carrierier."¹

The Renshaws were succeeded by members of the Moss family, who about 1784 were keeping the Pack Horse Inn, which is still occupied by members of the same family. The house was built by W.M., *i.e.* William Moss, in 1714, according to the inscription over the door. There is also a hook by which the packs of travellers were raised to the upper storey. In 1623 a William Moss of this family lived in "y^e Higin Lane."

PORK.

PIG-KILLING was perhaps always a local trade, and possibly dates back to the times when the oaks and beeches furnished abundance of pannage for the swine in the forest of Arden, from which Chorlton-cum-Hardy is supposed to derive part of its name.² The first mention of pork butchers in the Register occurs in 1764, when John Gibbon, who ten years earlier lived in "the old lane," was a "swine butcher."

¹ Documents in the possession of the Clowes family include accounts of the expenses of the Chethams while in London during their litigation in 1575 about Thelle Moor, Moston, and one of the items is: "Willm Cholerton the caryer for carage of twoe lres into Lanc[ashire (Manchester)], from London ijd." It is not improbable that he hailed from Stretford.

² The Deed No. 5 in the Appendix is a grant by Richard de Trafford, who lived about A.D. 1200, to Richard, son of Robert de Stretford, of the eighth part of Stretford township, and part of the rent was to be "the second best pig in the name of pannage."

The following is a translation of this interesting deed:—

Know all men that I, Richard de Trafford, have granted to Richard, son of Robert of Stretford, and his heirs, by homage and his service, an eighth part of

In 1788, in *The School Candidates*, the village was referred to as Boudin-noir (Black-pudding), and a modern soubriquet for it was "Pork-hampton."

Reference to the Stretford butchers will also be found amongst the Extracts from the Church Registers. Orders for yoking and ringing of swine, and fines for not doing so, and for allowing them to ramble about, are met with in the Court Baron Book.

PIGS.

MOST of the Pigs came from Ireland in sailing vessels, dependent on the wind not being in the east. They came to Liverpool, whence, in the days before railways, the pigs came to Stretford by canal in long narrow barges, and were landed at a wharf near the Edge Lane canal bridge. The dealers came with them. The chief dealers were Charles Gilligan from Waterford, and MacConnal from Cork. For lame pigs what were called Resurrection Carts were provided to take them to "the hospital," which was kept by J. Brundrit, where the Bank now stands.

Many pigs also came from Wales, those from as far as Anglesea being driven, and these took four or five days on the way. They were accompanied by a pony carrying sacks of beans for feeding them, but the pigs were not as fat as they are nowadays.

On arrival in Stretford all these pigs were housed in cotes kept by the landlords of the Inns. Brundrit, of the Trafford Arms, had cotes for four hundred where the Police Station is in

the whole vill of Stretford, with its appurtenances, namely, the part which the said Robert his father held in the said vill of Stretford.

To hold and to have the same with common of pasture in my vill of Trafford for all his animals wherever my men of Trafford enjoy rights of common.

Rendering therefor yearly six shillings in silver, at the two annual terms, namely at Pentecost and at the feast of St. Martin, for all services and demands, except service abroad—and except that when his pigs are driven for mast, he and his heirs shall give, to me and my heirs, his second best pig in the name of pannage.

Moreover the said Richard and his heirs shall do suit at my mill at Trafford, with all his corn, and they shall give the twentieth vessel in the name of multure when there is water there, and they are able to grind.

King Street. He charged a penny per pig per night. Old Kent of the Bishop Blaize could accommodate two hundred.

They generally arrived on Tuesday evening, and they began to be killed at six o'clock next morning. The slaughter usually lasted a couple of days, the average number being five or six hundred, but occasionally over a thousand arrived, and the village was blocked with pigs.

The Trafford Arms was the dealers' headquarters, and Sunday morning was the general settling time. James Shawcross and Parker Raingill were the principal Pork Butchers.

The carcasses were taken whole to Manchester, and from there were distributed all over Lancashire and Yorkshire by the butchers. Some, however, were kept at Stretford for bacon and ham curing.

For want of room the carcasses often had to hang in the open air, and pork stealing was consequently frequent. People used to move their furniture out of their parlours to make room for bacon and ham salting. Hams took about three months to cure.

The bristles and bits belonged to the thrifty wives, and thus enabled several to become property owners. One row of houses was best known as Bristle Row, though the owner had given it the more patriotic name of Wellington Place. In 1806 a Stretford butcher was drowned in a pool near Crossford Bridge, and the place was said to be haunted by his ghost.

A Calf and Pig Fair was also held once or twice a year on the Gravel, as the large open space, opposite the Old Cock Inn, used to be called.

Besides pork butchers, the Registers show that in the course of the eighteenth century, Stretford had tinkers, linen-weavers, ale-sellers, mercers, potmen, fiddlers, &c.

PRIZEFIGHTING.

NED Painter, the pugilist, was a native of Stretford. His father, John, who was a butcher, moved to Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and lived where Mr. Holt's house was afterwards built. John, it is said, "over-ran his family," and nothing was heard of him till

Ned became champion of England, and was established in a public-house at Norwich. The father came to see him, but Ned quickly ordered him out of the house. (Owen MSS., vol. 42, p. 12).

Nehemiah Painter was head master of Manchester Free School, and was buried at Manchester, November 5, 1648. He had three sons baptised at Manchester, Edmund on April 8, 1643, Nehemiah on November 24, 1644, and Steven on March 25, 1647. James Painter, of Manchester, soldier, was married by licence at Stockport Parish Church, on October 9, 1747, to Hannah Lightbowne, of Stretford. She died at Stretford in 1814, aged 85, and was buried at Flixton.

It is not improbable that these were some of Ned's ancestors.

PAPER WORKS.

Two papermakers are mentioned in the Stretford Registers. The paper mill which used to be at Throstle Nest, Old Trafford, was started under a lease granted in 1765, and was perhaps preceded by a water corn mill for Trafford Manor, for the use of which there may have been, at this point, some sort of mill-dam across the river, which caused the Irwell Navigation Company in 1721 to construct one of their weirs and locks there.

The *Manchester Mercury*, March 20, 1770, advertises for sale the "newly erected Paper Mill, for making of writing and printing paper, with engines, dwelling-house, and stables, and an acre and a half of land situated in Stretford near the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, and on the banks of the navigable Irwell, where vessels are daily passing and repassing; late the property and held by Mr. William Appleton, papermaker, deceased, and held under three leases, one from Humphrey Trafford, Esq., for 99 years or three lives therein named, at £15 rent, and the other two from the Committee of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation for the residue of two terms of forty years from 25 March, 1765, and 59 years further if the said river should continue a navigable river, at rents £30 and £1 10s." Mr. William Appleton was

succeeded by Mr. James Appleton, who resided at Smedley, Manchester.

On March 2, 1773, the same newspaper advertised the mills for sale, describing them as late of Edmund Smith of Underwood, near Rochdale, and John Teasdale, bankrupts. Applicants were referred to Mr. John Gilbert, the Duke of Bridgewater's agent, and Mr. Ingle, both of Worsley.

The same newspaper in April, 1774, advertised for sale at the paper mill all the goods, furniture, and implements of the mill for grinding dyewood, and in June, the same year, there was an advertisement that the paper mills at Throstle Nest near the town were then fully employed in making writing and printing paper by Messrs. Smith & Co. In March, 1786, Mr. Timothy Ingle, one of the proprietors, died at Worsley.¹ In 1788 the Manchester and Salford Directory gives amongst the Country tradesmen attending the Manchester market, "Smith and Ingle, Throstle Nest, paper makers" (*Man. City News*, vol. v. p. 278).

In October, 1796, the *Manchester Mercury* reported that "a dreadful fire broke out at the Paper Manufactory of Smith and Ingle at Throstle Nest. The highest praise is due to the officers and privates of the Regiment stationed at the Barracks for their ready assistance." It is not stated that there were any casualties, but very possibly there were, and this may account for the gravestone inscribed "Smith & Ingle" in the old churchyard at Stretford.

On February 4, 1818, the print works of Smith & Ingle at Throstle Nest were burnt down. They were afterwards rebuilt, and were used for grinding logwood. They were finally abolished on the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal.

WEAVING.

WEAVING was formerly one of the chief industries of Stretford. About 1820 the business was in a very depressed state, and in

¹ On March 31, 1806, Mr. James Ingle, of Cornbrook, married Miss Samson, of Birmingham (*Manchester Mercury*).

that year a song was sung at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in reference to the contemplated "Manchester Ship Canal," the third verse of which was:—

At Stretford, Prestwich, Eccles too, no weaver could you see, sir,
His shuttle for a hand-spike chang'd, away to sea went he, sir.
I'm wrong, I mean he *would* have done so had it but been made, sir,
For who would starve at weaving who could find a better trade, sir.

Bow-wow-wow.

(*Palatine Note Book*, vol. ii. p. 272.)

In 1826 one hundred and fifty-one families were engaged in weaving in Stretford. These families included 780 persons, of whom 321 were children under twelve years of age. There were 302 looms, but the times were so bad that the weavers suffered great distress, and only four looms were at work when the Rev. Dr. Elsdale wrote as follows to the Committee administering a fund raised in London for the relief of the distress in Lancashire:—

"From the accompanying full documents drawn up by our active Overseers of the Poor you will see that great want of work prevails among the weavers and consequent great distress exists not only among them but all the inferior trades people and workmen with whom they deal.

Though perhaps it is scarcely necessary yet I cannot help mentioning two short anecdotes to show the sincerity of distress among my parishioners.

When the Overseers called upon one poor woman, she said, 'Gentlemen, you have just come at the right time, for I have no work, no money, and no food.' Another with a large family, when a few shillings of relief were sent him, immediately burst into a flood of tears.

I believe however, from various sources, we are not so badly off as some townships. I mention this because it is not right to ask for more of a charitable fund, even for a man's own parishioners, than is equitable. The churchwardens, overseers of the Poor, and myself, have called upon the principal inhabitants for subscriptions, and I have also preached a charity sermon, to take in the inferior and middle ranks, and if possible get a little more from those who had before subscribed."

CUSTOMS.

THE *Manchester Guardian* for April 7, 1849, on page nine, contained an article on Pace-egging, in which it was said "Yesterday morning, Good Friday, in passing through the village of Stretford, we found nearly the whole of the very juvenile population

who could walk, out in the street or road, in groups of two or more children each, every group possessing one or more baskets, some of them small hand baskets with a little hay within, others huge affairs large enough to hold a sucking pig. Thus provided the children were going from door to door, knocking and asking for pace-eggs."

Mr. John Higson, of Droylsden, in the articles already referred to (*ante*, p. 1), entitled "Stretford as we found it and heard of it," which appeared in the *Ashton Reporter*, June 23 and 30, 1860, writes :—" We cannot refrain from noticing the custom of singing ' May Carols ' under the chamber windows of the drowsy villagers on the eve of the first of May. The poet of the gang fits the song to suit each particular case, extemporising lines addressed to the several sons and daughters by name. Here is one version of it :—

I.

All in this pleasant evening together come [are] we,
For the summer springs so fresh, green, and gay,
To tell you of a blossom that buds on every tree,
Drawing near to the merry month of May.

II.

Rise up the master of this house, all in your chair [chain] of gold,
For the summer springs, &c.,
We hope you will not be offended, your house we make so bold,
Drawing near, &c.

III.

Rise up the mistress of this house, with gold upon your breast,
For the summer springs, &c.,
And if your body be asleep, I hope your soul's at rest,
Drawing near, &c.

IV.

Rise up, ye little children, and stand all in a row,
For the summer springs, &c.,
We should have call'd you one by one, but your names we do not know,
Drawing near, &c.

V.

Rise up the little infant, the flower of the flock,
For the summer springs, &c.,
The cradle that you do lay in, it stands upon a rock [rocker],
Drawing near, &c.

VI.

Rise up the fair maid of this house, put on your gay gold ring,
For the summer springs, &c.,
And bring us a can of beer, the better we shall sing;
Drawing near, &c.

VII.

Fair Flora in her prime, down by yonder riverside,
Where the fields and the meadows they are green,
Where little birds are singing,
Sweet flowers they are springing,
And summer springs so fresh, green, and gay,
Drawing near to the merry month of May.
God bless your house and harbour, your riches and your store,
For the summer springs, &c.
We hope the Lord will prosper you, both now and evermore.
Drawing near, &c.
So now we are going to leave you in peace and plenty here,
For summer springs, &c.,
We shall not gather May again until another year.
Drawing near, &c.

(See also Harland's *Ancient Ballads and Songs of Lancashire*, 2nd ed., 1875, p. 89. The words, with two versions of the notes of the song, are given in an article on "May Singing," on pp. 502-3 of Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*, Engl. Dial. Soc., 1886.)

VIEWS.

MR. John Owen, in the 40th volume of his interesting manuscripts, which are in the Manchester Free Library, has made drawings of the following Stretford buildings, copies of some of which illustrate this volume:—

Poplar Hall, near the Old Cock Inn.

Bishop Blaize Inn at Urmston Lane corner (two views, looking south).

Crowe Feld Yate, now Dog and Partridge Inn.

Bannister's old house, pulled down in 1860.

Moss's house, formerly the Packhorse Inn.

Old cottages opposite the Great Stone.

Robin Hood Inn, kept by John Hamer, at the corner of Urmston Lane.

Throstle Nest, Old Trafford, occupied by the Fazackerleys, whose gravestone at St. John's Church, Manchester, is No. 1890 in Mr. Owen's list.

Cottage in Toad Lane, with a clay floor in the upper room.



"TH' FOWT," HIGGIN LANE.

A. Reston.



OLD COTTAGES, BARTON ROAD.

A. Reston.

SCHOOLS.

NO facilities for systematic education appear to have been provided in olden times in Stretford. When the Chantry was disendowed the property ought, in accordance with the direction of Parliament, to have been applied to the endowment of a Grammar School.

The earliest allusion to a school is in 1656, when Symon Karsley of Leigh parish, who was schoolmaster at Stretford, was married. Another Stretford school-master was Ralph Taylor, who was a "Teacher of the Mathematics," and as such educated two local mathematicians named James Wolvenden and John Fildes.

On July, 1708, the Court Baron ordered Mrs. Clayton, schoolmistress, to bring a certificate that she would not become chargeable to the Poor Rate, or else to remove from the township, to which she was evidently a new comer. She was fined next month for not complying with the order.

Bishop Gastrell, of Chester, about 1717, stated that at Stretford there was "a private school without any endowment," and on April 12, 1722, John Johnson was certified to the Bishop of Chester as having for some time kept a school there and behaved very well, and carefully and diligently instructed the children. The certificate was signed by the Rev. John Jackson, curate; and by Mrs. Anne Hinde, who endowed the Greencoat School, besides the following inhabitants:—

John Harrisone	John Shawcross	John Chorlton
Tho. Chadwick	James Duse	Francis Johnson
John Moss	John Kidd	Samuel Birch
James Green	Sam. Johnson	George Barber

and James Moores.

A "Township School" was erected in 1741, and there are entries in the register after that date which refer to it. The inhabitants provided the cost by a rate, and it is said that the Charity Commissioners contributed to the cost.

In 1740 Edmund Bradshaw, innkeeper, as executor of John Moss, deceased, paid Mr. Foden 5*s.* for school wages for John Moss the son, and on July 5, 1744, this Edmund Bradshaw joined the Rev. John Baldwin, who was then incumbent, the churchwardens, Nathaniel Gee and John Renshaw, along with Thomas Whitaker, in certifying to the Bishop of Chester that they had known John Fowden of Stretford for three years, and believed him to be well qualified to teach an English school, together with Writing and Accompts.

The following persons, as "the principal inhabitants of the Township of Stretford," on the same date appointed Mr. Fowden to be schoolmaster, and desired the bishop to license him.

John Moss [1]	Jacob Brundrit	Joseph Twiss
William Moss	John Moss [2]	Edmund rigby
Thomas Lighton	John Cockell	Jonathan Knight
Hannah Crowther	Thos. Chadwick	Richard Goodier

The Certificate or Petition was countersigned by Sam. Lever, cur. of Hindley; Jas. Banks, cur^t of Blacwood, and John Pearson.

The Churchwarden's Accounts in 1748 mention Schoolmaster Brown. The Church Registers record that on October 7, 1758, Elizabeth Perrey, schoolmistress, was buried; and in 1762, 1766, and 1767, William, Mary and James, children of William Whiteleg, schoolmaster and Jane his wife, were buried. In 1800, 1802, and 1804, Sarah, Mary and Betty, infant children of John and Mary Merryweather, were buried, the father being schoolmaster.

The *Manchester Mercury*, on January 8, 1788, contains the following advertisement:—

Wanted at Stretford, a Schoolmaster, capable of Teaching English grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. A man who has a wife qualified to teach the most useful parts of Female Education will be most eligible.

The Town School of Stretford has no fixed salary. The Profits arising from it will depend on the Diligence and abilities of the Master. The Boys' School alone has heretofore produced upwards of Sixty Pounds a Year.

Those gentlemen who intend to offer themselves as Candidates, must furnish themselves with Testimonials of their former good conduct and specimens of their writing, to be produced at a meeting to be held for the Purpose of Electing a Master, at the House of Thomas Raingill, the Cock, in Stretford, on Friday, the 18th of January next, at four o'clock in the Afternoon.

It was this advertisement and election that led to the publication in 1788, of "The School Candidates, A prosaic burlesque, occasioned by the late Election of a Schoolmaster at the village of Boudin noir" [Black-Pudding], which was reprinted in 1877, with elaborate notes by the late Mr. J. E. Bailey, and a memoir of the author, Dr. Henry Clarke, as well as a view of the old schoolhouse.

Amongst the masters of the old school were :—

1790. John Riddall.

[—] W. Merryweather.

1802. John Merryweather.

[—] William Eccles.

[—] Mr. Sconner.

1830. William Johnson, from Hulme.

1839. Mr. Fallows.

In November, 1830, Mr. Johnson is named in the Court Baron proceedings. In April, 1795, the proceedings mention the School Croft, which was seemingly in Pinnington Lane.

In 1820, £14 were paid out of the Poor Rate for "repairing and enlarging the school." About 1840 the ninety-nine years' lease of the Township School, on a yearly rent of 1s., was expiring. The school stood in King Street, where the Temperance Hall and adjoining cottages were afterwards erected. The upper storey was intended for the master's residence, and the lower storey would accommodate about one hundred children.

The state of education in Stretford in 1825 is shown in a note made by the Rev. Dr. Elsdale, who as a Master of the Manchester Grammar School took an interest in the subject. He records :—

No of children in Mr. Johnson's Day [Township]				
		School, including boys and girls		100
"	"	Sunday School	- - -	240
"	"	Mrs. Wood's	- - -	40
"	"	Armstead's	- - -	20
"	"	S. School	- - -	70
"	"	Miss Whitehead's	- - -	20

An old inhabitant in 1886 described the Township School as follows: The gable end was in King Street, which was then called Urmston Lane. It faced School Brow, which is now called Temperance Street. The boys' school was downstairs, and was kept by William Johnson. The girls' school was upstairs, and was kept by Mrs. Johnson and her daughters Martha and Susannah. On the south and east sides of the school Old Brownhill had a garden full of glorious black-currant bushes. Behind the school stood four very old cottages. Old Ann White lived in one of them. She was said to be a hundred years old, and used to go to the Potteries periodically, with three donkies, to buy fresh stock.

Old Johnson was a portly well made man of gentlemanly appearance. He was exceedingly stern and gruff, and his cruelty to the scholars amounted at times to ferocity. Mrs. Johnson was a nice old dame whose kindliness and gentleness were as remarkable as her husband's brutality.

The eighty to a hundred scholars found their own books, and were allowed one quill pen per week, and were charged a half-penny each for any more than one. The fees were from threepence to eightpence per week, and one penny was charged for "fire money" in winter.

Infants whether boys or girls went upstairs to the Dame's school, and when the boys had advanced as far in Dilworth's Spelling Book as words of four letters they were drafted into the school below, which they entered in fear and trembling as if descending into Hades. The walls were adorned with one map, and a picture of a rose painted by Old Johnson.

Every one, rich and poor alike, from the country round went to the school to learn their three Rs, which were literally knocked into such of them as were boys.

The highest reading was the Bible. The hours were from 8-30 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

The course was first *viva voce* a lesson in spelling, then those who required it had their quill pens sharpened by Mr. Johnson before painfully writing out a page from a set copy. Then a sum was set, but the master never explained how it was to be done, and some dullards would groan for a week over a single sum. George Cookson, for not being able to do his task, was made to stand on one leg for a whole day, and to do his work in that position. His father, rather naturally, made a row about it, but it was a mild punishment compared with some others.

On one occasion Old Johnson tied a scholar's hands together and sent him home with a card pinned on his back and inscribed "untie the villain's hands while he has his dinner and tie them again." The parents were weak enough to carry out the order. Sometimes he tied an offender round the waist and hung him up for fifteen or twenty minutes to a hook in the ceiling, like a piece of rolled bacon. Sometimes he would lock a boy in the school at night and terrify him by saying the "White Lady," who was reputed to haunt the place, would be sure to come to him.

He delighted to call a pupil a black villain, or "Sow-bow," or Dick Turpin, and would tell such a boy that he had only batter instead of brains, and then fling the thick ruler at him, or whack him on the head with it, till a lump and even wounds made any brushing of the hair a torture.

If a "copy" was unsatisfactory the ruler was used to rap the youth's awkward knuckles, and boys used to be thrashed with it all over their bodies.

Ultimately the narrator was taken by his father, who was a hand-loom weaver, to Dr. Elsdale in Greengate, Salford. That pedagogue, whose own severity is graphically described in Ains-

worth's *Mervyn Clitheroe*, where he is called "Mr. Cane," was so impressed that he came in the coach with the three School Trustees to Brundritt's Trafford Arms, and the upshot was that Johnson lost the school. It was given to Mr. Thomas Bagshaw¹ whose daughter married Joseph Hampson, the Parish Clerk. Mr. Bagshaw had just started a school at the corner of "Bristle Row," now called Wellington Place. Old Johnson died at a cottage in Toad Lane, now called Brunswick Street. His redeeming feature was a love of gardening.

Mrs. Anne Hinde, one of those who, in 1722, signed the certificate of John Johnson as schoolmaster, died in July, 1724, aged 70. She was the second daughter of Mr. William Page, and was baptised at Manchester Collegiate Church on October 21, 1660. She married, at Blackley on September 14, 1682, the Rev. John Hinde, who died November 30, 1703. She lived towards the end of her life in Fennel Street, Manchester.

By her Will, dated February 11, 1723, she bequeathed a close of land in Salford (on which the New Bailey Prison stood, and on part of which the foundation stone of New Bailey Bridge was

¹ The Manchester School Register (vol. iii. Chetham Society, vol. xciv. p. 237) contains the following entry :—

1831, August 8. John Charles, son of Thomas Bagshaw, schoolmaster, Stretford. He was the third son of his father who kept a private school there. This son was born at Mossley, and left the Manchester Grammar School in 1834. In 1840 he went to Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A., May 2, 1844; M.A., June 18, 1846, ordained deacon, 1845, priest, 1846; curate of Deane, near Bolton; sailed as chaplain of emigrant ship to Adelaide, 1847, and stayed in that Colony till 1855, when he went to New Zealand, and in 1869 returned to England as domestic chaplain to Viscount Hill at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury.

Thomas [Pittard], son of John Bagshaw, attorney, Stretford, aged 12, was admitted to Manchester Grammar School, Jan. 30, 1837. He was afterwards a Solicitor in Manchester with his father and younger brother John, and died in 1857. (Register, vol. iii. Chetham Society, vol. xciv. p. 278.)

John, son of John Bagshaw, attorney, Stretford, aged 10, was admitted to Manchester Grammar School at the same time as his elder brother Thomas. He was admitted a Solicitor in Michaelmas term, 1849. His father was in partnership with Mr. Stevenson, and the firm were Solicitors for the Manchester and Sheffield Railway. (*Op. cit.*, p. 280.)

laid on May 6, 1783), and her messuages in Fennel Street, Manchester, to Trustees, namely, John Moss, who was a woollen draper, her cousin Thomas Gartside, merchant, her cousin John Pimlott, merchant, John Scholes, merchant, Richard Holden, grocer, and Edmund Nield, linen draper, all of Manchester, for the clothing and education of twenty¹ poor children, ten of Manchester, and ten of Stretford, five of each to be boys, and the other five of each to be girls.

Chetham College, Manchester, was close to Mrs. Hinde's house in Fennel Street, and it seems to have served as the model for her own scheme.

The children were required to learn the Church Catechism, and were to be provided with prayer books and other books, and they were to "publicly say their Catechism in the Collegiate Church of Manchester and Chapel of Stretford upon some Sundays every year."

The Trustees were directed to provide "for the said Boys green ffrocks, and hats, stocks, stockings and shoes, when they have their green ffrocks." More recently their hats were of the chimney-pot shape, and their breeches were of a yellow leather. In May, 1847, the Rev. Joseph Clarke wrote "till this year the boys have always worn green swallow-tailed coats and leathern breeches, and, to say nothing of the absurdity of thus dressing boys of eight to eleven years of age, the inconvenience to the little fellows was great, especially in wet weather, inasmuch as they could not at times sit down or bend."

The Trustees were also directed to provide "for the said Girls green gowns, and also caps and handkerchiefs, stockings and shoes, when they have their green gowns." The girls' hats were shaped somewhat like a Cardinal's, but with narrower brims, were of hard felt and of a light green colour. They had also a large white tippet reaching to the waist.

¹ The Hinde Monument hereafter mentioned says that she specified twenty-four as the number of scholars.

This choice of colour resulted in the school acquiring the name of the "Green School," or "Green Gown School," and the "Green Scholars" are still known as such, though in recent times the hue has been modified to a yellowish green. Mr. John Easby, in the dedication of his *Random Scenes from the Life of a Manchester Green-coated School Boy*, Manchester, 1851, expresses a hope that his schoolfellows had "not dishonoured *our cloth*—the green coat, green vest, green stockings, leather breeches, and napless black hat." The children are now provided with an outdoor suit of clothing, green in colour, and complete under-clothing, with boots for summer and winter.

In 1788 the Hinde charity was educating fifty children,¹ and a mural tablet, recording the fact, was set up in the north-east angle of the nave of the Old Church at Manchester to her memory by the then Trustees, James Gardner, James Harrison, John Entwistle, and Thomas Chadwick.

The Rev. Joseph Clarke in his "sick-bed address to his beloved parishioners," printed in October, 1859, expressed a hope that his parishioners would put up in St. Matthew's Church at Stretford a memorial window "in token of sincere gratitude to Mrs. Hinde, who had been so great a benefactor to Stretford, and to whom during the last hundred years most of the poor inhabitants have been indebted for all the education they ever received." The Rector's hope has however remained unfulfilled.

At Stretford the "green children" used to be educated at the Township School, but, prior to 1839, they were removed to the care of Mr. Bagshaw already named, who had a cottage fitted up for the purpose, and whose pupils numbered between forty and fifty. When the National School, between the old and the new church-yards was built in 1845 the Green Children were removed to it.

¹ In 1874 the Charity educated in Manchester thirty-five children at St. John's School, Gartside Street, and six of the boys and six of the girls were clothed, while at Stretford thirty-one were educated of whom five boys and five girls were clothed. The number is now twenty in strict accordance with the will.

The Parliamentary Report on Charities states on Wednesday preceding Ascension Day a meeting of Mrs. Hinde's Trustees is held at Stretford, the accounts audited, the children examined, and vacancies filled up. All the children attend, the Manchester children being brought to Stretford, and are furnished with two meals. A sermon is preached in Stretford Church.

In 1869 the value of the school property was officially stated to be

Consols	-	-	-	-	2780	15	0
New do	-	-	-	-	1316	10	0

£4097 5 0

Total Dividends—

Manchester	-	-	-	-	61	9	1
Stretford	-	-	-	-	61	9	2

£122 18 3

Total former income - - - £199 18 4

(Proctor's *Manchester Streets*, pp. 225-232.)

The property in Fennel Street was sold to the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Manchester, and the proceeds were in 1901 represented by a sum of £2833 17s. 8d. New Consols, standing in the name of the Paymaster General. The same sum of £1316 10s. in New Consols stood in the name of "The Official Trustee of Charitable Funds." The income from these investments was £114 2s. 8d. In 1865 the Charity Commissioners appointed new Trustees, and in May, 1898, made another order appointing the Rev. Canon Jas. Davenport Kelly, the Rev. Edmd. Foxcroft Leach, Joseph Maghull Yates, Q.C., Hugh Arthur Birley, and Edwd. Philips Charlewood, Trustees, along with Mr. Andrew Stirling, who was then the sole continuing Trustee. Under this order Rich. Copley Christie and Henry Mere Ormerod were allowed to retire from the Trust as they found themselves unable to attend to it.

The National Schools and Master's House were built in 1844, at a cost of £1143 5s. Mrs. Raingill of Stretford, widow of Mr. Parker Raingill, by her Will gave thirty pounds for the benefit of these schools. She died in 1857. In 1864 a new school for boys was built and the playground enlarged; the outlay was £813 17s.

The Sunday School used to be held in the early part of the nineteenth century in the Township School, and about 1820 the Superintendents were Mr. Holland of Edge Lane, and Mr. Thomas Walker of Longford Hall.

In 1854 the Rev. Joseph Clarke had a printing press at the National School where he printed two sermons, one called "Trees of Righteousness" preached on the deaths of George Bannister, of Stretford, timber merchant and churchwarden, who was buried September 11, 1854, and of John Mellor, of Stretford, labourer, who was buried on Sunday, September 10, 1854, and who lost in 1847, through some contagious disease, first his eldest daughter, aged ten, then within the next month his youngest daughter, aged a year and a half, within the next three weeks his youngest son, aged four, within the next month his wife, and shortly afterwards his surviving daughter, aged eight, leaving himself and his only surviving child, a boy aged six, suffering from the contagion; and another sermon entitled "Fruit in Old Age," preached December 10, 1854, on the death of J. Heald, aged 83, who died soon after his son. A copy of these sermons in 18° is preserved in the Manchester Free Library (252. 9. B 3), and contains an engraving of the memorial tablet erected in memory of Mr. Bannister, and a long list of the subscribers.

WORKHOUSE.

THE old Workhouse stood near the Water Meetings, down the road to the Gasworks, which were erected about 1852.

On August 26, 1825, a Vestry Meeting was held at the Bull and Punch Bowl Inn, Stretford, the Minutes of which state "Having received a letter from the Rev. R. Elsdale requesting

that the Meeting would pay for and provide for the Governor of the Workhouse a seat in the Chapel that the paupers may attend, and that all the paupers may be ordered to attend reg^{ly}, the Meeting highly approve of Mr. Elsdale's suggestion and they request Mr. Pigeon to apply for a seat in the said Chapel for himself and wife and further request that the Paupers under his immediate charge in the House be sent to Chapel every Sunday, their health and weather permitting."

How the Poor Laws were administered at Stretford, and further particulars about the Workhouse, and how Stretford was at one time part of the Chorlton Union will be gathered from the Vestry Minutes in Vol. II., see also the notice of Mr. Walker of Longford Hall (*post*).

TRAFFORD OLD HALL.

TWO views of Trafford Old Hall, otherwise called The Moat, one of the front as now seen from Chester Road, and the other from the garden at the rear, are given in *Manchester Faces and Places* for May, 1897 (vol. viii. p. 116). The building is said to be upwards of 300 years old, and at one period was a quaint "black and white" building which has been since uniformly plastered over. There is nothing stately or imposing about its present appearance. It stands back from Chester Road on the south side of the road between where Trafford toll-bar stood (at the junction of Chester Road and Talbot Road), and Henshaw's Blind Asylum. Aston's *Lancashire Gazeteer*, 1822, says "Trafford (old), an ancient half-timbered house two miles S.W. of Manchester, formerly the residence of the family of Trafford." It appears as "Old Trafford" on Greenwood's map in 1818, and Johnson's map in 1820. The Hall in those days had an unobstructed view down to the river Irwell, and across to Ordsall Hall. Some years ago it was divided into three residences. Alongside of it stood the farm, of which in 1803, and from 1794 at least, Peter McNiven was tenant. In 1841 Robert Jackson occupied it. M.D.D. in the *Manchester City News* (N.&Q. No. 7520 May 1, 1896) stated "Traces of the moat surrounding Trafford

Old Hall were found a few years ago, and I believe the subterraneous passage between it and Ordsall Hall is still in existence." There is a mention of Trafford Old Hall in "Guy Fawkes," by Ainsworth, p. 46.

Hollinworth, in his *Chronicle of Manchester*, which was written about 1656, says (p. 47) that about 1422 "the present large and stately stone building which wee call the [Collegiate] Church [of Manchester] being formerly a vast wooden building" was erected, and "credible tradition sayth the one part of the sayd wooden building was removed to Oardsall, another part to Clayton, but the maine body was removed to Trafford, which is standing to this day and now called 'the greate Barne.'"

Mr. James Bury in 1882 stated that forty-five years before, that is in 1837, the Old Trafford toll-bar was built on the site of a large barn, which was built of old beams of oak from the Parish Church at Manchester (*Manch. City News* N. & Q., vol. iv. p. 298).

According to the notes of Mr. John Owen (*Owen MSS.*, vol. xxvi. p. 239) there is or was in Chorlton-cum-Hardy an old cottage, of which he gives a drawing (on p. 220), containing in the floor a diamond-shaped flag in the "house place" inscribed R S H 1695 (referring to Robert Higham of Manch: Parish, and Sarah Strettle of Ashton Parish, who were married at Manchester, Feb. 3, 1686), while over the fireplace was a massive oak beam deeply moulded. Tradition reputed it to have come from Old Trafford, and that it had previously formed part of the old wooden parish Church of Manchester.

The Inventory of the Effects of Sir Edmund Trafford, made May 27, 1590, by William Johnson and Richard Jenkinson, is printed in Chetham Soc. vol. li. p. 72, and indicates by the list of 33 rooms the extent of the old Hall. It is as follows:—

Imprimis in the p'lor [1].

Tables coverings quishens and stooles ij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

In the dyninge chambr [2].

It'm iij tables carpetts formes stwooles and quishens v^{li} vj^s viij^d

In the yellow cha'br [3].



OLD TRAFFORD HALL, EAST WING.



OLD TRAFFORD HALL, WEST WING.



OLD TRAFFORD HALL, EAST WING.



OLD TRAFFORD HALL, WEST WING.

- It'm in fether beddes mattres blanketts and other furniture
beelonginge to the same viij^{li}
In my L. chamber [4].
- It'm in beddes and furniture beelonginge to the same viij^{li}
In the mere [inere?] chamber to my L. chamber [5].
- It'm bedds mattresses bowlsters and other furniture of iij^{li} vj^s viij^d
In my M^r his chamber [6].
- It'm bedds mattres and other things belonginge to the same iij^{li}
In the nexte chamber [7].
- It'm in beddes and coverletts xl^s
in M^{ris} Elizabeth hir chamber [8].
- It'm in ffether beddes matres bolsters and other furniture iij^{li}
In the childrens chamber [9].
- It'm ffether beddes mattresses bolsters and other thinges
beelonginge to the same xl^s
In the nursery [10].
- It'm in beddinge and other things beelonging to the same
xxvj^s viij^d
In M^r Will'm his chamber [11].
- It'm one bed and furniture beelonginge to the same xxvj^s viij^d
In S^r Edmonde his chamber [12].
- It'm one bed and furniture beelonginge to the same iij^{li}
In the backe chamber [13].
- It'm one bed and furniture beelonging to the same xl^s
In Mathew his chamber [14].
- It'm in bedds pillowes and oth' furniture xl^s
In the greene chamber [15]
- It'm ffether bedds mattresses and such things belonginge to the
same xxxiij^s viij^d
In the Knights chamber [16].
bedds mattresses blancketts and oth' furniture belonging
vj^{li} xij^s iij^d
In the white chamber [17].
- It'm in Bedds, mattresses blacketts and all oth^r things iij^{li}
In the nexte chamber to the white chamber [18].
- It'm one bedd and furniture, x^s
In the corner chamber [19].

- It'm bedds and furniture belonginge to the same x^{li} [x^s]
 In the backe chamber [20].
- It'm one bedd and furniture to the same, xx^s
 In the bricke buyldinge [21].
- It'm in bedds and all oth^r furniture belonginge, v^{li}
 In the closett [22].
- It'm one bedd and furniture for the same, xxxiiij^s iiij^d
 In the lower bricke buyldinge [23].
- It'm in beddinge and furniture to the same, xxvj^s viij^d
 In the chappell chamber [24].
- It'm in beddinge and the furniture belonginge to the same, xl^s
 In the brewhowse chamber [25].
- It'm one bedd and clothes for the same, x^s
 In the kitchin chamber [26].
- It'm one bedd, x^s
 In the fawlikeners chamber [27].
- It'm on bedd and furniture, xx^s
 In the horsekeeper's chamber [28].
- It'm on bedd and clothes for the same, xx^s
 In the porters ward [29].
- It'm in beddinge there xxvj^s viij^d
 In Baxter's chamber [30].
- It'm one bedd and furniture, xiiij^s iiij^d
 In Lasie his chamber [31].
- It'm in beddinge theare, xx^s
 In the schoolement chamber [32].
- It'm one bedd and furniture for the same, xx^s
 In the third chamber to S^r Edmound chamber [33].
- [blank]
 In the backe [bake] house, xx^s.
 In the vaie house
- It'm suche furniture as beelongeth to the same, l^s
 In the kitchen
- It'm in all suche furniture as beelongeth to the same, v^{li}
 In melche cattell
- It'm seven and xxx^{tie} kyne, lx^{li} vj^s viij^d
 Younge cattell to the somme of xiiij^{li}

It'm seaven calves, xl^s
 It'm in oxen, xxv^{li}
 It'm seaven bullocks, xij^{li}
 It'm Sr Edmund his apparell, xiiij^{li} vj^s
 It'm in swyne, younge and olde, xj^{li} x^s.
 The pantrye
 It'm in lynnens and nappery, xl^s
 The plate
 It'm two bassens and ewere, and other smale plate, xx^{li}
 It'm two butts and hogsheads, x^{li}
 It'm in sheets, napkins, and other lynnens, x^{li}
 Bryne house
 It'm furniture in the brynehouse, iij^{li} vj^s viij^d
 It'm in nages and mares, xx^{li}
 It'm plowes, waines, and carts, and other things beelonginge to
 the same, iij^{li} vj^s viij^d

The family have no tradition, as to the date or cause of quitting the Old Hall, but they probably migrated on the death of either the first or third Squire Humphrey. The following facts bear on the subject.

At the Inquisition post mortem, respecting the property, etc., of Sir Edmund Trafford, which was held on October the first, 1622 (Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. xvii., pp. 326-9), it is expressly stated that "Edmund Trafford died at Trafford, 7 May, 18 James [1620]. Cecil Trafford, knt., still survives at Trafford."

In the funeral certificate of the same Sir Edmund (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxv. p. 47), it is recorded that "he first married Margrett, da. and co-heire of John Booth of Barton, by whom he had issue Edmund, eldest son, disinherited . . . He married to his 2^d wife, the Lady Mildred, da. of Thomas Cecill, Earle of Excester, by whom he had issue . . . Cecill, a sonne, knighted in his father's lyfe tyme, whome his father made heire of all his land, and sole Executor, who now doth succede him in y^e possession and occupation of all his lands, demeasnes, Parkes and priviledges . . . given vnto him by his father, and confirmed vnto him by his

eldest brother, Edmund . . he paying unto his said elder brother . . such porcons and annuities as is agreed vpon and soe to continew heere, and successor to his fater; both he and his heires to be Trafford of Trafford." (See also Appendix, Deed Nos. 67, 68 a.)

It was not until April 23, 1632, that Sir Cecil Trafford bought Wickleswick Hall (see Appendix, Deed No. 68). He bought it from Dorothy Liversage, and it was then in her tenure or occupation, and after the purchase probably served as the dower house.

In 1660, Sir Cecil's Lancashire property comprised the manors of Trafford, Stretford, and Barton-upon-Irwell, "ac unius cap' messuag' vocatur Wickleswicke Hall" (Appendix, Deed No. 70).

Sir Cecil died in 1672, and it is believed that he died at Trafford Hall. In 1673, the Hearth Tax Returns for Stretford include two items "Trafford Hall 30," and, further down the list, "Trafford Hall 3," making up thirty-three hearths, and so tallying with the thirty-three rooms specified in the Inventory of Sir Edmund Trafford in 1590 (*ante*, pp. 36-9), and inferring that the Old Hall was still occupied.

In 1583, Lord Burleigh ordered an enquiry as to "the Breeding of horses within the Realm," and the Salford Hundred jurors returned that "Edmunde Trafford esqr. hath ij p'kes within the Hundrethe, eyther of them contayninge in quantitye twooe myles compas, and hath mares for breede, accordinge to the Statute." The possession of these two parks would facilitate the establishment of two homes with a park for each. Sir Edmund Trafford, who died as already stated in 1590, had, according to entries in the Register of Burials at the Manchester Collegiate Church, at least one "keeper of the Old Park at Trafford."

The Court Baron Records in 1703 speak of some land, called "Old Parke." In March, 1704, they name "Mr. Trafford's Old Park;" in December, 1706, Mr. Humphrey Trafford was to ditch "within the Park to draw the water from the Edge Moss," and mention is made of a ditch between "Little Heys and Trafford

Park;" in March, 1712, "Old Trafford demesne" is named (cf. in 1713 "Old Parke close in the Demesne," Appendix, Deed No. 73); in November, 1714, "Old Parke;" in March, 1717, "John Harrison's House in the Old Parke;" in July, 1717, "the New and Old Park;" in March, 1718, "Trafford demesne;" in July, 1725, Thomas Hampson was ordered to ditch "betwixt Great Stone and the New Parke yate, to draw the water out of the High Lane" (that is, Chester Road); in September, 1728, Thomas flooden was ordered to ditch "ov^rcross the Old Park down to Morris Carr to draw the water from the Edge Moss;" in September, 1729, mention is made of the "Road leading to Old Trafford;" and in May, 1791, of the "Lane leading from Old Trafford to Chorlton."

These extracts point to a possible migration of the family from the Old Hall at Trafford to Wickleswick Hall between 1672 and 1703. The abandonment of the old home was in that case due to Humphrey Trafford the second, and the greater seclusion of Wickleswick may have been the cause of these Recusants forsaking their ancient home. Humphrey the second was living at Wickleswick during his father's prolonged lifetime, as appears from an entry in the Eccles Register in 1706, when Mary, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Trafford of Whigleswick was baptised. It may be that his father became too infirm to live alone in the later years of his life, and lived with the son at Wickleswick. It was during the father's lifetime, namely on November 30, 1702, that he began to hold the Court Baron (*see ante*, vol. ii. p. 114). When the father died, in 1716, the son very possibly preferred not to remove to the ancestral home. In March, 1712, Samuel Worthington was "occupant of Old Trafford Demesne," showing that it was no longer in the family's own occupation. It is possible that the epithet of Old was applied about that time to Trafford from association with its venerable owner, who was familiarly spoken of as Old Trafford (*see post*, chapter on Persons), he being 85 when he died, and to distinguish the old from the new residence, though the family

still continued to describe themselves as Traffords of Trafford. A note on the early use of the term Old Trafford will be found in vol. ii. p. 92.

According, however, to Mr. Henry Moore it was his great-uncle, Peter McNiven¹ who was the first tenant of the Old Hall after the family left it, which would postpone the migration until after John Trafford succeeded to the family estates. The cutting of the Bridgwater Canal in 1760 disturbed the surroundings of the Old Hall very considerably, and Humphrey the 3rd, who died in 1779, may have been the last to live there.²

TRAFFORD PARK.

THE area of the Park, according to the Ordinance Survey, was 708 acres 2 roods 9 perches. It was about three and a half miles long by about a mile and a quarter broad at its greatest width. The probabilities are that it was enclosed as a park long before the family quitted the Old Hall at Trafford. In fact, in 1583, Edmund Trafford had two parks within the Hundred of Salford, each two miles in compass, and in 1590 the Manchester Registers mention keepers of the Old Park at Trafford. These parks were possibly formed under the Charter of Free Warren, which Henry Trafford obtained from King Edward the First in 1284, though they may have been in existence long before that date. Doomsday Book however makes no mention of any, and Leland's reference to it as "Mr. Traiford's park and place" about 1533 appears to be the earliest printed notice. In 1634 Sir Cecil

¹ Peter McNiven was a Scotchman. He married the sister of Mr. Moore's grandmother. His wife was a native of Reading, co. Berks. Her maiden name was Somers. When Mr. and Mrs. McNiven came from Reading to Trafford they persuaded the sister who had married Mr. Moore to come with her son James to the Dog and Partridge Inn to be near them. The son, James Moore, about 1814, laid out Moore Street, Stretford. One of Mr. McNiven's greatest treasures was an old blunderbuss which had been taken at the Battle of Culloden, and had been so inscribed. This relic ultimately came into the possession of Mr. Henry Moore.

² *Manchester Mercury*, on August 15, 1780, advertised that cattle would be taken into eddish [aftermath feeding] at *New Trafford* at 2s. 6d. per week, and application was to be made to Mr. Robert Ryding, at Trafford Hall.

Trafford sent venison from Trafford to Humphrey Chetham at Clayton, and down to the date when Mr. E. T. Hooley for £360,000 bought the Park over the head of the Manchester Corporation,¹ a herd of forty or fifty fallow deer roamed and bred there, browsing, along with divers cattle, on the under-branches of the unfenced trees and cropping them to a sharp line. It was well timbered, and towards the Barton or Eccles end there were some fine old oaks, elms, beeches, and spanish chestnuts. An avenue of lime trees and sycamores was planted about 1860 on that side of the Hall. Part of Old Trafford Moss lay within the Park, and on its peaty soil birches, black firs, and bracken flourished. Within the Park there was a farm called Parkhouse,² and the *Manchester Mercury*, on November 28, 1780, advertised it to let as the Parkhouse Estate in Stretford about two miles from Manchester with about 139 acres of land of seven yards to the pole.

Besides the native rabbits and hares, game birds were bred and preserved, and wild birds of many kinds made the Park their home. Rooks built and bred there extensively, their nests stretching in an almost unbroken line for more than a mile along one side of the Park, but the rooks used to roost at Worsley in winter.

A pack of harriers used to be kept, and no doubt hawking was at one time much practised.

The Ship Canal Co. took part for wharfage and canal purposes, and the Trafford Park Estate Co. since they acquired the property for £900,000, under the auspices of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, have devoted the portion nearest to Manchester and to the Canal to the erection of vast warehouses, grain elevators, dry docks, and works of various kinds connected with the Canal business.

The Railway Co. have built extensive engine sheds, and the whole area promises soon to be altered past recognition.

¹ Sir Bosdin T. Leech, in a speech at a meeting of the Manchester Corporation, revealed how an accident diverted this property from the Corporation to Mr. Hooley, owing to a letter addressed to Mr. Ellis, the agent or the steward of Trafford Estates, being delivered at a London hotel to Mr. Ellis, secretary to Mr. Hooley.

The cutting of the Ship Canal so obliterated landmarks and boundaries that it was found more convenient to substitute the middle line of the Canal for the former irregular Township boundary, and the old condition of things, which may have given rise to the name of Traf-ford, was finally and effectually destroyed.

In 1885 D. J. Northwood issued a prospectus, through John Heywood, of Manchester, for a volume called *Trafford Park Illustrated*, price 21s., but it was never published.

A view of part of the woods in Trafford Park appeared in the *Manchester Faces and Places*, October, 1897 (vol. ix. p. 18).

A view showing the old picturesque, ivy-clad, high-peaked gables of Trafford Hall, formerly Wickleswick Hall, on the west side as it now exists, is given in Richards' *History of the de Traffords*, with a copy of a drawing from nature, by Mrs. Petteward, of the front of the Hall, facing south, made in 1830, and a view of the front and east side in 1894. A "west view of Trafford Park," from a drawing by Mrs. Petteward, appeared in *Views of Old Halls, &c.*, in Manchester and the vicinity, by H. G. James, in 1821.

A number of views from photographs of the Hall and Park appeared in the illustrated newspapers when the Trafford Park Estate Co. Limited was being floated.

THE GREAT STONE OR PLAGUE STONE.

THIS relic of antiquity used to stand against the hedge backing on the easterly side of the road near the third milestone from St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

It is an oblong grit-stone, foreign to the locality, and quite different from the stone quarried at Collyhurst, Manchester. Some term it a "travelled stone," and allege that it was probably deposited there during the glacial period by iceberg agency. It measures five feet four inches in length, and the breadth is two feet, while the height is three feet. On the upper surface are two cavities divided by a ridge or moulding. The cavities



AS IT WAS.



AS IT IS
THE GREAT OR PLAGUE STONE.

measure thirteen inches in length, eight inches in breadth, and seven inches in depth.

The theories and traditions to which it has given rise are numerous.

One tradition is that when it is removed the Trafford family will lose their estates (*Manchester Guardian*, Local Notes & Queries, No. 140). Curiously enough it was moved inside the iron railings which replaced the old hedge when the footwalk was widened there, and shortly afterwards Trafford Park was sold.

Other tales are that it is gradually sinking into the earth, and that, on its final disappearance, the destruction of the world will ensue; that it was formerly on the other side of the road, and about fifty or sixty yards nearer Manchester; that before the great Plague it bore a cross and bells and was used as a Mass-stone or Altar, where travellers used to stop and perform their devotions; that it was thrown from the old bridge at Manchester to the place where it lies (Harland and Wilkinson, *Legends and Traditions of Lancashire*, 1873, pp. 53-5; Higson's "Stretford as we found it," *Ashton Reporter*, June, 1860).

The late Charles Hardwick in his *Traditions Superstitious and Folk-Lore*, records a tradition that the Giant Tarquin, who in King Arthur's times lived at Campfield, Manchester, threw this stone from Knott Mill to where the stone lies two miles away. The two square mortice holes for the support of the upright shafts of two crosses were for Tarquin's thumb and finger when he hurled the mass. Another tradition is that the stone was used as a Plague Stone, and the two holes were filled with vinegar or some other disinfectant, and that provisions were left on or near the stone by the country people, and that the townspeople deposited the understood price in one of the holes containing the vinegar (*Manchester City News*, N. & Q., vol. v. p. 330). This latter legend is recorded by Everett in his *Panorama of Manchester*, 1834, p. 28, in reference to the "Sweating Sickness" which ravaged Manchester in 1587 (when as Hollingworth says a penny white loaf weighed only six or eight ounces), and again in 1605 (*Manchester City News*, N. & Q., vol. i. p. 23).

According to the statement of an old person living in 1873, a similar stone once existed at Cheetham Hill, and Rochdale had also till within a few years before 1873 its plague stones, locally called "milk stones," said to be a corruption of "mickle" or great stones (Harland's *Legends*, p. 54).

Mr. George Esdaile (*Trans. L. & C. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. v. p. 293) states that only twelve inches of the Great Stone or Plague Stone were below ground, whereas there are at that point two ancient roadways, one at a depth of three feet six inches below the surface, and the other six feet six inches, and from this circumstance he inferred that the Plague Stone could not be then occupying its original position.

The late Mr. H. B. Biden of Sale, in 1885, contributed to the *South Manchester Gazette* (27 June) an article on "The Stretford Stone and its Kindred," in which he stated that the tenant of the adjoining Great-stone Farm told him that on digging with intent to remove the stone it was found so large and deeply set that the authorities decided happily to let it alone.

The stone however is not "deeply set," and a few years ago the Local Board caused it to be moved from its old position, on the footpath by the roadside, to its present position inside a light iron railing forming the road boundary, as shown in the illustration to this volume.

Mr. Biden contends, successfully it is submitted, for the theory of the double socket having been made for a pair of upright stones.

He contrasts "Robin Hood's Picking-rods" on Ludworth Moor, which is now enclosed, a mile south from Charlesworth, two and a half east from Compstall, and eleven east south-east from Manchester, and the "Bow-stones" just outside Lyme Park, thirteen miles south-east from Manchester, and two miles south from Disley, and also the "Stone" marked on the Ordnance Map a mile and a half east from the "Bow-stones," and a mile west from Whaley Bridge.

Dr. F. Renaud, in 1876, in his *History of Prestbury Parish*, co. Chester (Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi.), gives at p. 71 sketches of



BOW STONES, LYME.



PICKING RODS, LUDWORTH.

The Bow Stones and cylindrical crosses from Clulow, Wincle Grange, Upton, and Ridge, co. Chester, Leek, co. Stafford, and Penrith, co. Cumberland, but makes no mention of the Stretford Plague Stone. He attributes these crosses to Saxon times at latest. He names four double-socketed crosses in a line from Prestbury to Mottram in Longdendale, namely, first the Bowstones, near Bowstones farm on the edge of Lyme Park adjoining Shrigley, secondly, a base of a double cross two miles off on the edge of a bleak hill called Longside, thirdly, another called Jordan Law cross about the same distance away towards Disley village (the socket has gone but the cross is in the domestic chapel at Lyme Hall), and fourthly, Robin Hood's Picking Pegs on Ludworth Intakes at Mellor Moor End. Single crosses or pillar stones with single or double fillets round the upper part of the shaft occur at Fallibrome, Wincle, Clulow, Ridge, Adlington, &c.

Illustrations of some of these appear also in Mr. Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, and some are given in vol. xlv. (N. S. vol. ix.) of the *Lanc. and Ches. Hist. Soc.*, 1893, to illustrate an article by J. Romilly Allen on "The Early Christian Monuments of Lancashire and Cheshire;" other instances of crosses with cylindrical shafts are cited and illustrated in Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses in Carlisle Diocese* (Kendal, 1899, pp. 26, 33, 139).

"Robin Hood's Picking Pegs" Mr. Biden states consist of a base stone roughly rectangular in form, with two sockets on the upper surface, in which stand two plain round pillars about sixteen or eighteen inches thick, the northern one is about thirty and the southern one about forty-two inches in height. When the Rev. W. Marriott wrote his *Antiquities of Lyme* [in 1810], a large broken off piece lay alongside, and if this had been added to the northern pillar it would have made it the taller, but since then the fragment has disappeared, and the fractured edge had, before 1810, been roughly chipped into coarse correspondence with the weather-rounded top of the southern stone.

The likeness of the Stretford Stone, says Mr. Biden, to that

on Whaley Moor is marvellously close, even to the minor detail of the rim of one of the socket holes, being in each case two or three inches higher than that of the other. In 1809, Mr. Marriott found at Whaley Moor that the stone had been despoiled of its two uprights which lay near at hand, and were two pillars of unequal height and section, one being fourteen by nine and a half inches at the base, eleven by nine at the top and thirty inches high; the other was "inferior in bulk and height," and no measurements are given. The socket holes, as at Stretford, are oblong.

The Whaley Moor Stone is a rectangular block, resting at the ground line (according to Marriott) upon a larger sub-base and carrying two empty sockets (like those at Stretford), in which had stood two obelisk-like but flat-topped pillars of unequal height. The Picking Rods on Ludworth Moor, and the Bow Stones at Lyme, are also of unequal height, but are round in section. The Rods stand on a rectangular base-stone, and the pillars are destitute of carving or ornament. The Bow Stones have an oval base, and the pillars taper upwards to a rim or fillet upon which stands a bluntly rounded cone bearing faint traces of carved scrollwork.

Mr. Marriott traced near the Rods and Bow Stones extensive earthworks, lines of fortification, &c., and thinks the stones are military monuments of great but unknown antiquity. The Stretford Great Stone is placed in the centre of what was probably, at the time it was erected, an open moor, remote from dwellings, and it is moreover at the point where the Romanised British Watling Street forms an angle to its direct course. The stone and its uprights may therefore have been in the nature of a guide post to those who had to traverse the road in the dark or in misty weather. Mr. Esdaile's statement that the stone was not deeply set should be taken in conjunction with the fact that the present road surface is practically level with the surface of the land on each side of the road. The road is not a deep sunk, trough-like road, as many ancient roadways have become. Neither is it a road running on an embankment, as is the case



SANDBACH CROSSES.

in some Roman roads. Mr. Esdaile's further statements as to two underlying roads at depths of 3 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 6 in., and that there were traces of a ditch on each side of the lower, are difficult to explain. Possibly the stone was originally placed there by the Roman surveyors, or Agrimensores, when laying out the bend in the road.

It is distant from the Roman "Campfield" (on the right bank of the river Medlock at Manchester) as nearly as possible two Roman miles. The Tarquin tradition may reflect the original connection between the Stone and the Roman occupants of "Campfield." When its agrimensorial purpose was forgotten and paganism was obsolete, the early Christians of Manchester may have converted the stone from the base of a Roman milestone into a base for a pair of crosses.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, OLD TRAFFORD.

VIEWS of the exterior and interior of this church, and a portrait of Rector Jones, from photographs, appeared in *Manchester Faces and Places*, January, 1898 (vol. ix. pp. 62-3, 79).

Although situate in Stretford Township, it is more of an off-shoot from St. Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, than from St. Matthew's Church, Stretford. It was preceded by a Mission or School Church belonging to St. Margaret's, and situate on what was called the "cricket field," in Cornbrook Street. This was opened June 13, 1863. At that time the Curate from St. Margaret's conducted the services, the work being performed in succession by the Rev. Henry Cottam, M.A., afterwards Rector of St. Mary's, Crumpsall; the Rev. Canon Bethell Jones, afterwards Vicar of Brooklands; the Rev. T. W. M. Lund, M.A., afterwards Chaplain of the Church of the Blind, Liverpool; and next by the Rev. Kenneth Linton Jones, M.A., the first Rector, who began his curacy at St. Bride's on November 27, 1870. He was succeeded, in August, 1902, by the Rev. Cecil H. Druitt, M.A., Tutor of the Church Missionary College, Islington.

It is somewhat difficult now to imagine the rural aspect of the neighbourhood of this School Church about 1865, when on a hot, drowsy summer's afternoon, a donkey, which had been grazing in a field close by, walked quietly up the aisle through the doors, which had been left open to secure as much air as possible.

The present church site was sold by Sir Humphrey de Trafford for half the ordinary price of land in the neighbourhood. The plans of the church, in the form of a Latin cross with apsidal chancel in the Early French style of architecture, were prepared by Messrs. Pennington & Bridgen, of Manchester.

The foundation stone was laid March 10, 1877, by Miss Hunter, of Whalley Range, who was one of the first Trustees, together with the Rev. Thomas Howard Gill, Rector of St. Margaret's, and Messrs. W. Dockray, F. W. Grafton, and Richard Wood.

The body of the church, without chancel, apse, transepts, tower or spire, was consecrated by Bishop Fraser of Manchester, August 2, 1878.

By an Order in Council dated May 17, 1879, a district was assigned to the Incumbent, and St. Bride's became a Parish Church. The living is worth about £250 per annum.

The building cost £7,011 11s. 2d. A Rectory house was erected in 1881, and in 1883 the omitted parts of the church were built, and with the spire, which is 160 feet high, cost about £3,000. The church was re-opened, and the additions dedicated by Bishop Fraser on June 14, 1884.

The architects gave the font ; the building contractor, William Brown, of Salford, gave the choir stalls ; and the masonry contractor, W. B. Kendall, gave the wall dividing nave and chancel. The pulpit, communion table and cover, were presented by the Sunday School teachers and scholars.

The Curates assisting the Rector have been—

1880—W. Hay Fea, M.A., now Vicar of the Mariners' Church, Hull.

- 1883—W. N. P. Beebe, M.A., now Vicar of St. Luke's,
Brighton.
1885—T. B. Oliver, M.A., now Rector of St. Bartholomew's,
Brooklyn, U.S.A.
1886—F. K. Peacock, B.A., now Vicar of North Leverton,
Lincoln.
1886—John William Dixon, now Vicar of St. James',
Wolverhampton.
1894—Archibald Dewhurst, M.A.

ST. ANNE'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Prior to the opening of St. Anne's Church, Stretford, in 1863, the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Stretford were attended to by the Catholic Chaplain at Trafford Hall until the year 1818, and after that date down to 1859 by the Rector of Barton-upon-Irwell. Before twelve months elapsed Rector Croskell was removed from Barton to Levenshulme, and the Rev. Richard Liptrott succeeded him. Father Liptrott, with occasional help from the Franciscans of West Gorton, for the next three years attended to Stretford.

It was in 1859 that the Bishop of the Salford Diocese, Dr. Turner, appointed the late Venerable Monsignor Provost Croskell to commence a new Mission at Stretford. A temporary chapel was built on a small plot to the left of Herbert St., off Chester Road.

The present Church, of which, with the Presbytery, a view appeared March, 1899, in *The Harvest* (vol. xii. p. 69), was built from the plans of Mr. Pugin at the sole cost of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford, and on land given by him. It was opened on November 22, 1863, and was solemnly consecrated by Bishop Turner, first Bishop of Salford, with the full ceremonials of the Catholic Church, on June 18, 1867. The first Rector was Canon Matthias Formby, who was at St. Mary's, Mulberry Street, Manchester, from 1844 to 1864, and who died March 26, 1892. He was succeeded by the present Rector, the Right Reverend Monsignor

Provost John Beesley, of whom a portrait is given in *The Harvest*, vol. xii. p. 71.

Its Catholic population at the present time numbers 210. In 1642 there were only 4 avowed adherents to the old faith in Stretford, in 1776 there were 18, in 1781 they were said to be 12, of whom the youngest was 25, and the oldest 80, and they were attended to by a priest once a month. In 1825 they were said to be 20 (Clarke's *MS.*, p. 178).

About 1793 the domestic chaplain or priest at Trafford Hall was the Reverend James Haydock. He was "simple in manners, unaffected in piety, liberal in character, zealous in doing good, and universal in his best wishes for all mankind, What cannot be said of many good men may be truly said of him—that he lived and died without a single enemy" (Slater's *Catholic History of Eccles and Barton*, p. 54). He was educated at Douay College (*The Haydock Papers*, by Joseph Gillow, 1888, p. 92). He was born at Tagg, near Preston, co. Lancaster, 1746, and died April 25, 1809 (*op. cit.*, p. 131). He came on the mission from Douay in 1792 (*op. cit.*, p. 205). After being at Trafford House for above fourteen years, he removed to Lea Chapel, near Preston, in 1807. It was said that he was so annoyed by the Trafford Volunteers assembling and parading around the house that he got the Bishop to remove him. He exchanged missions with the Rev. James Smith, who retired from the chaplaincy after some little time in ill health, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Sadler. During his chaplaincy the foundation stone of a school in connection with the mission was laid in 1822 by the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford, then a mere boy, and near this site, where once stood a blacksmith's shop, a Catholic cemetery was opened shortly afterwards. In 1827 the old chapel at Trafford was pulled down and re-erected near Dumping Lane, Barton. Father Sadler died October 4, 1830, and was buried in the cemetery at Barton. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Newsham, who spent the first three years of his priesthood there. Then followed the Rev. Messrs. Ball, West-

head, Hill, and about 1846 the Right Reverend Monsignor John, Canon Kershaw. In 1856 the old school was replaced by another at Trafford, given by Sir Humphrey de Trafford, and in 1868 the present fine church of St. Anne's, Stretford, was erected by him at a cost of about £24,000 (*op. cit.*, pp. 206-7). On May 31, 1902, Sir H. F. de Trafford laid the foundation stone of a school for St. Anne's Church, to cost £1000, and to seat 204 children.

The contrast between the first chapel at Trafford and the church of St. Anne's is the widest possible, but Father Haydock wrote to his brother in April, 1809, "Mr. Carter would have the neatest and most elegant chapel (at Newhouse) I ever saw, barring that at Trafford, had it only been higher. The fault in mine (at Lea) is in being too small" (*op. cit.*, p. 208).

In 1798 Squire John Trafford built a new chapel for Father Haydock in the grounds of Trafford Park, near the Hall, on the spot where the conservatory now stands. It had a groined roof. (Address by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Gadd, V.G., at Centenary of the Mission of All Saints', Barton-upon-Irwell, November 6, 1898, p. 8.) The Barton Mission, of which the Trafford Hall Chapel was the beginning, extended to Bolton-le-Moors on the north, to Glazebrook on the south-west, and to the outskirts of Macclesfield on the south, an area of at least 150 square miles (*op. cit.*, p. 9).

On June 4, 1899, a new Angelus bell in the tower of St. Anne's was solemnly blessed¹ by the Lord Bishop of Salford. The bell weighs 21 cwt., and was cast in Dublin. It is inscribed

Angelus Domini nuntiavit Marie,
Et concepit de Spiritu Sancto.
Ste Ioannes et Sta Anna, orate pro nobis.

¹ The ceremony of bell-blessing, or, as it is popularly called, baptising, is mentioned as early as the eleventh century. The Bishop washes the bell with blessed water, signs it with the oil of the sick outside, and with chrism inside, and lastly places under it the thurible with burning incense. He prays repeatedly that the sound of the bell may avail to summon the faithful, to excite their devotion, to drive away storms, and to terrify evil spirits. (*The Harvest*, vol. xii. p. 127.)

At the close of 1898 it was announced that the erection of a Roman Catholic Church in the Old Trafford part of the Township was about to be undertaken, on a site given by Sir H. F. de Trafford.

NONCONFORMIST PLACES OF WORSHIP.

The Chorlton Road Congregational Church was registered for marriages August 23, 1861, and the Chester Road Congregational Church December 13, 1861.

Edge Lane Wesleyan Chapel was similarly registered on August 13, 1866; Higgin Lane Independent Methodist Chapel, August 29, 1866; City Road Wesleyan Chapel, Cornbrook, July 13, 1868; Union Chapel, Stretford, June 10, 1867; Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stretford, July 29, 1874.

METHODISM.

In 1733 the Rev. John Wesley visited Manchester twice, and preached both at the Collegiate Church and at St. Ann's. He revisited Manchester in 1735, and preached in Trinity Chapel, Salford. In 1747 he preached at Salford Cross, when a threat was made that the fire engine would be turned on him. In July, 1787, he held his annual conference at Manchester, which was attended by 150 ministers or preachers. In a sermon he predicted that the world would end in 1836 (*Manchester Collectanea* vol. i., Chet. Soc., vol. lxxviii. p. 168-9).

In 1814 Stretford figured on the plan of the Salford Circuit, with Gravel Lane, Salford, as the head of the Circuit, and there was only one preaching service, at 5-30, at Stretford. In 1819, it was bracketed with Urmston on the Salford-Manchester plan, and services were held at 2-30 and 5-30, probably at Stretford and Urmston respectively, but this is not quite clear from the plans. (*The Manchester City Road Wesleyan Methodist Church Record*, April, 1899).

The first Methodists in Stretford were known as Tent Methodists, and used to pitch their "tent" on Saturdays on "The

Gravel," as the space facing the Cock Inn was called, opposite the house of Mr. William Moore.

As late as 1840 Stretford was missioned from Great Bridgewater Street Chapel, Manchester, by workers from Davyhulme, who walked to the Manchester chapel for the morning service, taking their dinners with them, and returning home by Stretford, distributing tracts.

The late Mr. William Pearson, of Calder Bank, Davyhulme, was one of these workers, and used to speak of the Sabbath breaking and open riot, the open shops, cockfighting, bear-baiting, drunkenness and profanity, at Stretford, where he and his friends were frequently ill-used.

About 1840 James Rogerson started hamper-making in the village. He was a devoted Methodist, and offered his workshop as a preaching room, which had to be brushed up for the Sunday service, the congregation seating themselves on the bundles of ozers and twigs. It was an old and lowly building, and used to be called the old White Chapel, because it was whitewashed inside as well as outside, and had been at one time used as a piggery. It was first used by the Independent Methodists, and when they moved to their new Chapel in Higgin Lane, now Barton Road, the Wesleyans used it for their services. The Primitive Methodists used to preach in a barn in King Street, on the opposite side to the site of their present Chapel. James Rogerson, the hamper maker, Job Royle, of Stretford, Thomas Buck, of Bowdon, and old Nelson were amongst the fathers of Methodism in Stretford. It was old Isaac Mellor who started a Sunday School. He used to thank God for his blue coat!

When it was decided by the Wesleyans that the time had arrived when they ought to build themselves a Chapel they approached Sir Thomas de Trafford, but they found that he had very decided views that there were Methodists enough already in the village, and he would have no more of them, and would sell them no land. Mr. Henry Moore, however, owned some land opposite the present Town Hall, and he agreed to sell it to

Mr. Job Royle (father of Mr. John J. Royle, of Stocks House, Flixton), and for fear of the transactions being stopped by Sir Thomas, the transfer was completed the same day that the bargain was made. Sir Thomas, when he heard of it, was very indignant, and sent "The Devil's Darning Needle," as his agent used to be called, to remonstrate, but he stormed in vain. Plans were prepared for a chapel to seat about three hundred people, and the estimated cost was £500, towards which £300 were subscribed. It had a gable front with four pillar-like buttresses, one at each corner, and one at each side of the pointed front entrance, with a pointed window between each pair. A small shield or escutcheon was over the entrance by way of embellishment. It was built and opened in 1844. About 1855 it became necessary to hire the old Town Hall, immediately opposite, to accommodate the increasing number of Sunday scholars.

The late Alderman Abraham Lloyd, who died in 1899, and who was twice Lord Mayor of Manchester, occupied the top pew in the gallery. He married a daughter of the late Mr. James Bradshaw, and Mrs. Lloyd having died, his daughter, Mrs. Meek, acted as Lady Mayoress. The next pew lower was occupied by the late Sydney Smith, who for over 30 years was Superintendent of the Sunday School. He died at Southport in 1881. On the other side of the chapel Mr. Henry Baker, father of Mrs. Broady, sat. He was a class leader, and like not a few of his day, used to follow the preacher in a monotone, with here and there a fervent Amen, and found it difficult to break off the habit when the congregation removed to the new church. Below Mr. Baker sat Mr. Edwin Axon, who was a lawyer's clerk, and secretary of the Sunday School. Mrs. Summerfield, grandmother of the present Stretford Society Steward, was teacher of the senior class of young women. Mrs. Harewood was also a member of the congregation.

The old chapel keeper was Thomas Turner Clough, who was under-gardener at the Botanical Gardens, Old Trafford. He was a very thrifty man, and as he walked to and from his work

he picked up old horseshoes and nails which he used to sell to the blacksmith; and at the Gardens, as he swept the walks and trimmed the grass round the pond, he gathered up the swans-down and took it home in his hat until he had accumulated enough for a feather pillow for each of his large family. He also acted as bill-poster, bellman, day gardener, and oddman of all work in the village. He died December 25, 1877, and was buried at the Parish Church.

The singing at the old chapel used to be led by some one who was called upon by Old Nelson to set the tune. After a time Moses Brundrett, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, was engaged to play the fiddle, and he was succeeded by William Hargreaves, but he left Stretford, and then John Percival became choirmaster, and he was succeeded by William Grimshaw.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

IN 1862 the present church was built. It is in the City Road Circuit of Manchester, and is a Gothic structure designed by Mr. Fuller, of London, with sittings for about 500. It cost £3,000 originally, but alterations and additions have been made at a cost of a further £2,000. It is considered a fine specimen of modern Gothic, and it is said that when the de Trafford Steward saw it completed he exclaimed that if he had known that the Wesleyans were going to do the thing so well he would have found them a better site. Mr. George James Hargreaves, of Urmston, contributed the generous sum of £1,000 towards the cost. The organ is by Messrs. Hills, of London. Mr. Hargreaves filled three of the windows with stained glass in memory of his children, and he also gave the font in memory of his first wife. A tablet, in token of esteem for Mr. Hargreaves, has been placed by the Trustees in one of the walls of the Sanctuary. Beneath the church is a schoolroom used as a day school for over 300 scholars, and as a Sunday school. The present ministers are the Rev. D. A. D' Moulpiéd, Rev. T. Baker Norton (pastor), and Rev. Arthur Kirby. Some of the most popular ministers have

preached in the church, such as Dr. Punshon, Dr. Gervase Smith, Dr. Pope, Dr. Rigg, Dr. Hannah, Dr. Randles, Rev. John Bedford, Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rev. Samuel Coley, Rev. Charles Garnett.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THE first Congregational Church in Stretford was a building erected by Mr. Pearson, who was a leading Methodist. It stood on the site of the present church in Chester Road, opposite Moore Street. It was replaced in ten or fifteen years by the existing church, which was erected with the energetic help of the late Mr. John Rylands, of Longford Hall. Mr. Blomerly was the first advocate of Independent Congregationalism at Stretford.

The Congregational Church in Chorlton Road was erected in the year 1861. The first pastor of this church was John Allison Macfadyen, D.D., who died November 21, 1889, aged 54. In the same year there was published (royal 8vo) a pamphlet "In Memoriam: John Allison Macfadyen, D.D.," with his portrait; and in 1891 (crown 8vo), "Life of Macfadyen," by Alexander Mackennal, D.D., with an etched portrait by Manesse. A notice, with a portrait, also appeared in *Manchester Faces and Places*, vol. i. pp. 38-42, and a further account and view of the church in vol. vii. pp. 19-22, where it is stated that the church is successor to one founded in 1756 by the Rev. Caleb Warhurst, in Cold House Lane, Shudehill, Manchester, in a building which had been licensed in 1672 for the ministry of the Rev. Henry Newcome, ejected for Nonconformity from his Fellowship in the Collegiate Church of Manchester. Warhurst's congregation afterwards moved to Cannon Street Chapel, which was built in 1761. The chapel was rebuilt in 1828, and was sold in 1860, and the proceeds, amounting to £2,600, helped to build the church in Chorlton Road, amidst green fields, at a cost of £8,000. From 1861 to May, 1863 the services were conducted by the Rev. Prof. Alfred Newth. Dr. Macfadyen was succeeded by the Rev. Albert Goodrich, D.D.

STRETFORD CEMETERY.

THE plans for laying out the Cemetery were prepared by Mr. John Shaw, of Bowdon, Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was the eldest son of the late John Shaw, who was engaged by Mr. Samuel Brooks to lay out Whalley Range, Moss Side,¹ and Brooklands, Cheshire. He was elected a Fellow of the above mentioned Society at the early age of twenty-three, in recognition of his singular ability and knowledge.

His portrait and a biographical sketch appeared in *Lancashire Faces and Places*, vol. i. pp. 15, 16.

The Cemetery originally contained six acres, which cost £1500, and the laying-out, etc., cost £8,030. It was opened in 1885. In 1890 there were 176 interments, and in 1899, 267, the average number between 1885 to 1899 being 200. In 1900 the District Council purchased an additional six acres for £250 per acre.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

THE Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford were opened in June, 1831, six years before the opening of Henshaw's Blind Asylum. The first of the Whitsun-week Flower Shows, for which the Gardens have long been famous, was held at the end of May, 1868. The Gardens were utilised in the Jubilee year, 1887, as part of the grounds of the Exhibition, which was on the south side of the Gardens, and had been preceded by the Art Treasures Exhibition on the same site in 1857, when the Exhibition was opened by Prince Albert on May 5th, and was visited by Queen Victoria on June 30th.

THE Manchester Cricket Ground¹ at Old Trafford was opened in 1856, and the Royal Agricultural Society's Show was held on the site of the Arts Treasures Exhibition in 1869, and the same Society held their Show in Trafford Park in 1897.

¹ The triangular area near Brooks' Bar, and bounded by Chorlton Road, Cornbrook Street and Moss Lane West, is also known as The Cricket Field, part of it having been formerly used for that game.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

THE proposal to provide Manchester with Deaf and Dumb Schools originated with Mr. Robert Philips, and was definitely entertained at "a Meeting of Gentlemen friendly to the establishment of an Institution in the vicinity of Manchester for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, held on Wednesday, the eleventh of June, 1823, at the Exchange Dining Room in Manchester." Sir Oswald Mosley, Baronet, presided on the occasion. An influential Committee was selected. Benjamin Heywood, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, and Robert Philips, Esq., was thanked for his able introduction of the subject. At that date there were only two similar Institutions in England, viz., at London, founded in 1792, and Birmingham, whereas there were five in Scotland, and three in Ireland. In Liverpool, with 130,000 inhabitants, there were among the lower classes alone eighty Deaf and Dumb persons as ascertained by the Charity Schools.

Mr. William Vaughan was appointed the first Master. He had been one of the principal assistants of Dr. Watson in the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Premises were taken in Stanley Street, off New Bailey Street, Salford, but in 1829 it was determined to raise funds for a more appropriate building. By 1831, seventy pupils had been admitted, and there were forty candidates for admission. On May 15, 1831, a sermon was preached at Manchester Collegiate Church, in aid of the Building Fund. The pupils attended the service, and the following account, which one of them wrote, is appended to the Annual Report: "I saw a great many blue coat scholars. They sat in a pew over the churchwardens' pew. Their hair was cut very short. I saw nine firemen, sitting on seats in front of the churchwardens' pew; and seven men and six boys wore surplices. They sat in front of the organ. A clergyman read the prayers and lessons. One of the boys sang, and the congregation listened very attentively." Another pupil described a visit to "the Botanic Garden near Old Trafford at Hulme," where "in one part of

the garden there was an imitation of Alpine scenery with rocks and mountain plants. I perceived many traps for mice were placed among the fragments of rock, because mice came there and injured the plants."

In the Report in 1834, mention is made of the contributions which were being made for the erection of a Blind Asylum, and a Committee was appointed to fix upon a site for the proposed new School.

Mr. Vaughan died on March 24, 1834, aged 44, and a mural tablet to his memory was placed in St. Philips Church, Salford, where he was buried.

Mr. H. B. Vaughan, who succeeded him, was master of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Exeter.

In 1835, the Committee report that by the liberality of Mr. T. J. Trafford they had been enabled to purchase from him a plot of land adjoining the Botanic Garden, and that the Managers of the Blind Asylum had agreed, on the original terms of 1½*d.* per yard, to take a part of the purchase. It was also reported that £10,000 would be required for building purposes, and that only £2000 had so far been raised.

A view of the intended joint building, for Deaf and Dumb School, Chapel, and Blind Asylum, appeared on the Report for 1836. It is described as of English Academic Architecture, and was designed by Richard Lane. David Bellhouse, junior, contracted to erect it for £6,100. A grand Bazaar and Ball were the means of contributing nearly £3,900, and over £5000 were subscribed, while £400 was received from a musical festival. The building and its accessories cost over £10,000.

On June 21, 1837, the first day of the long and epoch making reign of Queen Victoria, the building was opened with great pomp. The grand procession passed along Oxford Road to All Saints Church, and thence along the newly made Stretford Road to Old Trafford.

In the Report for 1838, the Rev. Thomas Buckley, M.A., is named as Secretary, and as one of the House Stewards. He

had been appointed by the Bishop of Manchester in June, 1838, to preach in the Chapel.

The Trusts of the Deaf and Dumb Schools and of Henshaw's Blind Asylum were declared by a Deed dated December 14, 1838, and by the end of eighteen years John Bradshaw, Esq., of Knowle, co. Surrey, was the sole surviving Trustee.

ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

ON December 5, 1856, Mr. Bradshaw, the surviving Trustee, by Deed Poll gave the Chapel and its site to the Commissioners for building new churches, and the Trusts on which it was to be held were declared by a Deed dated January 26, 1857. The Bishop of Manchester consecrated the Chapel on January 28, 1857, as Saint Thomas, Old Trafford, but trouble soon arose, and in 1862, Samuel Crompton, M.D. (grandson of the great inventor), who had from the first opening of the Asylum taken an active interest in its inmates as Surgeon and otherwise, published in 8vo. a letter to Bishop Lee on the Alienation of this Chapel. Proceedings in Chancery followed, and on January 16, 1867, Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart decreed that the alienation by Mr. Bradshaw was a breach of Trust, and that an Order in Council, dated July 31, 1858, forming an Ecclesiastical District or Parish for the Church, had inadvertently interfered with the Trusts. Mr. Bradshaw was ordered, together with the Rev. Wm. Doyle, of Whalley Range, Moss Side, as Incumbent, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to reconvey the Chapel and land to Trustees for the two Charities. New Trustees were thereupon appointed, and the reconveyance to them was duly executed on June 18. 1868. The new Trustees were Herbert Phillips, Merchant, James Chadwick, Merchant, Arthur Henry Heywood, Banker, Matthew Kennedy, Esq., Philip Bateman, Manufacturer, and Frederick William Grafton, Merchant, all of Manchester. The Rev. Thomas Buckley, Chaplain, had been a party to the proceedings but had died. The Bishop of Manchester (Jas. Prince Lee), Rev. Thomas Daniel Cox Morse, Rector of Stret-

ford, The Dean and Canons of Manchester, together with the Rev. Charles Frederick Buckley and Edward Akroyd (as personal representatives of the late Chaplain, Rev. Thos. Buckley), and the Rev. William Doyle, the then Chaplain, were defendants. Under the scheme for the management of the Chapel there was to be "a Chapel Committee," consisting of the Rector of Stretford with three members of the Asylum Board, and three of the School Committee. The Chaplain's salary was not to exceed £300, and he was required to make himself acquainted with the Deaf and Dumb alphabet.

On September 3, 1868, the Secretary, Mr. John Duffield, reported that he had received from Mr. Charles Galloway and Mr. John Curtis the Minute Book, the Cash Book, and the Voucher Book, from 1857 to April, 1868, also Lists of Pewholders and New Rentals from May, 1866.

On October 15, 1868, the Rev. Wm. Henry Rogers, of Wilmslow, was selected and appointed Chaplain, but when he waited upon the Bishop to ask for a License he was informed that his License would be limited to the inmates, and that if he administered the Communion to other persons he would be liable to ecclesiastical censure and costs. On the other hand the Rector of Stretford declined to take any parochial duties in the district, as the Order in Council constituting it a parish had not been rescinded. The Chaplain did not enter upon his duties until July 11, 1869, the interval being occupied with deputations to the Bishop, taking Counsel's opinion, and consulting the Archbishop of York, in order to arrive at a *modus vivendi*.

In January, 1870, the Committee resolved to purchase a new bell from Mears & Co., of London, in place of an old one which was cracked. The clock and three bells were presented by Captain Whitaker and a few friends in 1848.

On January 15, 1880, the resignation of Dr. Rogers as Chaplain was accepted, consequent on his appointment to the Rectory of St. Thomas, Heaton Norris, and on April 12, 1880, the Rev. William Robert Bridge Arthy was appointed to succeed him.

In 1883, the minutes record a loss of £786 19s. 7½d. by defalcation, but all except about £150 of the amount was made good by four members of the Committee, Mr. Thomas Rymer, the Hon. Treasurer, generously contributing about £500.

Mr. Arthy died suddenly on May 20, 1884, aged 69, and on September 3, 1884, the Rev. William Williams was selected out of 67 applicants, and appointed his successor. He was informed on appointment that he was also to act as "parochial coadjutor with the Vicar [Rector] of Stretford for the district in which the Chapel is situate."

From time to time the minutes refer to Repair and Endowment Funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It was, however, due to the exertions of the late Mr. Adam Fox, of Seymour Grove, a Solicitor, and an active member of the Committee, that the Chapel was ultimately enabled to benefit by them. Proceedings in Chancery were begun about them in an action entitled "[Wm.] Armitage v. The Bishop of Manchester," and on February 15, 1888, it was agreed to accept as a settlement for ten years the whole income of the "Repair Fund" (£300 6s. 2d.), and from one-third of the capital of the "Endowment Fund" (£1972 19s. 8d.). The Funds were claimed by the Bishop for the purposes of St. Matthew's and St. Bride's, or of a Church if built in the locality. The costs of all the parties to the litigation amounted to £546 6s. 6d., as reported on September 4, 1889.

On March 13, 1887, Mr. Williams, the Chaplain, was taken ill during Service, and his resignation was reported on August 9, 1888. On December 8, 1888, the Rev. T. G. Johnson, of Heaton Chapel, was appointed to succeed him, but resigned on September 18, 1890, and the Rev. David Dorrity, M.A., T.C.D., was appointed in his place on October 16, 1891. In July, 1892, the Rector of Stretford reported that he had arranged that Mr. Dorrity should "visit pastorally that part of the Parish of Stretford which is known as the new parish of St. Thomas, Old Traf-

ford, including the district designated 'Cyprus.'¹ Mr. Dorrity resigned on April 4, 1895, on being appointed to the living of St. Anne with St. Mary, Manchester, and the Rev. Harry de Trèvelec, Curate of All Saints, Manchester, succeeded him. On July 5, 1897, it was reported that "the Lord Bishop of the Diocese had, contrary to custom, included the Chapel in his recent Visitation, and on Wednesday, the 12th May, had met the Chaplain and the Rector of Stretford at the Chapel."

On the same date an offer by Sir Humphrey de Trafford to relinquish Pew No. 54 was accepted. This pew had been held for the use of any Church of England members of the Trafford Hall household, but was no longer required as the family had quitted the Hall.

At the end of the ten years above named further proceedings respecting the Repair and Endowment Funds were taken, with the result that on June 27, 1899, an order was made by which the Chapel received the whole income from the Repair Fund and from one-half of the Endowment Fund. The income of the other half was ordered to be applied by the Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty for Ecclesiastical Objects in the Parish of St. Matthew, Stretford.

Beneath the Chapel there are vaults which are walled up. According to notes made by Mr. John Owen the names on the vaults are Bateman, Beaumont, Browning, Gardiner, Hacking, Wadkin. Jane Humphreys was buried there November 27, 1848, and Thomas Fleming, of whom there is a statue in Manchester Cathedral, was also buried there. It was noted on the report in 1844 that most of the vaults were on sale.

¹ Cyprus is the area between the Empress Brewery, Chester Road, and the Railway, and extending to Cornbrook. There are two versions of the origin of the name, one that the shape is roughly triangular, resembling the Island of Cyprus, and the other that its first inhabitants were the votaries of Venus, who, on the demolition of the Deansgate slums, migrated across the City boundary to escape the attentions and powers of the Manchester Police, and to be nearer the worshippers of Mars at the neighbouring Barracks.

BLIND ASYLUM.

HENSHAW'S Blind Asylum is situate on the north-east side of the Deaf and Dumb Schools, and its work was initiated by Thomas Henshaw, who was a Manchester man. A view of the buildings from a photograph by Poulton and Sons, of Lee, co. Kent, and a short account of the work done in the Institution, appeared in *Manchester Faces and Places* (vol. ii. p. 4, Oct., 1890).

E. Butterworth's *Hist. of Oldham* (London, 1832, p. 29), states that Thomas Henshaw was born of humble parents at Prestbury, co. Chester, about 1747, and by industry and enterprise rose to be an opulent and extensive Hat maker at Oldham, where he settled about 1775, after carrying on trade in Manchester. He became a partner with a Mr. Fletcher in a beaver or felt hat manufactory, of which he continued the head until he died on March 4, 1810. On September 26, 1799, he was married at Manchester Collegiate Church to Sarah Taylor of Blackley, widow.¹

By his Will, dated November 14, 1807, he expressed a wish that a Blue Coat School should be erected at Oldham under the direction of Trustees, and for that purpose bequeathed £20,000, with a direction that it was not to be expended in the purchase of land or buildings. By his codicil, dated January 9th, 1808, he left a further £20,000 for the same purpose, and empowered his Trustees to fix the site at Manchester if more convenient. It was by this codicil that he left £20,000 for a Blind Asylum at Manchester. Disputes arose as to the legality of the bequests. According to *Historical Sketches of Oldham* by the late Edwin Butterworth (Oldham, 1856, p. 236), Mr. Henshaw committed suicide, and it was alleged that he was insane when his Will was executed. A Bill was filed in the Court of Chancery by the widow and by Mr. Henshaw's niece Ann Hadfield, and after protracted litigation, on July 21, 1818, a decree was made in favour of the Will and the charitable bequests.

¹ He lived in a house called Stone Wall on the East side of Cheetham Hill Road, facing Halliwell Lane. Between 1820 and 1830 his widow still lived there. Her daughter married Edward Loyd the Manchester Banker.

It was not, however, until twenty-seven years after Mr. Henshaw's death that the Asylum at Old Trafford was completed.

In 1835 rules were agreed upon for regulating the management of the Asylum, and the arrangement for sharing in the purchase by the Deaf and Dumb School Trustees, of land from Thomas Joseph Trafford, Esq., was mentioned in them, but it was not until September 30, 1839, that the Asylum was first opened for the admission of inmates. Ten candidates were then admitted, and during the first year the number increased to thirty-seven. The whole income of Mr. Henshaw's bequest amounted at that time to £1,294 12s. 2d. At the end of ten years the number of inmates was seventy-five, and in 1851, when Queen Victoria visited Manchester, several articles made by the blind inmates were presented to her. By the year 1899 the number of inmates had increased to 187.

The report presented in February, 1853, mentions a difference of opinion between the congregation and the Chapel Committee, and in February, 1856, the differences between the Committee and the gentlemen acting as Churchwardens still continued to exist. The doors communicating between the Chapel and the two institutions had been closed. These differences were referred to Canon Clifton, Jas. Collier Harter, Esq., and Thos. Bazley, Esq., and their recommendation that the chapel should be consecrated was acted upon, and the two gallerics were secured to the two institutions. The consecration took place on January 28, 1857. In the same year Mr. Henry Whitworth became Secretary to the Blind Asylum.

In 1859 Mr. Crompton, in his Medical Report, remarks "Though Old Trafford is naturally a most healthy situation, the nuisance arising out of the Bridgewater Canal tends to negative the advantages of the locality. During the last year the smell from the Canal at Old Trafford has been intolerable. When it is considered that this canal is the receptacle of everything that is filthy from a vast population living on the banks of the river that supplies it, and that for many months in the year

it ferments under the hot sun and poisons the atmosphere for a far greater distance than the Asylum it seems to me that a remonstrance should be made." Since then the condition of the canal water has been vastly improved.

Amended regulations for the Institution were sanctioned by the Court of Chancery on April 17, 1858.

On February 9, 1860, permission was given to Mr. Samuel Crompton to extract from the Minute Books entries which he wished to publish about the Chapel. He had resigned his office of Surgeon in ordinary to the Asylum.

In 1864 a joint Committee of the two Charities decided to sanction no further expenditure by either in respect of the Chapel.

The Report in February, 1866, mentions with regret the death of the Rev. Thomas Buckley, M.A., who had been Chaplain for over twenty years. In the following February the resignation of the Bishop of Manchester as President, and of Mr. Henry Whitworth as Secretary, were announced, together with the Vice-Chancellor's decision in the long pending suit as to the Chapel.

In the early part of 1868, encouraged by the success of the attack on the Chapel, Dr. Crompton began attacking the Blind Asylum Board, and this had a very prejudicial effect on the Charity. The Board resigned in consequence.

A special meeting of the Governors was held at the Manchester Town Hall on January 16, and the Charity Commissioners were asked to order an official enquiry respecting the management. A second special meeting of the Governors was held at the Town Hall on March 23 to receive the communication of the Charity Commissioners by which they declined to order the enquiry to be held.

The Report presented in 1883 mentions the munificent bequest of John Pendlebury of South Bank, Pendleton, who died December 1, 1881. The Institution benefitted ultimately by this bequest to the extent of £28,900, and the Board were able at last to make much needed and highly important additions to the

buildings in the way of a Gymnasium, Class Rooms, Workshops, and Dormitories. The Board also secured from the Manchester Corporation on very reasonable terms the site of the present workshop and show rooms at 146, Deansgate, Manchester.

The Institution received another large addition to its funds, namely, £13,387 3s. 10d., and in 1894 a further £3,407 7s. 3d., making £16,794 11s. 1d., under the will of James Nasmyth, of Penhurst, co. Kent, founder of the Bridgwater Iron Works at Patricroft, who died May 8, 1890.

Up to the end of 1899 the various bequests to the Asylum, inclusive of the original £20,000 left by Mr. Henshaw, amounted to £107,490 15s. 4d. On the other hand the year's expenses in 1899 exceeded £6000, towards which the public contributed in annual subscriptions less than £300.

POMONA GARDENS.

THESE were situate between the Bridgwater Canal and the river Irwell at the junction of the Cornbrook and Irwell, and covered the ancient course of the Chester Road.

They comprised grounds occupying over 21 acres, and were established when Cornbrook was quite in the country. They probably derived their name from apple orchards which formed part of their original attractions. The Manor Court Records mention Strawberry Gardens near the Cornbrook Bridge in 1807.

Until 1868 they were mere pleasure grounds, with summer evening sports and arbours for tea, but they were then purchased by Mr. James Reilly. He removed all the old buildings and filled up a neglected pond, and did his best to galvanize new life into the place with a specialty for "monstre demonstrations." He erected a huge "Palace" with a hall calculated to hold 28,000 persons, there being 45,800 square feet of level flooring, divided by six rows of five pillars each, with a length of 72 yards and width 220 feet, and height 60 feet; the dining room which adjoined measured 41 feet wide. He also erected an Agricultural Hall about 100 yards long and the same in breadth.

He also endeavoured to revive the Manchester and Salford Regatta, the course of which was from Regent Road Bridge to Throstle Nest and back, a distance of about two miles. The regattas commenced in 1842 under the patronage of Lord Francis Egerton, Mr. Elias Chadwick of Swinton Hall, and other gentlemen, but were discontinued after 1851 until Mr. Reilly revived them in 1874 (*The Pomona Gardens*, as they are to-day, what they contain, what is intended to be done in 1875, etc., with folding plan and view, 8vo., 1875).

RAILWAYS.

THE Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway was opened July 21, 1849, under an Act passed July 25, 1845. An interesting Jubilee account of the line appeared in the *Manchester Evening News* in March, 1899, and was reprinted in pamphlet form by Messrs. Geo. Faulkner & Sons, with additions, views, portraits, and two maps.

The Cheshire Lines Railway from Manchester to Knutsford was opened thirteen years later, May 12, 1862, and the extension to Northwich in the following year. The Line from Manchester through Urmston to Liverpool was constructed later, and was opened in 1873.

TURN MOSS.

TURVE or Turf or Turn Moss is situated in the low lying ees or meadows near the junction of the Chorlton Brook with the river Mersey.

This name reflects the obsolete verb *Terf*, *terve*, or *turve*, to roll back, to flay. *Tirf* was the turning up of a hood or sleeve when the *Promptorium Parvulorum* was written. *Ovyr-tyrvyn* then meant *subverto*. In Anglo-Saxon the frequentative verb was *tearflian*, to roll over and over. It may be conjectured that at one time there was a turbary there, but the place having lost that character, the word *turf* became confused in the popular mind with the obsolescent verb *terf*, and so the better understood verb *turn*, which had a somewhat similar meaning, was substituted.

The place is first mentioned, as far as I have been able to trace, in a mortgage, dated June 26, 1587 (29 Eliz. Close Roll, No. 1257), by which Sir Edmond Trafford, knight, and Edmond Trafford, Esq., his son and heir apparent, mortgaged to Gregorie Lovell, Esq., Cofferer of her Majestie's householde, to secure an advance of £1,300, amongst other things the messuages, cottages, landes, ten'ts, meadows, pastures, leasues, woodes, underwoodes, trees, waters, fyshinges, mosses, mores, com'on of pasture, com'on of turbarye, and hereditaments in the townes, feildes, villages, territories, and hamlets of Streytford, Chorleton al's Chowrton, Diddesburye Moore end, and Withington in co. Lanc., in the holdings of Adam Holland, Willm. Hamson, Richard Barlowe, or hys mother, Edmund Hunte, Jennett Hunt, wydowe, late the wyfe of Edmund Hunte, deceased, Raphe Shelmerdyne, the father, and Raphe Shelmerdine, the sonne, John Birch, John Trafford, gent., Thomas Harrison, Raphe Heywood, John Genney [Janney], Raphe Chorton al's Chollerton, Lawrence Crowder, James Williamson, Miles Harteley, John Hunte, Willm. Browne, Lawrence Baguley, Willm. Baguley, Thomas Barlowe, Richard Harteley, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Jackson, and Jeames Harteley, or any of them, and the messuage or ten't comonlye called Turvemosse in Streytford in the occupacon of Nicholas Moseley, Citizen, and Clothworker of London, and twoe other lytle p'cells of grounde lyinge at thende of Crosford Bridge, and an other p'cell of grounde lyinge in a place called Barefoote halfe one the South-west side of the Ryver there called Mersee, then in the occupacon of said Nicholas Moseleye. And the said com'ons of pasture and turbarie to all the said ten'ts belonginge in Stretford.

It is next mentioned in the *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem* (vol. i. p. 69) for the year 44 Eliz. (1602) as belonging to Robertus Lovell, miles (Robert Lovell, knight) by the description "Turve-mosse in Stretford comprising a messuage lands, etc."

It is mentioned again in 1612 in the will of Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, and again in 1617 (15 Jac. I.) in the *Inquisitio*

post mortem of his son, Rowland Mosley, Esq., where it is described as "a capital messuage called Turve Moss *alias* Turf Moss and 60 acres of land 20 acres of meadow and 60 acres of pasture thereto appertaining in Stretford and Chorlton" (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. xvi. p. 66).

It was a lonely house, and is surrounded by embankments to protect it from floods.

In 1771, when the estate belonging to it was on sale, it was said to contain 93 Lancashire acres, and was in the holding of James Royle. There was "a large quantity of young oak timber" on it, and the estate comprised twelve moss-rooms.

In 1667 and 1669 the Parish Registers mention the Rev. Francis Moseley de Tur-mosse; in 1710-11 Edward Crowther represented Turr-moss or Turf moss as Parish Constable; in 1705 and 1720 the Court Records mention Robert Higham's Turf moss; in 1748 and 1749 the Churchwardens' Accounts and Parish Registers mention Henry Leicester of Turf moss; in 1759 James Royle of Tur Moss was a Churchwarden and he still lived there in 1767.

The history of Turn Moss is mixed up with that of Longford Hall, and further information will be gathered from the notice of that place (*post*).

EDGE HOUSE.

THIS is an ancient habitation, and is mentioned in the Registers.

It is on the edge of the high ground overlooking Turn moss above mentioned.

Two centuries ago it was in possession of the Faulkners, who afterwards removed to Liverpool.

About 1770, William Hampson lived there, and he was followed by James Mee, who was succeeded by George Bannister, and then his son. They came from Adlington, near Lyme, co. Chester.

Amos Bannister, a member of the family, was crushed to death at Stretford by a wagon in 1782, and was buried at Prestbury, co. Chester

This house is not to be confounded with a farm called The Edges or Ye Edge, which was near the Waters Meeting past the Gasworks, and which took its name from being on the edge of the great Trafford Moss before the Bridgwater Canal severed it.

GAMERSHAW HOUSE.

THE original form of the name was Grimel-shagh. The house is a modern erection on the site of a small green dingle, which led into the valley of the Mersey, as also to Enoch's (Annetts) Moss,¹ where turf was obtained for fuel long before Trafford Moss was dug into for that purpose.

Two or three generations ago Gamershaw dingle, which was then shrouded in trees, from whence the name of "shaw" was taken, was resorted to by the village children for gathering the wild flowers.

This too was the haunt of the Gamershaw Boggart, who in the glimpses of the moon was said to appear to wayfarers. Since the building of the house the spectre has not been heard of.

The Parish Register names "the Buggard [Boggart] house" where John Hampson was living about 1753-1757.

In later days there was a broken down old house bearing the same ghostly name near the railway bridge at Lostock Lane. The house was inhabited by a poor man of the Hampson family, whose nickname was "Boggart John."

Most of the above information is taken from Mr. Bailey's *Old Stretford*, p. 23; while Mr. Lawson, in his *History of Flixton*, p. 109, says that the original Gamershaw House has long since disappeared, and a house which had the same name indicated the locality of the original. The name was however changed in 1894 to "The Anchorage."

The Gamershaw extended into the eastern part of Urmston Township.

¹ The various ways of spelling this place name will be gathered from the Index under the heading Annett.

Mr. George Esdaile, in a *brochure* which he published in 1881, works into "The Bride of Shaigh Hall," the legend of the Gamershaw Boggart. Three men are supposed to have committed here a murder, for which they are condemned to death by hanging in "gamaches" in the lane where the deed was done. Gamaches was the technical term for gibbet-irons. The ghost of the murdered woman is supposed to "walk" at dark, and the gibbet-irons duly rattle against the posts.

People long resident in this district have told me that when journeying to and from Stretford along this road they would take care to finish their business in time to allow of passing the Gamershaw in daylight.

THE BUTTERHOUSE.

THIS is a farmhouse standing in Moss Lane in the Lostock part of Stretford. The tale is still told of how, about the year 1848, when the house was occupied by Samuel Warburton and his wife, it was the scene of a supposed mystery, from which the name was derived. A greasy substance resembling butter appeared on the walls, furniture, pictures, and especially in the leaves of the family Bible, in fact everywhere but on Sam's suit of Sunday clothes.

This exception was so remarkable that Sam was surmised to be the author of the mystery, and he was popularly supposed to be not quite in his right mind (Lawson's *History of Flixton*, p. 123).

In 1895, a Samuel Warburton, of Hulme, enquired through the *Manchester City News*, N. & Q., No. 7177, March 9, whether the house was still standing, and by what means it came by the name.

CROWFIELD YATE.¹

THIS was the name of an old farmhouse at Old Trafford which afterwards became and still is known as the Dog and Partridge.

¹ YATE for GATE.—Yate was the usual Lancashire form of gate; thus in 1608, John White, vicar of Eccles, in the preface to *The Way to the True Church*, quotes the



A. Reston.

THE OLD WHEATSHEAF, CHESTER ROAD.



A. Reston.

THE DOG AND PARTRIDGE.
FORMERLY CROWFIELDYATE.

It is described as Crowfield or "Crofelt Yate" by Trafford in entries in the Manchester Parish Register. In the eighteenth century it was the seat of some of the numerous family of Hampsons. John Hampson, householder of that place, was buried February 11, 1594-5, and was succeeded by William Hampson, who was buried June 12, 1620. His first wife was buried at Manchester, December 12, 1607, and the baptisms of his children at Manchester are named in the Registers there, also the burials of an infant on September 5, 1613, and on Marche 1st, 1618, Elline his daughter.

On June 21, 1785, the *Manchester Mercury* advertised to be let by auction the Dog and Partridge at Crowfield Yate near Throstle Nest, with four cottages; containing 8a. 2r. 26p. of the measure there used. "The house and stable are new built, and with very little alteration may be made a very desirable country residence for a gentleman's family."

This Inn was one of the haunts of the Manchester philosopher, John Dalton, who used to visit it on Thursday afternoons with Mr. Owen and other friends to play at bowls, and engage in whist and smoke a churchwarden pipe. When asked why he chose Thursday for his country amusement, he replied that he liked his Saturday half-holiday in the middle of the week. He used to bring bottles in his pockets, and have them filled with water from the pump, with strict injunctions that they must be first cleaned most carefully.

On Sunday evening, January 17, 1790, five burglars entered the Inn, which was then kept by Mr. Cheetham. The thieves

White Pater Noster, which he says "the vulgar sort of people addicted to Papistry" used :—

White Pater Noster, Saint Peter's brother,
 What hast i'th' t'one hand? White [knowledge or reproach] booke leaves.
 What hast i'th' t'other hand? Heaven yate keyes.
 Open heaven yates, and steike [shut] hell yates;
 And let every crysom [dying soon after baptism] child creepe to its owne
 mother.
 White Pater Noster, Amen.

(J. E. Bailey in *Manchester Courier Local Gleanings*, vol. i. p. 129.)

took away a small sum of money and some wearing apparel. A man named John Macnamara, otherwise Mahon, was arrested in Liverpool, and was tried, found guilty at Lancaster, and condemned. He was taken in an imposing procession to Kersall Moor on September 11, 1790, and there hung and gibbeted in the presence of an immense crowd.

According to a traditional account the robbers were masked, and broke the door in with a large stone. They then went upstairs, and some of them kept the inmates in bed under threat of being shot, the marauders being armed with pistols. The others stripped the house and forced the landlady to give up even her wedding ring.

A reward was offered for the apprehension and conviction of the burglars. Macnamara went into a public-house in Liverpool; and while the landlord was drawing some beer, tried to burn a coat. This attracted the landlord's notice, and he informed the constables, who at once secured the suspected man. A button was rescued from the fire, but was not identified. The prisoner, however, was wearing a silk neckerchief, and the landlady of the Dog and Partridge claimed it as part of the stolen property, alleging that she had hemmed it with yellow silk except at one corner where she had run short of silk, and finished the hemming with thread. It was literally upon that thread that Macnamara's life hung. He confessed that he had thirteen companions in the affair, but he would not say who they were.

The procession on the execution of Macnamara, on September 11, 1790, started from New Bailey Prison House, Salford, at ten o'clock. The prisoner was conducted, properly guarded, in a cart, through Manchester to the place of execution, on the highest part of Kersall Moor, when about twelve o'clock he suffered the sentence of the law. The order of the procession was :—

Four Sheriff's officers.

Eight javelin men, four and four.

Two javelin men.

Cart with

Two javelin men.

Two Sheriff's officers. the Two Sheriff's officers.
Two javelin men. Culprit. Two javelin men.
Eight javelin men, four and four.
Four Sheriff's officers.
Under Sheriff.
Clergyman.
Magistrates' Coach, &c., with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Milne, Mr. Fox.
Deputy Constable.
Boroughreeves of Manchester and Salford.
Beadles, in cloaks and caps.
Special Constables, four and four.
Gentlemen.
Servants.

The bells at all the churches were ordered to be tolled. At the place of execution Macnamara behaved very penitently, and hoped his untimely end might have a proper effect upon his dissolute companions.

Whether it did or not does not appear, but the accounts relate that during the execution a man was observed picking a countryman's pocket of a guinea and nine shillings, but the thief made his escape through the crowd.

The burglary was the more remarkable, because about midnight on Sundays the Dog and Partridge Inn was thronged. On account of the heavy toll imposed at the Pomona Bar, namely, 1*s.* 6*d.* for a cart with two wheels, and three shillings for a cart with four wheels, the Stretford carters used to assemble at the Inn in large numbers at a quarter to twelve o'clock on Sunday nights, and used to water their horses at the long trough which stood in front of the house, and which was served by Dr. Dalton's pump, standing by the side, and so they occupied themselves until midnight, in order to have the full day of twenty-four hours before a second toll could be levied upon them, and they could thus accomplish several journeys to and from Manchester under the one payment of toll.

On October 21, 1794, the *Manchester Mercury* advertised for sale the Crowfield Yate estate, consisting of the Dog and Partridge Inn, with stable and brewhouse, garden, orchard, and fourteen acres Lancashire measure, in the occupation of Thomas Metcalfe, at £72 10s. 0d. rent, and four cottages near, rent £8 8s. 0d.; under lease from Mr. Trafford for two lives, one aged 38, and the other 40; subject to £11 rent. "The Inn has long been a house of the greatest resort for Travellers and other persons, no other house of entertainment being in the neighbourhood.

Thomas Tattersall was the tenant from 1840 until his death in 1848, when his widow Grace succeeded him, until 1858. Joseph Pemberton was the next tenant for about a year, and he was followed by Peter Kennerley, who married one of Thomas Tattersall's daughters.

Another daughter married Charles, son of John Leigh, of Throstle Nest Farm, and died about 1875, aged 83. John Leigh settled in Stretford about the end of the eighteenth century, and was related to Silas Leigh and William Leigh of Folly Lane and Rocky Lane, Worsley, and R. G. Leigh, of Farnworth.

OWEN'S CROFT.

THIS was a farm near the canal bank, down a lane leading off the west side of Chester Road, about midway between Longford Bridge and Great Stone.

THROSTLE NEST.

THIS pretty place name, reminiscent of country life and the songs of thrushes (locally "throstles"), denotes a locality rather than one particular spot. It embraces, as shown by the Ordnance Maps of 1845, the site of the old paperworks and adjacent weir, which were swallowed up in the Ship Canal, and which have been before mentioned (*ante* p. 20), Throstle Nest Cottage, which preceded the house built by the late Alderman Thomas Goadsby, who was elected Mayor of Manchester in 1861, and died

February 16, 1866, and Throstle Nest farm, to the north of and close to the Dog and Partridge Inn. In April, 1702, Elizabeth Marsh of Throstle Nest was buried at Manchester, and in August, 1727, Peter Marsh of Throstle Nest was buried at Stretford. The *Manchester Mercury*, in 1759, contained an advertisement of a messuage with forty-two acres of land for sale at Throstle Nest, and enquiries were directed to Thomas Hardman, near the premises; and on August 21, 1770, the same paper advertised for sale a tenement with land at Throstle Nest, held by Richard Grice under a lease from Humphrey Trafford, Esq., for two young lives and twenty-one years, at £39 3s. od. rent.

LONGFORD.

THE late Mr. John Harland, in *Mamecestre* (Chet. Soc., vol. lvi. p. 327) conjectured that Longford in Stretford township gave its name to Sir John de Longford and Lady Joan de Longford, who are named in the Survey of Mamecestre in 1320. He says "Sir John de Longford or Langford was of the old family of that name, of Longford, a hamlet in the parish of Stretford about 3½ miles S.S.W. from Manchester. A Nigellus de Longford died before 1276. An Oliver de Longford died about 1283, leaving a son and heir under age. This John de Longford may have been that son and heir, for he was living in 1297-1301, and died in 1304. After him came a Nicholas (apparently his son and heir), who died about 1356, having a son and heir also named Nicholas. This was probably the Sir Nicholas who married Alice D'Eyncourt, and died before 1415."

According to the Trafford family tradition Henry Trafford, who succeeded his father about 1130, acquired land in Withington from Nigel de Longford, and Nigel's family took their name from Longford in Derbyshire, though they were also called Longfords of the Hough, meaning Hough Hall, otherwise Withington Old Hall. The Sir Edmund Trafford who succeeded his father in 1513 married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Long-

ford, Knt., and Sir Edmund's brother William and his sister Margaret also married into that family.¹

The Longford estate within Stretford is not part of the Trafford estates. It extended from the boundary of Chorlton-cum-Hardy on the east, to the backs of the gardens behind houses which now stand on the west of Steven Street, near Stretford station; but about 1700 Lankford was applied to field names much further west, namely as far west as "Waters Meeting," and the bridge which carries Chester Road over the canal is still called Longford² Bridge.

Although the estate which now bears the name is some little distance from the Mersey, it seems just possible that it derived its name from some ancient ford, and that it was at some time an alternative name for the ford which was styled more frequently Street-ford or Cross-ford; or that it was an alternative name for the ford to the east of the railway and canal bridge, which ford was generally called Bare-foot-ford. Either of these would have been aptly termed in former days the Long-ford, the river valley being a full half-mile wide, and before the embankments were raised, it was anciently intersected by various brooks finding their way from the high land to the river, and used as extra channels by the river in times of flood. Of these channels one was adjacent to the Old Cock Inn; a second ran where the overflow river passes beneath the road; a third some few yards further south, and a fourth formed the millrace for the mill, which has left traces of its former existence in some of the field names still nearer to the river.

The streets named Steven Street, Harriett Street, and Parker Street (now named Cromwell Street), and Union Street, which unites them all, take their names from the Raingill family, the

¹ In 1523 Sir Edmund put stained glass in a window of the south aisle of Wilmslow Church in which Elizabeth was depicted wearing an heraldic mantle displaying quarterly 1 and 4 paley of six or and azure, over all a bend argent, for Longford, and 2 and 3 argent and gules for Solney, in right of a progenitrix, heiress of Sir John Solney.

² The Longford Institute in Stretford takes its name from the residence of the founder, the late Mr. John Rylands, of Longford Hall.

land having been purchased in 1826 by Parker Raingill, of Stretford, pork butcher. His wife's name was Sarah, and their son Steven married Harriet, only daughter of William Stevenson of the Brookhouse.

Longford and Turf Moss are nowadays separated in a general way by Edge Lane, but the history of the properties is so inter-mixed that they can best be considered together.

By a marriage settlement dated June 15, 1693, the Rev. Francis Mosley, Senior,¹ and his son and heir, the Rev. Francis Mosley, Junior (who was about to marry Jane, daughter of William Ellis the Elder), of Kiddall, co. York, conveyed a messuage, tenements, and lands, in Stretford, called Turf Moss, to Sir John Bland, Sir Ed. Mosley, Lawrence Wright, and Richard Thornton, as trustees.

In the fine which was levied in 1694 in pursuance of the above-mentioned Settlement, the property was stated to comprise one messuage, one garden, thirty-four acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty-four acres of pasture, ten acres of moor, and common of turbary, and common of pasture for all cattle, but these were partly in Stretford and partly in Chorlton.

In 1704 Mr. Francis Mosley and Jane his wife joined in a mortgage, by way of lease, of the estate, and between 1704 and 1720 joined in various other mortgages affecting the property.

In 1720 the loans were consolidated, by a deed in which Francis, son and heir to Francis and Jane, was joined, and the principal part of the property mortgaged was called Turf Moss. In 1749 a further deed was executed in which the second son Thomas Mosley joined. In 1752 the mortgages were transferred to the Rev. John Mosley of Warsop, co. Notts. In 1751, the son Francis having first died, and the son Thomas having succeeded him as heir and died leaving as his heir and devisee an only son also named Francis, a further deed was executed in favour of the Rev. Sir John Mosley of Rolleston, co. Stafford, baronet. Finally on July 24, 1772, Sir John Mosley, as mortgagee, joined Francis,

¹ See *Ante* vol. i. pp. 68-9.

who is described as late of Ardwick, but then of Manchester, gentleman, in conveying the estate with other property in Cheadle, co. Chester, to two brothers, Richard Powell of Abingdon, co. Bucks, Esq., and Folliot Powell of Manchester, merchant, for £10,500.

On December 15, 1781, Richard Powell of Manchester, Esq., and Folliot Powell of Liverpool, merchant, sold part, including the present Longford, for £880, to Samuel Whitelegg of Stretford, yeoman. The portion sold consisted of four fields called Two Acres, Gorsey Field, Five Acre, and Four Acre, estimated to contain seventeen acres and thirty-four perches. They were then in the occupation of Samuel Whitelegg and William Hampson. Mr. Whitelegg made his will in 1791, being then of Ashton-upon-Mersey, and thereby devised his freehold estate, consisting of a house and outbuildings and about eighteen acres of land then in the possession of Henry Stevens, to his sons James and Joseph, in trust for his large family. He died in 1801, and his will was proved in August, 1801. The trustees sold the property in December, 1818, for £4,100 to some of the children. At that time the property comprised a house and outbuildings, built by Samuel Whitelegg on part of a field occupied by Catherine Holland, and seven fields called Baron Field, the Meadow, Middle Field, Mock Field, and the Nearer, Middle, and Further Plantation Fields, containing by recent measurement 18 acres 28 perches, and occupied by Catherine Holland, James Sherlock, Edward Hancock, Samuel Hancock, and John Hancock, under James Whitelegg. It was on March 25, 1826, that the Whiteleggs sold to Parker Raingill as before mentioned. The tenants were then James Shawcross and James Bradshaw. Mr. Raingill, by his will in 1836, left his house, now called Beech House, Edge Lane, with its barns, stables, shippens, slaughter-houses, and outbuildings, to his son Steven, subject to an annuity to Mr. Raingill's widow, Sarah. On December 15, 1851, Steven Raingill sold a part to John Whitworth, and Beech Mount was the first house built, and it stood at the corner of Edge Lane

and Steven Street. In 1863 Steven Raingill was described as or High Legh, co. Chester, gentleman.

Mr. C. T. Tallent Bateman, of 71, Steven Street, Stretford, in the *Stretford Telegraph*, May 24, 1901, published an interesting article on Longford and Edge Lane, Stretford. It was issued also in pamphlet form, containing eight pages, and some of the above particulars are noted from it.

On March 2, 1787, James Lowe, yeoman, conveyed to Thomas Walker and Richard Walker, merchants (Richard being dower trustee for Thomas), a messuage on Adams Field [which was the name for a field where Longford Hall now stands], also Mistress Ann Meadow [which adjoined the west side of Chorlton Brook at its junction with the Mersey¹], and Baguley Meadow [which lay on the east side of Adams Field], containing by estimation 33a. 3r. Lancashire measure, in consideration of a yearly rent of £160. This rent was extinguished in March, 1865.

In November, 1855, the Hills (see preceding note) and Edward Atkinson conveyed to John Rylands the house now called Longford Hall, with fields in Stretford and Chorlton-cum-Hardy, containing 43a. 1r. 13p. statute measure, then lately occupied by Thos. Carey Willard Pierce. The fields were called Further or Large Brook Meadow, or Far Black Meadow [adjoining the north side of Longford Brook near Firs Farm], containing 11a. 2r. 6p.; Nearer Brook Meadow [on the south side of Longford Brook], 7a. 19p.; Cote Field and Front Field, otherwise Cow or Car Lane Head, and Coat Field or Four Acre, 17a. 3r. 27p. [extending from Edge Lane along the east side of Parker

¹ In October, 1855, "Mistress Ann," together with two fields called "Parson's Acre" and "Little Hawthorne," lying in Stretford between Chorlton Brook and Hawthorn Lane, adjoining the Trafford property, were conveyed by Geo. Wm. Hill, of Carnarvon, Esq.; Gustavus Valentine Hill, of Alington Hall, co. Stafford, Esq., and Clara Hill, spinster, to Edward Atkinson, of Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, gent. The three fields together contained by estimation eight Lancashire acres, or 19a. 1r. 14p. statute measure, and had been formerly occupied by Charles James Stanley Walker, but were then occupied by John Hancock.

Street] ;¹ "Longford" in Adams Field, 2a. 1r. op., and Baguley Acre or Orchard [which was partly in Stretford and partly in Chorlton], containing 4a. 1 r. 31p.

LONGFORD HALL.

MR. Bailey, in *Old Stretford*, states that Longford Hall was formerly a farmhouse, and was the closing scene of the life of Thomas Walker, Boroughreeve of Manchester in 1790, and celebrated for his ardour in the cause of political reform. He was buried at St. Clement's Church, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, in February, 1817. He and his family were Jacobites. His father was tried for high treason and acquitted. There used to be a "stand of arms" at Longford Hall that was a relic of Jacobite days.

Before coming to Longford Hall Thomas Walker lived at Barlow Hall, where his son, one of the worthies of Stretford, but more widely known as a practical philanthropist and the author of *The Original*, was born in 1784. A tree is still shown at Barlow Hall where his mother stood awaiting the courier with the welcome news of the acquittal of her husband on the charge of high treason. His mother, with whom his early life was mostly spent, was an agreeable lady, whose conduct in certain respects he afterwards commended to female consideration and adoption. "She had always a supper tray ready, but not brought in, so as not to tempt me if I did not want anything, nor to disappoint me if I did. When a man throws himself into a chair after the fatigues of the day, he generally feels for a period a strong propensity to silence, any interruption of which has rather a tendency to irritate. My mother had always great tact in discovering the first symptoms of revival, till which she would quietly go on

¹ The land on the opposite side of Edge Lane from Parker Street eastwardly down to the brook or ditch (at the foot of the slope) which divides it from Turn Moss, belongs to the Lloyd family, and forms part of estates which were settled in October, 1781, on the marriage of George Lloyd, Junior, of Manchester, Barrister, with Elizabeth Naylor, of Wakefield, spinster. The Longford estate, Turn Moss, and the Lloyd land comprise the portion of Stretford township not owned by the Traffords of Trafford.

with her own occupation, and then put such questions as showed a gratifying interest, equally removed from worrying curiosity and disheartening indifference."

His taste for literature was quickened by the timely present of a copy of Plutarch's *Lives*. In the weekly publication of essays called *The Original*, he wittily and quaintly discoursed on social and other topics, particularly on Aristology, or the Art of Dining and Giving Dinners, in a style which reminds the reader of *The Spectator* and *Tatler*.

At that time he was one of the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis, and it was in reference to him that Sydney Smith asked "What does not Society owe to the man who, after protecting her laws eight hours a day, gives up the residue of his time to the amelioration of politics and morals?"

His earliest experience in social questions was gathered at Stretford, where he set about a reform in the condition of the poor. His *modus operandi* is set forth in his essay called *Parochial Improvement*. He says that, when he began, the village was a sort of by-word in the country round. He first made himself master of the habits of the villagers, and explained to them the causes of distress, enforcing in pointed language the doctrines of Mr. Malthus. At that time the poor of Stretford were discontented, and the rates were heavy. Mr. Walker's intercourse with the necessitous soon made him popular.

The root of his system lay in the sound distinction which he made between poverty and pauperism, for, by confounding them, as was commonly the case, the former was dishonoured and the latter countenanced. Poverty, he argued, strove to cure itself, pauperism to contaminate others. Poverty had naturally a proud spirit, pauperism a base one, now servile, now insolent. Poverty was silent and retiring, pauperism clamorous and imposing; the one grateful, the other the reverse.

He carried out his views in the management of the Stretford Workhouse, which was then near the "Water Meetings," and which he speedily emptied. In four years he reduced the ex-

penditure on the poor from £812 to £368, so that the Workhouse was in a way to become unnecessary.

In 1822 the inhabitants presented him with a tribute of gratitude in the shape of a handsome silver cup.

The same principles which he had applied with effect in London, to the large district over which he presided as a magistrate, he applied in Stretford.

He died in January, 1836. Both his name and that of his brother Charles James Stanley Walker, who was a public-spirited Manchester magistrate, occur more than once in the Stretford Churchwardens' Accounts, and the latter is also named in the Vestry Minutes, which are however only preserved from about a year after his brother's death. Further particulars concerning the Walker family are given in the next chapter on "Persons".

NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS.

THIS Inn was built by Charles Lyne or Lyon for £1,000 for Mrs. Bell, previously Mrs. Horsefield, and daughter of Parker Raingill. She had a son Adam Bell who died unmarried. Joseph Marriott Barber was the next occupier.

HULLARD HALL.

THE *Manchester Mercury*, August 15, 1786, advertised that the "capital farm called Hullart Hall was to let with the lands thereto belonging containing 107 and a half acres of Lancashire measure now in the occupation of Widow Newton." The name Hullart means Owlet.

On February 21, 1789, Mr. Richard Walker of Hullart Hall was married at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, to Mrs. Gregson, widow of the late Mr. William Gregson of Manchester. About this time the old thatched building, which stood a short distance south-east from the present house, was burnt down. Mr. William Gregson had kept the Coach and Horses Inn at Manchester, and his son John died August 7, 1791, at Hullard Hall, aged twenty.

Mr. Richard Walker's daughter, Mary, on June 3, 1801, married Mr. Jasper Owen; and on November 25, 1802, Mr. Richard Walker died. In 1803 George Walker was tenant of the house (Clarke's *MS.*, p. 92).

The Walkers and Gregsons are buried in St. John's Churchyard, Deansgate, Manchester, but Mr. J. Owen notes that "the obituaries of the Walkers are nearly all defaced" (*City News N. & Q.*, vol. iv. p. 48).

Mr. Ernest Bates was the occupant about 1860. According to Mr. F. W. Bates, in a statement made by him to the Stretford Council in May, 1899, sixty years ago a pair of large jack-boots hung over the door of Hullart Hall, and just beneath was appended the lines from *Bombastes Furioso* :—

Whoso dares these boots displace

Shall meet Bombastes face to face.

(*Manchester City News*, May 13, 1899, p. 7.)

The barn belonging to the old house was converted into half-a-dozen cottages. Part of the outbuildings was likewise altered into a house for Mr. Bates' farm bailiff.

The present building is of brick, with three bedroom windows in front.

William Johnson's *Plan of the Parish of Manchester*, published July 1, 1820, from a survey made in the years 1818-1819, is the earliest large scale printed map showing the details of Stretford township. It shows that on coming from Manchester, where Chester Road reached the Cornbrook, there was a small bridge over the brook and a road called the Hullard Hall Lane running southwardly to Hullard Hall. Soon after crossing the brook a field-road branched to the left and ended at Clapper Hill, with Hulme Farm (south of the present Stretford Road) on the east side of the brook, nearly opposite Clapper Hill, and approached by a road that branched off Moss Lane. After passing Hullard Hall the lane divided, the westerly branch joining what is now Seymour Grove, and the southerly branch leading to Dacca House (in the Ordnance Survey of 1845 called Clod Hall), and

ending at a pit half way between that house and the township boundary.

In the *Plan of Manchester and Salford and their Environs*, published by Bancks & Co., January 2, 1832, "from an actual survey by Richard Thornton," completed in 1831, Hullard Hall Lane from its commencement at Chester Road to Northumberland Arms is shown as then recently widened, and it continued forward towards Old Trafford in substitution for the old line of road which is shown to be blocked at Pomona Gardens where the tollbar used to stand, a new tollbar being formed across what had been Hullard Hall Lane. Stretford New Road is also shown, and the triangular space later styled Cornbrook or Pooley's Park, between Hullard Hall Lane, Stretford New Road, and the Cornbrook is bordered by plantations, except along Stretford New Road, with a lake on the course of the brook close to that road. Of City Road there is no suggestion.

In Johnson's revised Plan, published July 1, 1838, "from a Survey in the years 1836 and 1837," these new roads are more completely shown, though the old portion of Chester Road from Cornbrook to Throstle Nest, with its tollbar, are still indicated. City Road was not then made, but Chorlton Road to Brooks Bar with the Upper Chorlton Road from there to Seymour Grove are shown. Brooks Bar is not named, but it figures in the Ordnance Survey of 1845 as Moss Lane Ends Turnpike.

In George Simms' *Map of the City of Manchester and its Neighbourhood*, "from an accurate survey on the scale of 12 inches to the mile, corrected to March, 1858," City Road is shown as intended to be cut from the Cornbrook to the Northumberland Arms across what is called (though not there named) Pooley's Park or Cornbrook Park. See also the Vestry Minutes, November, 1853 (*ante* vol. ii. p. 203). The copy plans of the Trafford Estates show the state of the land in 1782.

CLAPPER HILL.

IN April, 1803, Clapper Hill Farm, adjoining the Cornbrook at the Manchester end of the township, and lying back from Stret-

ford Road behind Platford's Hotel, was occupied by Joshua Ryle, and in 1841 by Mr. Goodier.

The name is probably derived from the former existence there of a gate which was hung so as to shut itself. This kind of gate was called a Clap Gate. There was one so named in Manchester adjoining the Mitre Hotel, in what is now called Cathedral Gates.

Clapper Hill used also to be called Sheer Oaks, and the two fields to the north-west of the farm buildings were called Little and Great Sheer Oaks. Stretford Road was cut through them. The Owen MSS. at the Manchester Free Library includes a drawing which he made of a row of cottages at Clapper Hill.

CRICKET GROUND.

THE triangular area bounded by Cornbrook Street, Moss Lane West, and Chorlton Road is often called the Cricket Ground, in perpetuation of a ground which lay on the Hulme side of the Cornbrook. It had a pavilion or cricket house on the west side of the ground.

There was a farm on it, where the Convent stands in Upper Moss Lane, Hulme.

This cricket-ground farm was tenanted by a Dickinson family, who buried at the Collegiate Church, Manchester.

CHAPTER II.

THE TRAFFORD CREST, ARMS, AND MOTTOES.

AT the Visitation of Lancashire by Sir William Dugdale, 1664-5, the Arms of Trafford are stated to be :—Argent, a griffin segreant, gules; and the Crest :—A thrasher proper, his hat and coat per pale, argent and gules, sleeves counterchanged, his breeches and stockings of the second and third, his flail of the first, on the flail a scroll with this motto—NOW THVS (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxviii. p. 315). At the Visitation in 1533 the crest is described :—On a wreath or, and gules, a man threshing proper, hat argent, hair or, vested vert, hose argent and gules; and in the office copy the crest is :—Cap, quarterly argent and perpure; coat, per pale argent and purpure; hose, argent and gules; boots, sable; flail and garb, or (Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi. pp. 66-7).

The arms with 140 quarterings coloured are given in Richards' *History of the de Traffords of Trafford* (Plymouth, privately printed 1896, folio).

TRAFFORD.

A traditional ford at Trafford gave rise to this family name which has been associated with the locality from times immemorial. The ancient residence of the Traffords was at hand, and commanded not only the passage of the river, but also an extensive view of the country beyond. A moat formerly surrounded the house which was known as Trafford House, and was well adapted for defence. The name of Moat House is now all but forgotten. This was the scene, says Mr. Bailey (*Old Stretford*, p. 6), of a deed which gave rise to one of the "auncyentteste"

heraldic designs and mottos borne by an Englishman. The circumstance, which is first stated in a book written in 1600, is connected with the crest of the Traffords of Trafford, namely, a labouring man with a flail in his hand, threshing, with the ambiguous motto "now thus." It has however been alleged that, as a matter of fact, this crest was not granted to or used by the Traffords until about 1550. If such was the case, Agarde, writing in 1600, as we shall see presently, would hardly have styled it "the auncyenteste," and the allegation conflicts with the entry at the Visitation in 1533 before mentioned.

Mr. John Higson in *Stretford as we found it and heard of it* (*Ashton Reporter*, June, 1860) gives the legend ingloriously, thus: a Trafford being warned of pursuit by some rebels or rioters, feigned insanity, and proceeded to thrash in the barn at a short distance outside the moat. He was discovered holding the "swipps" [flailhead] in lieu of the handstaff, and dressed in a jacket that had one sleeve red and another white, and wearing a red stocking on one foot and a white one on the other. This disguise and his invariable answer, "Now thus," to all their questions, convinced them he was mad, and so they departed.

Another version, he says, gives a conversation between the rebels and Trafford. "How must we get into Trafford Hall?" "O'er th' moat." "Is it deep?" "Wcel, aw know no', bu' aw seed some ducks get across t'other day, an' aw think yo 'an lunger legs nor 'em."

The oldest form of the legend is given in Hearne's *Curious Discourses* (8vo, 1771, vol. i. p. 262), quoting from Arthur Agarde, who wrote in 1600 *Some observations on the antiquity, variety, and reason motts with arms of noblemen and gentlemen of England*. Agarde's version was as follows:—

"The auncyenttest [armorial device] I know or have read is that of Traford of Traford in Lancashire, whose arms [crest] are a labouring man with a flayle in his hande threshinge, and this written mott, 'Now thus,' which they say came by this occasion: That he and other gentlemen opposing themselves against some

Normans who came to invade them, this Traford dyd them much hurte, and kepte the passages against them. But that at length the Normans having passed the ryver, came sodenlye upon him, and then he disguising himselfe went into his barne, and was threshing when they entered, yet beinge knowen by some of them and demanded why he so abased himself, answered "Now thus."¹

In *Fair Em*, a comedy wildly attributed to Shakespeare, but which must have been in existence in 1591 (second edition 1619, third edition 1631), we read—

Sir Thomas Goddard now old Goddard is
Goddard the miller of fair Manchester.
Why should I not content me with this state,
As good Sir Edmund Trafford did the flail?

and another allusion to the same tradition occurs in the last scene of the same comedy.

A similar legend is told of the Pilkingtons in Fuller's *Worthies*, which was published in 1662, but the materials for which Fuller was collecting in 1643. The crest of both the Pilkingtons and their neighbours the Asshetons is somewhat similar to that of the Traffords, but is a mower with a scythe instead of a thresher with a flail.

W.L. (William Langton?) in *Manch. Guard.* Loc. N. & Q. 742, states that several seals of the date of Henry VI. to deeds of John Pilkington occur amongst the Trafford deeds, and carry the crest alone—a mower wearing a broad hat and standing on a helmet. He adds that a motto appropriate to the figure has been recorded as "Pate down² the master mows the meadow."

The griffin segreant has been found on a seal of Sir Edmund de Trafford in 1426.

The family tradition was imported into the neighbourhood of

¹ The motto may be taken as partly alluding to the head of the flail falling sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and partly to himself as having adopted the safest role for the present. Palgrave in *Merchant and Friar* gives this Norman tradition, stating, imaginatively, that the Trafford was named Thurkill, and the Norman Gislebert Mallorie of St. Valerie.

² *i.e.* with the head bent,

Leek, in Staffordshire, when Henry VIII. granted some of the lands of the Abbey Dieulacres, near Leek, to William Trafford, a younger son of the Traffords of Trafford. This William Trafford settled at Swithamley, and at the east end of Leek churchyard, near the gate leading to the rectory, stands an upright gravestone, in the head of which is a circle, in which appears in low relief the figure of a man turned to the left, threshing a sheaf of wheat. A flail is in his left hand, and behind him is the motto "Now thus." The inscription is: Wm. Trafford, of Swithamley, Esq^r, died Dec. 10th, 1697, aged 93. The original William died at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and this gravestone relates to a descendant who was really born in 1615, and so was 83, not 93.

The mythical tradition at Leek is that Swythamley Hall fell into the hands of Cromwell's troops, and the Trafford of those days sent his servants with the horses and cattle to Solomon's Hollow, while he himself buried his plate and valuables under the flags of the barn floor, on which he stood dressed as a labourer thrashing wheat, and at each stroke of the flail exclaimed "Now thus" when the soldiers asked where his master was (*Manchester City News*, Aug. 24, 1901).

In Wilmslow, co. Chester, the Traffords have long held land, and in the Parish Church there some old stained glass used to show *argent* three griffins segreant *gules*, but nowadays the recognised Trafford coat is *argent* a single griffin segreant *gules*. The glass has disappeared. It is described in a Harleian *MS.*, and some fragments of stained glass are in a staircase window at the Parsonage. They include a very quaint griffin, so perhaps there was only one, instead of three.

Another form of the legend (evidently a mere variant from that adopted by Palgrave in his *Merchant and Friar*, which has been noted, *ante* p. 92 *note* 1) is that a Norman knight to whom the lands of Trafford had been granted came to take possession, and found the lord thereof, who had been made aware of the coming visit, thrashing in a barn. The knight returned to Court

and reported that the estate was so poor that it kept the owner no better than a labourer. A fresh grant of other land was made to the knight, and Trafford was left undisturbed.

A form of the legend is also given by C. N. Elvin in his *Anecdotes of Heraldry*.

Over the crest is the motto "Now thus." The crest is a husbandman per pale argent and gules thrashing a garb or. Under the shield is another motto, "Gripe Griffin hold fast." In the ancient form of the arms, as given by Gregson in his *Fragments*, the griffin grips in its forepaws a heater-shaped shield charged with a griffin.

Shaw's *History of Staffordshire* says that the Traffords derived the griffin from Montalt, a follower of the Conqueror, who settled in that county at the time of the Conquest, but the Montalts really bore a lion and not a griffin. The seal of Sir Edward de Trafford in 1426 bears a griffin segreant, but the seal of Sir Henry de Trafforth in 1373 bears arms of affection, namely three bendlets within a bordure, borrowed from the coat of Grelle, Baron of Manchester, where the Traffords held lands (*Manchester City News* N. & Q., vol. ii. p. 210).

CHAPTER III.

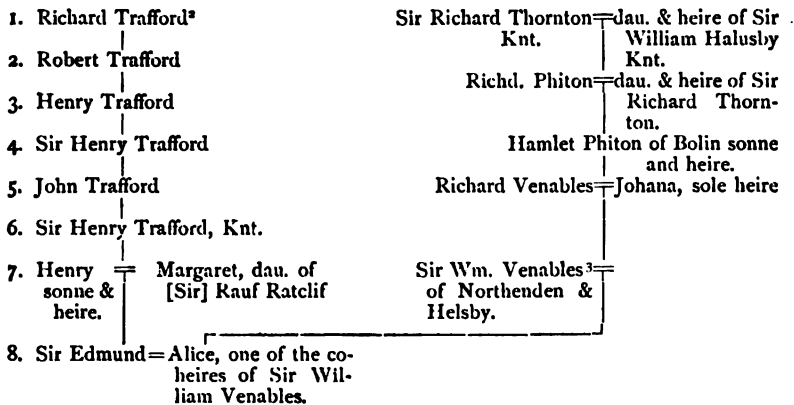
THE TRAFFORDS, THEIR HISTORY AND SUCCESSION.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE PEDIGREE.

IN 1533 Edmond Trafford entered at the Heralds' Visitation (Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi. p. 66). No ancestors are named but the arms and crest are given, the arms quartering 1 Trafford, 2 Fitton of Bollin, 3 Thornton, and 4 Helsby, just as they had been displayed by him ten years earlier, in 1523, in the stained glass which he had put in one of the south aisle windows of Wilmslow Church.¹

These quarterings are accounted for at the next Heralds' Visitation in 1567 (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxi. pp. 2-3). On this occasion the ancestors were traced back 15 generations to Richard Trafford, and to the Fitton, Thornton, and Helsby heiresses, thus:—



¹ Mr. Bird tells me that, in the MSS. at the Herald's College, the shield is quarterly of six, as on the portrait of 1572 (*post*). See ² and ³ on next page.

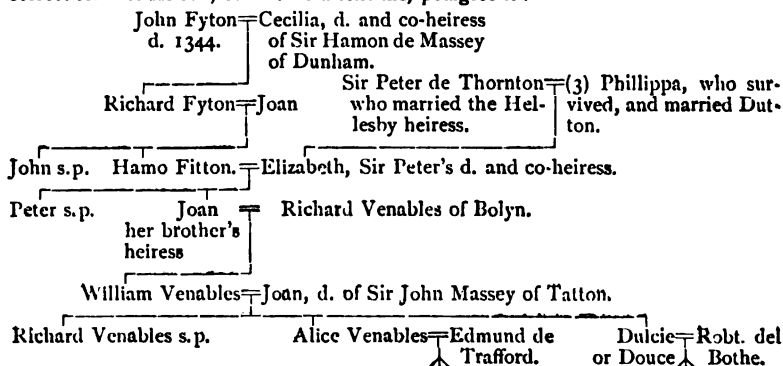
and so downwards to Edmond, son of Edmond (styled Esquire!), who married first Mary Howard, and secondly Elizabeth Lecerster of Toft.

In 1572 Sir Edmond had his portrait painted, and on the portrait are the arms as stated or granted by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, in 1567, namely quarterly of six, 1 and 6 argent a griffin segreant gules for Trafford; 2, azure, two bars argent, in chief a crescent for difference for Venables; 3 argent, on a bend azure three garbs or, in chief a crescent gules, for Fitton; 4 argent, on a bend gules three escarbuncles or, for Thornton; 5 Or, a saltire sable, for Helsby.

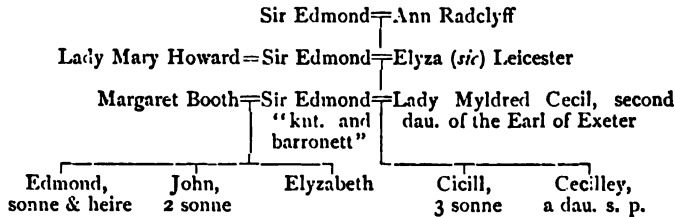
NOTES TO PRECEDING PAGE.

² It is worthy of note that in 1569 the family tradition advanced to the Heralds was that the ancestors were 1 Richard, 2 Robert, 3 Henry, 4 Sir Henry, but in 1644 the family recollection had improved, and the order was given as 1 Robert, 2 Henry, 3 Henry, 4 Richard, followed by a Henry and then by Sir Henry.

³ According to another version it was William and not Richard Venables who married a daughter and co-heiress of Richard Fytton, and had two daughters, Alyce and Dowce. Alice, when 11 years old in May, 1409, married Sir Edmond Trafford, who afterwards held one of two Indentures of partition of the lands of Venables. In September, 1402, her brother Richard, who was then eight years old, was drowned in the River Bollin, near Ringway, between Wilmslow and Altrincham. Under the partition Alice took the lordship of Bollin, comprising the townships of Chorley, Hough in Bollin Fee, and Morley in Pownall Fee, and the advowson of Wilmslow Church. She also inherited a moiety of the Hellesby lands, and one-seventh of Thornton's, which were scattered over Cheshire. Her sister Douce Bothe ultimately recovered Dunham Massey, but the Traffords did not share in the victory. The correct form of Alice's, so Mr. Bird tells me, pedigree is:—



At the next Heralds' Visitation in 1613 (Chet. Soc., vol. lxxxii. p. 10), only four generations are given, namely:—



At the following Visitation in 1664-5, the pedigree expanded into twenty-three generations,¹ there being seven generations beyond the first Henry (grandfather of John) named in the 1567 pedigree, and John being succeeded by four Henrys instead of two, while the first Edmund's mother is called Elizabeth instead of Margaret.

It is somewhat remarkable that after the lapse of a century the family traditions should have penetrated so much farther into the darkness of the past.

1. Ranulphus a thane
2. Radulphus
3. Robert de Trafford
4. Henry de Trafford
5. Henry de Trafford, vix. A.D. 1200.
6. Richard de Trafford
7. Henry de Trafford [not Robert as in 1567], *ob. circa* 1250.
8. Sir Henry de Trafford = Margaret
ob. circa 1288 [*post* 1291].
9. Sir Henry de Trafford, *ob.* 1334.
10. John de Trafford, *ob. ante patr.*, 1320.
11. Henry de Trafford

¹ The Herald's College *M.S.* has only a short continuation as Mr. Bird informs me, and the pedigree is from an old vellum pedigree belonging to the family.

98 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

12. Sir Henry de Trafford = Agnes
born 1315, knighted 1336, died 1370.
- |
13. Sir Henry de Trafford = Margery
ob. 1386.
- |
14. Sir Henry de Trafford = Elizabeth Radclyffe
ob. circa 1414.
- |
15. Henry de Trafford = Agnes [15 a] Sir Edmund de Trafford = Alice Venables,
ob. 1412, *æt.* 26 an. brother and heir, *ob.* heiress of Mas-
1457. cy and Fitton.
- |
16. Sir John de Trafford = Elizabeth Assheton
ob. 1488.
- |
17. Sir Edmund Trafford = Elizabeth Savage
ob. 1514.
- |
18. Sir Edmund Trafford = [Elizabeth] Longford
ob. 1533.
- |
19. Sir Edmund Trafford = Anne Radclyffe
born 1507, died 1563.
- |
20. Sir Edmund Trafford = 1 Lady Mary Howard ; 2 Elizabeth Leycester.
ob. 1592.
- |
21. Sir Edmund Trafford = 1 Margaret Booth [whose sons were disinherited ; 2 Lady
ob. 1620. Mildred Cecil.
- |
22. Sir Cecil Trafford = Penelope Davenport
æt. 65 in 1664-5.
- |
23. Edmund Trafford
æt. 39 in 1664-5.

The Blacke Booke of Trafford is not known to be now in existence. It is mentioned in Harleian MSS. No. 2077, folio 292 (in the British Museum) thus :—

“Colleccōns out of Auncient Deeds and Euidence of your house extant 1638 as alsoe out of y^e *Ancient Booke called the Blacke booke of Trafford*, the Heralds Booke, Stowe and Hollinshead's Chronicles¹ and out of y^e Pedegree of S^r George Booth of Dunham Masey and other Pedegrees Extant to proue this Pedegree.”

This grand heading has only one page of matter attached to it, and facing folio 292 is folio 299 with another heading. Folios

¹ Neither Stowe nor Hollinshead mention the Traffords, so far as I have been able to trace.

293-8 have been lost if they ever existed. For this information I am indebted to Mr. W. H. B. Bird, who made a most thorough examination of the Trafford Pedigree (especially the earlier portions, which are the most doubtful) for the late Major Trafford, of the Swithamley branch of the family.

PART II.

VIEW OF THE TRAFFORD SUCCESSION.¹

1. Ranulphus, Radulphus, or Randulphus (Ralph), temp. Canute, 1017-42.
2. Radulphus filius Radulphi.
3. Robertus fil' Rad'
4. Henricus fil' Rob'
5. Henricus de Trafford, died 1221.² (p. 100.)
6. Richard de Trafford.
7. Henry de Trafford (the First).
8. Sir Henry de Trafford (the Second), died c. 1292.
9. Sir Henry de Trafford (the Third), died 1334.
- [10. John de Trafford, died c. 1320, before his father].
- 10^a. Sir Henry de Trafford (the Fourth), died c. 1370.

¹ The first five steps are given on the authority of Harleian MSS., No. 2077, folio 292. The commencement of the succession as here given is based on deeds which I have not been able to see, but which were copied by or for Canon Raines, and will be found in the Appendix (*post*), Deeds A. and B. Mr. W. Farrer, in his book on the Lancashire Entries on the Pipe and Fine Rolls (pp. 170, 210, etc.), discards the steps Nos. 2, 4, and 7, and compresses the first seven steps into four, thus: 1 Ralph; 2 Robert, died c. 1205; 3 Henry, died 1221; 4 Richard, died 1278. This would obviously carry us no further back than 1150 at earliest. I have, however, for literary reasons, adhered to the form of pedigree adopted by the family and favoured by Mr. Bird, who points out that the first four steps are supported in their sequence by deeds, which name 1 Radulphus or Ranulphus; 2 Radulphus fil Radulphi; 3 Robertus fil

100 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

11. Sir Henry de Trafford (the Fifth), died c. 1386.
12. Henry de Trafford (the Sixth), scutifer, died June 13, 1395.
13. Henry de T., died c. 1403. 13^a. Sir Edmund Trafford (the First), died Jan. 24, 1457-8.
14. Sir John Trafford, died Jan. 11, 1488.
15. Sir Edmund Trafford (the Second), died Aug. 15, 1513.
16. Sir Edmund (the Third), died June 28, 1533.
17. Sir Edmund (the Fourth), died 1564.
18. Sir Edmund (the Fifth), died May 14, 1590.
19. Sir Edmund (the Sixth), died May 7, 1620.
20. Edmund, and brothers were disinherited. 20^a. Sir Cecil, died Nov. 29, 1672
21. Humphrey the First, died 1703. (21^a. John, died Feb. 25, 1686.)
22. Humphrey the Second, died Nov., 1746. (22^a. John, died Aug. 25, 1727.)
23. Humphrey the Third, died July, 1779. (23^a. Humphrey, died Dec. 11, 1773)
24. John Trafford of Croston, died Oct. 29, 1815.
25. Thomas Joseph, Baronet, Aug., 1841, died Nov. 10, 1852.
26. Sir Humphrey de Trafford, died May 4, 1886.
27. Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford.

Rad. fil Rad.; 4 Henricus fil Rob. It is to be observed (see next *note*) that No. 5 (Henry), who died in 1221, succeeded to the inheritance in 1205, but the name of the deceased ancestor is not named in either the Pipe Roll or Fine Roll. Mr. Bird also points out that taking thirty years from birth to birth and starting with No. 5 (Henry, who was presumably at least 21 in 1205) would be born about 1185, No. 4 (Henry) before 1155, No. 3 (Robert) before 1125, No. 2 (Ralph) before 1095, and No. 1 (Ralph) before 1065. Thus the family pedigree may be correct. If a competent expert in old styles of writing could inspect the earlier undated deeds some further corroboration might be obtained.

^a (p. 99) In the year 1205 Henry de Trafard gave forty shillings for his relief of half a carucate of land with appurtenances in Trafard (Pipe Roll, 8 John, membrane 7). On November 3, 1221, Richard son of Henry de Trafford made fine by twenty shillings for his relief of land which was his father's whose heir he is, which Richard ought to hold of us (Fine Roll, 6 Henry III, membrane 9). See also chapter on Miscellaneous History *post*.

This view shows between death No. 1, *c.* 1050, and death No. 8, *c.* 1288, a period of about 240 years, covering 8 lives, and gives an average of about 30 years per generation; between death No. 8, *c.* 1288, and death No. 18 in 1590, a period of 300 years, covering 11 lives, there is an average of over 27 years per generation; between death No. 18 in 1590 and death No. 26 in 1886, a period of about 300 years, covering 8 lives, there is an average of 37½ years per generation. For the whole period 1042–1902, covering 840 years and 27 lives, the average is 31 years per generation.

PART III.

THE TRAFFORD FAMILY.

As already shown the Trafford tradition is that the family were settled at Trafford as early as the reign of King Canute, A.D. 1017–1042. The first head of the family was called Radulphus, Ranulphus, or Randulphus (three Latin forms of the English name Ralph), who is said to have died in the reign of King Edward the Confessor (A.D. 1042–1066), and he appears in the pedigree as the father of another Ralph who received the King's protection from Sir Hamo de Massey about the year 1080 ("Some Old Manchester Families: The Traffords of Trafford." *Manchester Guardian*, May 31, 1880).

One of the Harleian Manuscripts (No. 2077, folio 292) mentions the family arms thus:—Trafford A(rgent), a Griffin S^rgeant, G(ules), and continues with the following statement:—

Radulphus Trafford, Dⁿus de Trafford, before y^e Conquest. Mencon is made in 2 deeds granted to his sonne Rafe, who was in age att y^e Conquest [A.D. 1066]; his sonne Robert, grandchild to Radulphus, then att man's estate, whereby it appears y^t Radulphus [No. 2] was

dead and florished in King Kanuty his tyme [A.D. 1017-1042], about y^e yeare 1030, and died in St. Edward y^e Confessor's tyme [A.D. 1042-1066].

- (c) hee was A Thane,¹ next in degree of Nobility to an Alderman or Earle, and equall to our Lord Barons nowe, as it is Proued by Ancient Tradition. Hee had noe Surname, as most of y^e Nobility had not in those tymes.
- (d) note before y^e Conquest the Gentry and Nobility were Called of theire place and habitacōn; y^e vulgar Sorte had noe Sirnames but called of their trades as brewer baker wright or of some defecte of body as wild lame &c.
- (e) Rafe sonne of Rafe Liued when y^e Conquerour Came in, his Sonne att mans Estate then; they receaued y^e King peace and protection from S^r Hamond Mascy Baronett of Dunham Mascy about y^e yeare 1080.²
- (f) note y^t there are Ancient deeds graunted to Rafe sonne of Rafe and Robert his son by S^r Hamond Mascy free pardon and protection, and alsoe y^e Lands and bodie of one wulfer-note (some rebell); the Stile is wthout Date and of y^e Conq^{rs} tyme [See Appendix, Deeds A and B].
- (g) Robt Sonne of Rafe Sonne of Rafe de Trafford Liued in W^m Rufus tyme and the beginning of K.H: the first raigne about y^e yeare 1120.
- (h) Henery Sonne of Robt Sonne of Rafe de Trafford soe stiled in all deeds; he liued in K.H: I. tyme about 1130 and phaps died not before K. Stephens tyme a^o 1150.

¹ Trafford Manor was held in Thanage till 1210, and then in Common Socage, direct from the King. It was situate between the Norman Lords of Manchester and Mascy, and the family traditions are thus supported that the Saxon Thane of Trafford was not ousted by the Normans.

² I have found nothing to corroborate this allegation concerning the King's Peace and Protection, except the fact that the Saxon Thane of Trafford was not ousted by the Normans. It is not at all improbable that he looked askance at both his big neighbours, and, not feeling too secure against aggression from the Norman Lord of Manchester, deemed it good policy to curry favour with the powerful Norman Lord of Massey, and put himself under his protection.

- (i) Henery his Sonne by this Stile rec^d from Heleas de Pendlebercie [*sic*] in Gildhusteads [Rusholme], for [from] Gospatricius de Chorleton in Chorleton, frō D. Ham' de Mascy in Stretford, &c.
- (k) Henry de Trafford Sonne of Henery Liued in the End of K. Stephens raigne, of H. 2^d, and Richd. y^e first, vntill a^o 1190-1200.
- (l) Richard de T. Sonne of Henery a^o Jo. Rx was first Lord of Stretford, hee receaued Lands from Hamond de Mascy and Margery his Daughter the Widdow of [blank] Payne of Eckburne viz^t the Lordsp. of Stretford als Stretford [*sic*] to bee houldin of W^m de ferrers Earle of Darby about y^e yeare 1220.
and Richard fitz Ade de vrmeston gaue Lands in Stretford &c.
- (m) Hee gaue his Lands in Trafford Stretford &c. to Henry his Eldest Sonne, to Geffrey his younger Sonne Chatterton and fox Denton in ouldham pish.

Harleian MSS. 2112, No. 44, fo. 133, gives "copies and abstracts of the old Deeds of Sir Cecil Trafford 10 July 1652." Some of these are extracted for the appendix to this volume. Many of them appear also in the Raines MSS.

John Corry's *Hist. of Lancashire* (4to, 1825) contains two very scarce views of Trafford Park, and (vol. ii. p. 660) gives the remoter genealogy of the Trafford Family thus, quoting from an old vellum pedigree compiled about 1638, as appears by the note that a counterpart of the deed "granted to Geoffrey [son of Richard] de Trafford is extant in the house A.D. 1638:"—

- [i. ii. iii.] *Robertus*, filius Radulphi, filii Radulphi de Trafford.
Hee lived in William Rufus his tyme and the beginning of Henry first his raigne about the yeare 1120.¹ Hee left a sonne called Henry [who] by this stile received lands from Helias de Pendlebury in Guildersted, from

¹ These dates are guesswork. See *ante* p. 99, note 1.

Gospatrick de Chorlton, from Hamo de Massy in *Stretford*, from Adam de Cheetham neere the river Medlock, from Matthew Fitz Guilielmi, &c. *Vide* vell[um] ped[igree].

[iv.] *Henricus*, filius Roberti, filii Radulphi de Trafford. So stiled in all deeds. Hee lived in King Henry the first his tyme about the yeare 1130, and died not before Kg Stephens daies, I think about an. 1150. He had a sonne Henry de Trafford, 2nd of that name.

[v.] This Henry de Trafford, by that only name, received lands from divers, viz : from Thomas de Hyde in Sale, from Nigel de Longford in Withington, from the Abbot of Cockersand in Chorlton and Bexwicke, anno Dom. 1200, from Richard Fitz None in *Stretford*, from Roger de Pendlebury in Yield-houses, from Matthew Fitz Guilielmi in Aldelhulme, from Robert de Chorlton in Chorlton, and many others, &c. Hee lived in the end of King Steeven his raigne, and in the raigne of Henry the 2nd and Rich. the 1st untill about the yeare 1190 or thereabouts as appeareth by deeds to him granted. He left a son called Rich. He died Ad. 1200 [about 1221. He was the Henry named in *Testa de Nevill* about 1210].

[vi.] Ricardus, filius Henrici de Trafford. Hee lived shortlie after the year 1200¹ under K. John, he was Lo. of *Stretford*, and had two sons Hen. and Geoffry betwixt whom he divided his lands in these troublesome times. Richard, by this stile, received much lands from Hamo Massy and Margery his daughter, then widow of U. Payne of Eckborne [Roger Paine of Ash-

¹ Richard de Traphord attested a deed in 1205 when William de Vernon was Sheriff of Lancashire. The deed is set out on p. 3 of the *Pedigree of the Hultons of Hulton*, privately printed by W. A. Hulton. Richard de Trafford also attested a deed in 1251, when Robert de Latham was Sheriff (*op. cit.*, p. 4). A copy of this Pedigree is in the Manchester Free Reference Library.

bourne, co. Derby], viz. the whole Lordship of *Stretford* to be houlden of William de Ferrers Earl of Darby about the yeare 1200. From Richard Fitz Ade de Urmston lands in *Stretford* also, and from divers others as by many several deeds appeareth. And in those troublesome times of Barons Warres with King John divided his lands betwixt his two sonnes. To Henry his eldest he left *Trafford*, *Stretford*, and all his other lands neare Manchester which was much; To Geoffrey y^e younger he gave Chaterton [Chadderton] and Fox-denton in Ouldham Parish which he and his ancestors long possessed.

Richard de Trafford was followed by five Henrys in succession, of whom the last two were knights.

[VII.]—Henry, eldest son of Richard, was alive in 1253, and obtained from the King in 1284 (12 Edw. I.) a charter of free warren in the territory of Trafford and Stretford (Cal. Rot. Chart. fol. 113, and Gregson's *Fragments* by Harland, p. 63). This also appears from a record contained in a manuscript collection (Clam. de Quo Warranto, &c., fol. 180) of claims and pleas tried before Hugh Cressingham and others on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, June 24, 1291 (20 Edward I.), in the Chapter House, Westminster, and among the rolls of pleas of Quo Warranto and Rageman of the same place and date, is a record of the pleadings had upon this claim (Croston's *Baines' Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 235).

He probably took part in the Welsh Wars in 1282, for which urgent levies of men from Lancashire were repeatedly made (*see* Croston's *Baines' Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 107).

[VIII.]—The second Henry, grandson of Richard, was son of the first Henry, and was knighted before 1284, and died after 1291. He had two brothers Robert and John.

There is an undated tradition of a "duel" between a John of Trafford and a Gilbert of Ashton-upon-Mersey, in which the latter was killed, and of the burial of the body, by his antagonist,

in a rindle or brook in a field called Barnfield Bank, or Barrow-field Bank, behind Urmston Hall. The tale is told in Harleian *MS.* 2112, and by G. O[rmerod] in *Collectanea*, vol. viii. p. 149. An Assize Roll of 1343 records the acquittal of John de Trafford on a charge of murder. According to the Exchequer Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1332 the principal taxpayers of Urmston included John de Trafford who paid iijs. iijd. (Langton's *Hist. of Flixton*, p. 16). See also in the Appendix for a note of a grant, in 1367, by John, son of Nicholas de Trafford, of land in Ashton-upon-Mersey.

This second Henry had two sons, Henry, who succeeded him, and Richard, who became Rector of Cheadle, co. Chester. Richards, in his *History of the de Traffords*, says there were two other sons, John, called the younger, who was a priest, and Geoffrey.

The second Henry claimed in 1291 the Manors of Chadderton and Foxdenton, against his cousin Henry, son of Geoffrey, pleading that the common ancestor, Richard de Trafford, was *non compos mentis suæ* when he devised those manors to Geoffrey. This claim failed on an error of counting (*narrando*) Assize Rolls, Record Office, 20 Edw. I.)

[IX.]—Henry, the third, was Knight of the Shire for Lancashire in Parliament, August 20, 1312 (6 Edward II.), and as a knight he witnessed with his neighbours the Charter to Manchester on May 14, 1301.

He probably took part in the Scottish Wars and the battle of Dunbar in 1296, and assembled with the other militay knights at York on Whit Sunday, 1298, and took part in the Scottish expedition and the fight at Falkirk on July 22, 1298, and later in 1303 and 1306 joined in the expeditions when Wallace was taken prisoner and Robert Bruce was defeated at Methuen, and again in 1314 when the English were defeated at Bannockburn. There is, however, no actual record of such participation,

On November 12, 1315, when the King, Edward II., was at Clipstone in Sherwood, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer,

under the Privy Seal, was issued to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of Arundel, Fulk Le Estraunge, and William de Acre, on information that Adam Banastre and many others of the County of Lancaster as well knights as others, with a multitude of armed men, both horse and foot, committed homicides, arsons, larcenies, and other crimes daily within that County. Afterwards, on December 16, when the King was at Doncastre, because the Earl of Lancaster and Fulk Le Estraunge were unable to attend to the business, the said William de Acre, Henry de Trafford, Henry de Hambury, and John de Lancastre were appointed in their place. Lest Adam Banastre should try to escape by Chester into Wales, a mandate, by separate writs under the Privy Seal, was issued to John de Grey, Justice of North Wales, and Hugh de Audeleye, Justice of Chester, to arrest the said Adam Banastre if he could be found anywhere within their bailiwicks, and also any of the above offenders, and to imprison them until further order (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1313-17, p. 421).¹

The Calendar of Close Rolls records that on August 20, 1316, when King Edward II. was at York, an Order was directed to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the octave of Michaelmas then next with his military service, pre-

¹ The history of the Traffords must be read alongside that of the history of Lancashire, which will be found in Croston's *Baines Lancashire*, vol. i. We there read that a species of civil war existed in the county at this time. Adam Banastre of the house and family of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, to ingratiate himself with King Edward II. and to avoid the consequences of his own crimes invaded the Earl's lands, raised the royal standard between Ribble and Mersey against the Earl whom he accused of wishing to control the King in the choice of ministers. The Earl's castles were entered and plundered of arms and money, which were stored there for use of the soldiers who were about to march against the Scots. A force of eight hundred armed men was thus formed. The Earl ordered his knights and vassals to assemble, and to the number of six hundred they marched against the insurgents. They met them in Ribble Valley near Preston. Banastre's force fell furiously on the Earl's first division which began to give way, but the second division came up and routed Adam and his followers. Banastre fled and hid in his barn which was surrounded, whereupon Banastre desperately attacked his foes, killing several and wounding many others, but was killed, and his head was presented to the Earl as a trophy (*Op. Cit.*, p. 113).

pared to set out against the Scotch rebels, and it had been agreed, by the counsel of the prelates, earls, barons, and other magnates, with the King, that the lands and chattels of those who failed to obey the summons should be taken into the King's hands. The same summons was sent to eight Earls and one hundred and sixty-two others (*Fædera*, Parliamentary Writs).

On August 28, 1316, while the King was still at York, an order was sent to Henry de Trafford to be in Chancery at York, on Saturday after the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, under a penalty of forty pounds, to do what should then be enjoined upon him on the King's behalf.

This third Henry entailed his lands on his grandson Henry, with the consent of Dame Margaret his wife, by whom he had six children: 1, John who died before him in 1320, leaving a son, the Henry just named, who was born in 1315; 2, Robert, whose sons were of "Prestwich"; 3, Thomas; 4, Nicholas; 5, Geoffrey; and 6, Henry. He died in 1334, having survived the troubled times during which Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was defeated at Boroughbridge and executed at Pontefract Mar. 22, 1322, and the dethronement and death of King Edward II., and having witnessed in 1327 the accession of Edward III., who reversed the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the restoration of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, to the possessions of his unfortunate brother.

[X.]—The fourth Henry, son of John and grandson of the third Henry, was knighted in 1336. It is not unlikely that he was present at the victory of Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333, when Douglas was killed and Bannockburn avenged.

He was contracted in marriage to Johanna, daughter of Richard de Workelegh (Worsley), September 21, 1329, at the age of fourteen, but it does not appear that the marriage was ever solemnised. About 1348 he married Agnes or Alicia Doterinde, and by her he had eight children: 1, Henry, who succeeded him; 2, John; 3, Robert; 4, Peter; 5, Richard; 6, Geoffrey; 7, Thomas, and 8, Margaret,

In 1336 he was just of age, and in spite of being knighted that year, we find him next year, in 1337, mixed up with his uncles and cousins in a poaching affray, which is recorded in the Calendar of Patent Rolls as follows:—

1337, Commⁿ of oyer and terminer issued to John de June 1. Haverington Rich^d de Aldeburgh and Robert Parnstamford, yng on complaint by Queen Isabella that
ii. Edw. iii. Henry son of John de Trafford Geoffrey de Trafford [Henry's uncle] Robert de Shoresworth Henry son of Henry de Trafford [another uncle] Robert his brōr Richard de Trafford [son of Robert] Nicholas de Trafford [his brother] John de Hulm Robert his brōr Adam son of John de Trafford [a brother?] Thomas son of Gilbert de Cherleton Robert his brōr William son of William de Oldom Robert de Trafford [another uncle] Thomas his brōr [here follow several other names] and others entered her free chaces at Penhill Roscendale and Trowden and broke her park at Musbury co. Lancaster hunted in these, felled her trees, carried away trees and deer, and assaulted her men and servants.

The result of this Commission is not known, but a few months later, namely, in 1338, April 3, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the King issued another Commission of oyer and terminer to John de Stonore, John de Shardelowe, Richard de Aldeburgh, and Robert Parnyng, on complaint, by Queen Isabella, that Robert, son of Adam de Clyderhowe . . . Henry de Trafford . . . Adam Banastre on the Bankes . . . and others broke her park at Radhum, and entered her free chace of Bowland, co. York, hunted in them, cut down her trees there, carried them away and hares from the park and chace, and assaulted her men and servants (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1338-1340, p. 75).

In 1340, Henry de Stretford was one of the chief clerks of Chancery (Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, vol. ii. p. 618).

In 1339 it was ordered that, for the defence of the country, in Lancashire John de Haryngton for himself and his father should raise ten men-at-arms and forty archers, Robert de Radcliffe five men-at-arms and forty archers, and Henry de Trafford ten men-at-arms and forty archers (Rot. Parl. 13 Edw. III., vol. li. p. 110; Croston's Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 143). In 1345 the Sheriff of Lancashire was required to summon all barons bannerets knights and esquires between sixteen and sixty years of age to attend the King to the French war, so probably Henry de Trafford was at the Battle of Crecy in 1346 (Rot. Franc. 19 Edw. III., p. 2 *m.* 12 Turr: Lond. Croston *op. cit.* p. 144) but he is not named in Wrottesley's Crecy and Calais Lists.

The fourth Henry lived till 1370, when he died aged 55, having passed safely through the time of the Black Death in 1348-9, as well as the French wars.

[XI.]—The fifth Henry, son of the above, and grandson of John, was knighted, and in 1373 he sealed as "arms of affection" those of Grelley, Lord of the Manor of Manchester. He married Margery, daughter of Robert Ince, and Lady of Chorlton, by whom he had issue 1, Henry, who succeeded him; 2, John; 3, Johanna, who married Sir John Booth of Barton; and 4, Margaret. In 1371 a Deed in Norman French was executed at Trafford between Richard son of John de Radcliffe and Sir Henry de Trafford by which Richard bound himself together with Elis de Entwissell Richard de Heton Robert de Bolton Robert de Risheton John de Radcliffe de Chaderton and William de Holland in Salfordshire to pay to Sir Henry one hundred marks if Margaret his daughter died without male issue living begotten between her and John son of Richard before the time when he should have attained the age of fifteen years (Raines *MSS.*, Chetham Library, vol. xxv., p. 118; Harl. *MSS.*, Brit. Mus., 2112, fo. 138).

Sir Henry, the fifth, died in 1386.

[XII.]—The sixth Henry, great grandson of John, was not knighted, and died June 13, 1396, leaving by his wife Elizabeth,

daughter of Sir Ralph Radcliffe of Ordsall Knight, two sons : 1, Henry, who succeeded his father, and 2, Edmund, besides two daughters, Dulcia and Helen. It was this Henry who, in 1390 (13 Richard ii.) acquired the Manor of Wickleswick in Barton Township by grant from Geoffrey de Boulde, who incurred a forfeiture of his estates after the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, when Henry unsuccessfully set up his claim to the Manor which was later recovered by the Boulde heiress Agnes Massey by petition of right.

At the Inquisition taken July 1, 1396 (20 Richard ii.) concerning the property, &c., of this sixth Henry de Trafford, it was recorded that he had died on the Tuesday next before the Feast of St. Mary the Virgin in the year 19 Ric. ii., that his son Henry was his heir and was six years old, and that the deceased held at his death from the Duke in chief the manor of Trafford and vill of Stretford amongst other things.

[XIII.]—The seventh Henry died on or before May 4, 1403, when the King granted to Ralph de Staveley the custody of all lands and tenements of Edmund brother and heir of the deceased Henry with the marriage of the heir and to hold until he was of full age (Chet. Soc., vol. xcv. p. 63.)

The seventh Henry is alleged to have left a widow Agnes, who afterwards married Sir Robert Strelley of Notts. Henry was six years old in 1396, and he died in 1403, so that he could not have been much more than thirteen at the time of his death.

[XIV.]—Edmund his brother, another great-great-grandson of John, was knighted by King Henry VI. at Whitsuntide, 1426. In 1418 (6 Henry V.) he was one of the Commissioners for Musters within the Wapentake of Salford. It is said that he assisted at the Coronation of King Henry VI., which took place at Paris in 1430, and that he was made a knight of the Bath on that occasion (Croston's Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 176).

He married Alice, the daughter of Sir William Venables of Bolyn, in Wilmslow par., co. Chester, on May 3, 1409, when the bride was only eleven years old.

She was co-heiress, with her sister Douce or Dulcia, of the lands of her brother Richard, who was drowned in the River Bollin in 1402, when eight years old. His stepfather was Oliver de Staveley.

Alice was born at Worsley, and was baptised at Eccles Church in Whitsun Week, 1398, when David le Saint pier was a witness of the ceremony which was impressed on his memory, because he was setting out on a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Nottingham, when he was thrown from his horse and broke his leg.

In 1422, on the accession of Henry VI., a pardon was granted to Edmund Trafford Esquire and Alice his wife (Harleian MSS. 2112, fol. 138).

This Sir Edmund, the first, was an Alchemist, whom King Henry VI. encouraged by granting to him and to Sir Thomas Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne, on April 7, 1446, a patent¹ setting forth that certain persons had maligned them with the

¹ The license is quoted as follows in Baines *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 406, and a translation is given in Croston's *Baines' Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 176: Rex omnibus ad quos &c. Salutem—Sciatis quod cum dilecti & fideles nostri Edmundus de Trafford Miles & Thomas Ashton Miles nobis per quandam supplicationem monstraverunt quod quamvis ipsi super certis metallis per artem sive scientiam Philosophice operari vellent, metalla imperfecta de suo proprio genere transferre, et tunc ea per dictam artem sive scientiam in aurum sive argentum perfectum transubstantiare ad omnimodas probationes & examinationes, sicut aliquod aurum sive argentum in aliqua minera crescens, expectandum, & indurandum, ut dicunt, nihilominus certæ personæ, illis malevolentes, & malignantes, supponunt ipsos per artem illicitam operari, & sic ipsos in probatione dictæ artis sive scientiæ impedire & perturbare possunt; Nos, præmissa considerantes & conclusionem dictæ operationis sive scientiæ scire volentes, de Gratiâ nostrâ speciale concessimus, & Licentiam dedimus eisdem Edmundo & Thomæ, & ipsorum servientibus quod ipsi artem sive scientiam predictam operari, & probare possint licite & impune absque impetitione nostrâ vel Officiariorum nostrorum quorumcunque, aliqua Statuta, Acto, Ordinatione, sive Provisione in contrariam fact. ordinat. sive provis' nou obstant. In cujus, &c.

Test. Rege apud West.

7 die Apr. 1446.

In the Harleian MSS. 2112, fol. 138, an abbreviated version is given by Randle Holmes, 11 July, 1652, thus: Hener' dei rex Angl. franc' et dns Hibernie Oibs &c' Edm' Trafford miles & Tho Ashton miles p' quandam supplicaco'em p' artem sive scientiam philosophie vellent vizt. mettella imp'fecta &c' in aurum & argentu' &c dat. ap^d Weston' 7^o Aprill a^o R. nri, 24.

character of working by unlawful arts and might disturb them in their experiments, and therefore the King gave them special leave and license to work and try their skill art and science lawfully and freely in spite of any statute or order to the contrary, thus over-riding the provisions of 5 Henry IV., cap. 4, which prohibited the King's subjects from transmuting baser metals into gold, and which is the only act of Parliament that was never broken. It is however alleged that one of the alchemists transmuted "a piece of the bottom of an iron pot about an inch in bigness" into gold and sent it to the King.

Sir Edmund and his co-patentee claimed to have discovered an elixir for restoring youth to old people, and transmuting base metals into silver and gold, but if so they allowed the invaluable secret to die with them, and did not create fabulous wealth for themselves. No doubt the King's great want of money led him to share their vain imaginations and expectations (Halley, 2nd edition, p. 84; Hollingworth's *Chronicle*, chapter 3, p. 98).

Sir Edmund had four children: 1, John; 2, Joan; 3, Dulcia; 4, Elizabeth. In 1435 Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, married John Pilkington of Pilkington, who by deeds still extant endowed his bride at the porch of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. The indenture of covenants of marriage is abstracted in Harleian MSS. 2112, folio 138, according to which it was agreed that John should marry her at the feast of St. Valentine then next, and should estate lands of the value of £46 13s. 4d. for her, and should make a further estate in trust for her to John Huntingdon, warden of the Manchester Collegiate Church (*see also* Raines' MSS., vol. xxxviii. pp. 7 and 13). He further entered into a bond to pay two hundred marks in silver, and also "swere upon a booke" that he stood "sole seisit in his demene as of fee simple or fee tail the day of weddyng" of the lands of his father, including the dower land of his mother, Dame Margery.

Elizabeth's husband, John Pilkington, having died in 1447, she married secondly in 1451 Sir Piers Legh of Lyme, and died in 1474. On October 31, 1451, Sir Piers entered into a Bond in

reference to her dowry (Harleian MSS. 2112, folio 138; Raines' MSS. vol. xxv. p. 136).

In 1432 Sir Edmund, the first, was one of the persons who attended when the parishioners of Manchester were gathered together, at the sound of the bell, to confirm and accept the arrangements made by the last Rector of the Parish Church of Manchester, Thomas de la Warre, Lord of the Manor, for the better service of the Church, as a Collegiate Church (*Manchester Guardian*, May 31, 1880, article "The Traffords").

On November 13, 1454, he and his son John attested the will of Warden Huntingdon of the same church (Raines' *Wardens of Manchester*, Chet. Soc., vol. 5 N. S. p. 21).

Sir Edmund died in January, 1457.

XV.]—Sir John de Trafford, who was born about 1432, succeeded his father Sir Edmund the first. He was knighted about 1444, but in 1454 he was styled Esquire in the attestation to Warden Huntingdon's will. Sir John fought in the Wars of the Roses, on behalf of the House of Lancaster.

He bound himself, in 1461, to serve the great Earl of Warwick, called "the Kingmaker," at an annuity of twenty marks, besides wages for one of his degree.

In 1461 Sir John de Trafford received a grant of the St. Nicholas Chapel, now called the Trafford Chapel, in the Manchester Collegiate Church, from his relative Sir Thomas del Booth of Barton, whose father founded it. From the time of this grant until the present generation, the vaults underneath the Chapel were used as the family burial place.

On May 11, 1462, Sir John Trafford was appointed, by a deed now in the possession of the Manchester Corporation, Steward of the Manor and Lordship of Manchester, by Sir Richard West, Knight, Lord de la Warre, then Lord of the Manor, for the term of his life, "taking for his fee in and for the same office C^s by the yere" (Earwaker's *Manchester Court Lect Records*, vol. i. p. xxi).

In 1438 his sister Douce or Dulcia had married Sir John

Assheton, and he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne, who was the co-patentee with his father, the alchemist. By her he had six children: 1, Edmund; 2, William; 3, Thomas; 4, Margaret; 5, Dulcia; 6, Anne.

In 1477 John Biron, Esq., acknowledged the receipt of one hundred shillings from Sir Thomas Pilkington, Sir John Trafford, and Roger Pilkington, and Edmund Trafford, Esquires, under an award by Thomas Lord Stanley as arbitrator (Harleian MSS. 2112, fo. 138). This is probably the same award which is mentioned in the *History of Commoners*, vol. iii. p. 445. It is there stated that Oliver, son of Jordan Chadwyke,¹ was slain in one of the bloody feuds so frequent in feudal times. A writ of appeal of death was sued by John and Jordan Chadwick with John Biron and all their tenants and servants, against Sir John de Trafford, his tenants and servants, and on the award of Sir Thomas, Lord Stanley, sixty pounds were adjudged to be paid by Sir John de Trafford to Biron, to be distributed amongst the cousins and friends of Oliver Chadwick, in the Parish Church of Manchester.

Thomas Barritt, the antiquarian, was shown by the late Col. Chadwick of the Lancashire Militia a deed which was probably the Award above referred to, and upon which Barritt founded the following lines, which are quoted in Harland's *Ballads and Songs of Lancashire*, 2nd edition, 1875, p. 9.

In our Fourth Edward's fickle days,
A serious quarrel, story says,
Took place near Rochdale, we are told,
Twixt Trafford and a Byron bold.
The cause was this, we understand,
About some privilege of land.
Oliver Chadwick, from Chadwick Hall,
On Byron's part that day did fall;

¹ An Oliver Chadwick, of Chadwick Hall, in the parish of Rochdale, was son of Henry Chadwick, who died about 1482, and Oliver was living June 28, 1489, and left two sons, Roger and Oliver.

But afterwards it came to pass,
 Lord Stanley arbitrator was,
 Who fixed it upon this ground,
 Trafford should pay full sixty pound,
 In holy church at Manchester ;
 And from this contract not to err,
 To Chadwick's heirs, to keep them quiet,
 And never more to move a riot :
 Ten marks at birthday of St. John,¹
 And ten at Martin's Day² upon,
 Each year until the whole was paid ;
 And to be friends again, he said.

In 1484, for same unknown reason, but possibly with a view to taking part in the war which ended in the defeat and death of King Richard III. at Bosworth on August 22, 1485, Sir John resigned his estates to his son Edmund, and died four years later, on January 11, 1488 (3 Henry VII.).

[XVI.]—Sir Edmund the second, son of Sir John, was sixteenth Lord of Trafford, was born about 1454, and married, in 1479 (19 Edward IV.), Margaret, daughter of Sir John Savage the Elder of Clifton, knight, and widow of John Honford of Honford, co. Chester.³ He had three sons, one of whom was Dr. Henry Traf-

¹ June 24.

² St. Martin the Bishop, November 11.

³ On November 2, 1481, John Manwaring senior William Manwaring de Highfeild Hugh Davenport and Ralph Leycester Esquires entered into a Bond to Edmund Trafford Esquire in a penalty of two hundred marks for the repayment by John Manwaring senior to Edmond Trafford of the dowry of his daughter Katherine if the disagreements between her and Jo. Manwaring junior resulted in their wedding being undone adnullet, &c. in a suit commenced by John (Harl. MSS. 2112, fo. 138*b*; Raines' MSS., vol. xxv. p. 145). In 1481 Edmund Trafford then Esquire received a Bond from John Maynwarding Senior for the repayment to him of money paid on the marriage of John Maynwarding Junior to Katrine Trafford (Appendix, Deed No. 31), such marriage having ended in "a divorce or disagreement whereby y^e wedding so had betwene yaim be undone annulet and defeatit." Disputes arose respecting this marriage and respecting the jointure of John Honford, who had married Margaret daughter of John Maynwarding Senior and about John Maynwarding junior who was directed by the Award to be sent by Edmund Trafford to his "fader and his moder," and his father was "to put him to his service ageyn." A minor dispute about "the wyne and the ox" were to be dealt with in another award (*see* Appendix, Deed No. 32).

ford, Rector of Wilmslow, an active but unfortunate ecclesiastic (Harleian *MSS.* 1437, folio 11.; Additional *MSS.* 12477, folio 386; Chet. Soc. vol. lix. p. 59 *n.*).

The reason above conjectured for the resignation of the ancestral estates to him is confirmed to some extent by the fact that on November 9, 1485, he received from King Henry VII. a pardon (Harleian *MSS.* 2112, fo. 138), and in 1509 he and his wife Margaret, late wife to John Honford, received a pardon from King Henry VIII., who might have raked up old grievances (Harleian *MSS.* 2112, folio 138).

It was this Sir Edmund, the second, who founded the chantry in the chapel of Stretford, but the chapel had been built by one of his ancestors for the use of the villagers.

On October 31, 1494, Sir Edmund was made a Knight of the Bath.¹ The account of the festivities, in the course of which this Honour was conferred upon Sir Edmund the second and others, is given in *MSS.* Cotton Julius, B xii. fol. 91, thus:—

In the yere of owre Lord m^lccccciiij^{xx} and xiiij^o the tenth yer of the reyne of owre souverain Lord Kyng Henry VII. beyng in his manoir of Wodestoke, determynd at Alhaloyntide then folo to . . . kepe roially . . . that fest in his palaice of Westmyter and at that fest to doubte his iij^{de} (son) Knyght of the Bath and after to creat him duc of yorc; and thereupon diricted his letters missives, and alsoo writtes accordyng to the same to divers nobles of this his roiaulme to be of his sonnys bayne [bath, French bain] and to receiue thordre of knyghthod, of which att his commaundement came xxij, as shall folow after in this booke, and the remanet wer pardoned, or wer at their fynes. Knowledge wer of openly had in his court, iiij. noblemen . . . desiryng to honnour the said creacion . . . besought the Kyngis grace

¹ The Order of Knights of the Bath was instituted by Richard II., and was then limited to four. Henry IV. increased the number to 36. They derived the title from the custom formerly observed of bathing before they received the golden spur, George I. revived the order (Wharton's *Law Lexicon*).

to licens them at the said fest to hold . . a justes roiall . . And thenne his Grace thankfully graunted them. . . On the 30th Oct. 1494 and when it was nyght and that their baynes [baths] were redy . . the Lord Henry bayne [bath] roially dressed . . the Kyng toke of the water and put on his schulder and made a crosse and kyst hit, and from thens went in to the Quenes closset and . . from thens went into the parlement chambre where wer xx. baynes [baths] and beddes wiche hadden sparvers [canopies] and as followyth : —Furst in the chambre was the Lord Fitzwaren . . Sir Thomas Stanley sonne and heir of the Lord Strange . . Sir Edmond Trafford and after that the Kyng of his grace had viseted them all in their baynes [baths] he departed into his chambre and then when they wer dry in their beddes they wer revested in their heremites wede and soo departed to the Chappell where they had spices and their voidie [slight repast], and the sergent of the confexcionary had of every knyght a noble. . . And on the morne erly every man was shreven and herde theyr messe doying all observance thereto belongyng, retourned to thair beddys and delivered thair russett gowns to the mynstrells . . and a'noon after as it was day and that they wer awaked they . . liberally paid the fee of money to the officers of Armes." It then describes Prince Henry being dubbed a Knight with twenty others, and on November 9 a tournament was held at Westminster before the Court and lasted three days and then a great feast was held (Richards *Hist. of the de Traffords*, p. 6).

On his marriage to the widow of John Honford, Sir Edmund the second had the guardianship of her first husband's only son and heir granted to him by deed as follows :—

Be hit knawen to all men wher now of late the Warde and mariage of the landez and Body of William Honford son and heir of John Honford Esquier perteynet and langet to me John Savage th' Elder, Knight, by cause y^e sayd William at that

time beinge tendur of age that is to wyte under y^e age of xxi. yere; I the said John Savage giffe and graunte the seid Warde and mariage of the Body and landez of y^e seid Willm during all his seid nonage to my son in lagh Edmund Trafford esquier and my doghter Margaret his wife they to have all the seid Wardez and to marye hym at their pleasure; worshipfullye, they taking the profete; of all the seide Wardez and mariage during his seid nonage to their owne use; ; and this is my Will and gravnte without any manner interrupcon or lett of me, myn here; or of any other by our makyng procuringe counsaile or assente. In wyttence whereof to this my writinge I the seide Sir John Savage have sette my seale. Theresse; witnesse; Thomas Leversege, John Sutton, William Savage the elder, Thomas ffaloghys.¹

This William Savage, the ward, was slain at Flodden Field in 1515, and was the last of the Honford male line.

In 1490, a daughter of Sir Edmund was married to William, only son of Sir James Harrington of West Leigh, co. Chester, and of Wolfage, co. Northampton. Both husband and wife were drowned on the day of their marriage "in crossing the Northern or Northenden ford," at Didsbury (Moss's *Didsbury*, p. 68). Another account of the accident runs that it occurred through the ferry boat upsetting. In the genealogical roll of the Heskeths at Rufford Hall a note says that William Harrington married "a daughter of Trafford, and at Traford entering the water a horsebake weare both drowned sans yssue, and so their heritance fell to his x^o susters and heires." The name of the wife is not given on her husband's tomb in Mobberley Church, co. Chester.

In 1496 (11 Henry VII.), Edward Asshton, Clerk, and others made a claim against Sir Edmond Trafford, knight, concerning the wardship of Edmond Asshton, stating that Sir John Trafford [who died in 1488] sold the ward to the plaintiffs for £46 13s. 4d., whereof ten marks were paid him in his lifetime and the residue

¹ Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 243; Axon's *Echoes of Old Lancashire*, p. 85.

to Sir Edmond Trafford, his son and heir (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 32, p. 47).

In the same year Sir Edmund Trafford, knight, was one of the Commissioners for Lancashire for levying the national subsidy.

[XVII.]—Edmund, son of Sir Edmund the second, succeeded as seventeenth lord of Trafford. He also was knighted, and as Sir Edmund the third, was one of the first feoffees of the Free Grammar School in Manchester in 1524. When that school was built it was described as “adjoining on its east side a stone chimney of George Traford.” This George was the second son of Sir Edmund the second, and by his will, which was proved December 18, 1572, his lands went to his eldest brother, Sir Edmund the third.

Sir Edmund married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford of Longford, co. Derby, knight, and he died June 28, 1533.

[XVIII.]—His son, Edmund the fourth, who succeeded, was born in 1507. He was knighted in Scotland in 1544-5 by the Earl of Hertford, commander of the forces in Scotland, as a reward for his military services. He also attended King Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne in 1544.

In 1542, as Edmund Trafford esq. he paid a subsidy for his Lancashire property on a value of £80. The Chester Ordination Book, 1542-3, frequently names him (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 43).

In 1552 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to collect for the King's use the property of the Lancashire Chantries.

In 1557 he was Sheriff of Lancashire, and in Queen Mary's reign he was a captain of the military musters of the Salford Hundred.

He married Aune, daughter of Sir Alexander Ratcliff, knight, of Ordsall, co. Lancaster, and died December 10, 1563. In his will he records a wish for the restoration of certain church goods which had been bought by his father-in-law.

He had seven sons and one daughter.

[XIX.]—His eldest son, Edmund, the fifth, succeeded as nine-

teenth lord. He was born June 23, 1526, and married for his first wife Mary, the daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, and sister of Queen Catherine Howard, fifth wife of King Henry VIII.

He took a very active part in the public affairs of his native county.

In January, 1563, when Sir Edmund, directly after his father's death, sold to John Cheetham of Nuthurst four tenements in Whitefield for £250, he reserved to himself and his heirs for ever two able men to serve him and his heirs in the Prince's Wars, furnished upon their own costs or to pay £6 13s. 4d., so oft as Edmund and his heirs should in proper person serve in Wars or being appointed set forth to serve (Clowes Muniments of Title).

In 1569 he received from Warden Herle, of the Manchester Collegiate Church, some ambiguous leases of the tithes of Stretford, Trafford, and half of Choriton. These leases were ultimately decided to be limited to a period of ninety-nine years following the expiration of twenty-one years. From 1669 to 1695 these leases were the occasion of much trouble,¹ and it was with great difficulty that the Fellows obtained their surrender. The leases had been sanctioned by Queen Elizabeth, who was a cousin to Sir Edmund, through her mother Anne Boleyn.²

Sir Edmund, probably at the same time, acquired the right of

¹ On December 22, 1669, in the Register of the Manchester College, reference is made to a dispute between Sir Cecil Trafford and the College about the tithes of Stretford, Chollerton, &c. An action was commenced, and on March 12, 1671, Mr. Adams was commissioned by the Chapter to attend the trial at the Assizes. The trial was apparently respite and on October 29, 1672, it was ordered to proceed. On April 19, 1673, the action, having terminated by Sir Cecil's death in November, 1672, was revived by his heir, Squire Humphrey Trafford. On March 16, 1674, the Warden, Nicholas Stratford, ordered various documents to be handed to Mr. Adams to use at the trial. The verdict was in favour of the College. The litigation was resumed on June 22, 1694, by Squire Humphrey, and the College Register records that on August 2, 1695, eighty pounds were taken out of the College chest to defray the expenses incurred in opposing the Squire (*Raines Wardens of Manchester*, part II, p. 140 *note*; Chet. Soc., vol. 5, N.S.)

² Further particulars about the lease and the tithes of Stretford, &c., will be found in the Chapter on Miscellaneous History, *post*.

appointing the parish clerk of Manchester. Bishop Gastrell, in *Notitia Cestriensis* (Chetham Society, vol. xix.), vol. 2, part I., page 66, which was written between 1717 and 1725, says that "one Mr. Trafford has by prescription a Right to nominate a Parish Clark [for Manchester], but that Clark cannot depute another," and he adds "v(ide) Dispute, an. 1693, Pap. Reg." As noted by Bishop Gastrell the Parish of Manchester was divided into six parts, and of these the sixth embraced Stretford, Trafford, Rusham, Fallowfield, Yieldhouse, Birch, Platt, Chorlton Row (now Chorlton upon Medlock), and one churchwarden and two sidesmen for the Manchester Collegiate Church were nominated by Mr. Trafford although he was a Roman Catholic (*op. cit.*, p. 66). It was only on April 6, 1875, that the similar and anomalous right, of nominating a churchwarden for Eccles Parish Church, which the Traffords also held, was voluntarily surrendered by the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford to the parishioners (*Manchester City News*, N. & Q., vol. iv. p. 292). Some years ago it is alleged that Miss Trafford, sister of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, having been nominated by him to act as churchwarden of the Old Church at Manchester, appointed a deputy. As she was ineligible, being a female and a Roman Catholic, she probably declined the honour, for according to Bishop Gastrell's note she could not have appointed a deputy.

On September 17, 1575, Thomas Herle. "Clerk Mr or Keeper and fellowes chaplens of y^e Colledge of Blessed Marye of Manchester," by Deed Poll acknowledged the grant to Edmund Trafford of Trafford esquire his heirs etc. of the stewardship of all the manors lands tenements rents and hereditaments of the said "Mr and fellow chaplens as well in the tyme of warres as peace and also a clear rent of 40s. a year" (Trafford Deeds, Raines MSS.)

It was as lessee of the Stretford and other tithes that he had occasion to use the Great Barn at Trafford as a Tithe Barn.

He was a staunch protestant. Campion the Jesuit complained of his bitter enmity against those of the old religion.

On May 16, 1580, Sir Edmund wrote to the Earl of Leicester saying that the religious disorders of his county were lamentable to behold, for that Masses were said in several places, and he desires that such offenders may be rigourously dealt with (*Calendar of State Papers*, vol. cxxxviii, p. 656, No. 18).

His chaplain, William Massie, B.D., of Brasenose College, Oxford, published at Oxford in 1586 a sermon which he had preached at Sir Edmund's house at Trafford at the marriage of Sir Edmund's second daughter, Margaret, to Sir Urian Legh, of Adlington, knight.

A copy of this sermon is preserved in the Bodleian Library. In the dedication of this print the author addresses his patron thus: "For yourselfe as you have long beene a principal protector of God's trueth and a great countenance and credit to the Preachers thereof in those quarters [of Lancashire], and have hunted out and unkenneled those slie and subtil foxes the Jesuites and seminarie Priests out of their celles and caves to the uttermost of your power with the great illwill of many both open and private enemies to the prince and the Church." He also says that Sir Edmund had "maintained still his house with great hospitality, in no point diminishing the glory of his worthy predecessors but rather adding to it."

About 1880 this sermon was reprinted in *The Eccles Advertiser*, and a few copies in pamphlet form of 23 pages were struck off, one of which is in the Manchester Free Library (252 M13). The sermon is noticed as above in Mr. Bailey's *Old Strctford*, p. 20. Particulars about the author will be found in Canon Raines *Fellows and Chaplains of the Manchester Collegiate Church* (Chetham Society, vol. 21, N. S. pp. 63-5); in Earwaker's *East Cheshire, sub Wilmslow, and see Chetham Society, General Index*. The title page was as follows: A | Sermon Preached | at Trafford | in Lancashire at the | Mariage of a Daughter | of the Right Worshipfull | Sir Edmund Trafforde | Knight, the 6 of September, | Anno 1586 | By William Massie, Bachelor in Divinity, | and fellow of Brazennose College | in Oxforde. | Prover.

19. 14 | House and riches are the inheritance of | the fathers
but a godly wife cometh of | the Lorde. | At Oxford, | Printed
by Joseph Barnes, and are to | be sold in Paules Church-yard at
the | Signe of the Tigre's head, 1586.

In his sermon he gives utterance to the following sentiments on the subject of marriages: "I would have this husband to be a protestant and to marry a protestant, to frequent the church, there must be an equality in years, a most ardent and fervent love; many erre notoriously in their mariages. Some mary in their noneage and minority, some respect onely beauty, others hearken after lands, others after gold and silver. And many one for land takes a foole by the hand. Others are not ashamed to holde this vile and villanous opinion—a good marriage if the wife were away. This wise husband may learne not to bee rigorous but courteous towards her—to bring to his house no ill naughty and defamed persons, he must be sufferable in the importunities of his wife, for as a little jarre in musick is not easily espied so a little shrewdnesse in the wife may be tolerated; let him auoide idlenesse."

He held that "Where preaching faileth, there the people perisheth," and laid down "The office of the husband is to get, the duety of the wife is to keep. She must be obedient, she must haue an especial care of hir good name. There be many waies to preserue this good name but I take this to be as one most chiefe and excellent in a maid or wife to be resident at home as the snaile. By this means the house shal be better governed, her husband better pleased, all euill suspicion auoyded and great expenses saued. For fewe there be but they are great wasters in their gay and gorgeous apparel which is the most encreased by gossoping and gadding abroad as the manner is in some places."

With regard to children he was of opinion that "A gentle rod will break no bones. A child better unborn than untaught."

Sir Edmund the fifth was three times Sheriff of the County of Lancaster, namely in 1565, 1571, and 1580.

On the last day of June, 1582, the Lords of the Council wrote from the Court at Greenwich to The Lord Bp. of Chester, Wm. Chaderton, and to Sir Edmund Trafford, Kt.: "Robert Worsley of the Boothes in the Countie of Lanc. Esq. hath bene an humble Suytor unto us for the Paiment of cc^{li} xvi^s due unto him for the Dietts and Lodgings of such Priests and others unable to answer the charges thereof as are remayning Prisoners under his custodie in the New Fleete at Manchester. Towards the satisfying whereof . . . albeit we have taken Order that a third part of the Monthly forfeitures leviabie upon the Recusants by virtue of the late statute shal be employed with a collection of viii^d by the weeke out of everie Parishe to be made for the Relief of Prisoners according to a former Statute of the xiiij. of the Quenes Majestie [Elizabeth] . . . understandinge that there is remaininge in your hands Sir Edmund Trafford the summe of C. marks levied by way of mulct upon one James Lamborne Esq. in the time of your Shrievalty we have thought good herebie to pray and require you forthwith upon the Receipt thereof to cause the said summe of C. marks to be paide and delivered to the sayde Robert Worsleye or his assignes."

On December 13, 1582, they wrote from WyndSOR to the Bishop "we have receyved your Lordship's letters together with the examination of John Baxter the Priest which was taken by Sir Edmund Trafford and . . . thinke it verie convenient that he shold at the next assizes be proceeded with according to Lawe. For which purpose we have sent the said Examinyons unto hir Majesties Attorney Generall . . . In the meantyme for the more ease of Sir Edmund Trafford it shall not be amisse that he [Baxter] be comyted to the Common Goale there to remayne in safe custodye against the coming down of the Justices. And soe, right hartelie thanking youre Lordship for youre care and paynes in these matters, and praying you to yealde the lyke unto Sir Edmund Trafford and the rest of the well affected gentry on her Majestie's and our behalf, we byd your Lordship right hartelie Farewell."

On February 13, 1583, the Lords and others of the Council wrote from Westminster to "the Earl of Derby, and the Lord Bishop of Chester, and to Sir John Biron, Sir Edmund Trafford, Knts., and to the rest of the Commissioners Ecclesiastical in the Countie of Lancaster," whereas a sonne of Sir John Southworth, Knight, hath often times repaired hither to be a Suytor for his father's Libertie and usage in the place where he is committed. Forasmuch as wee have been enformed from Mr. Worsley that the cause of his streight keeping hath proceeded from the saide Sir John in that he refuseth to be present at Thankes-givinge unto God before and after meales, and at the Readinge of Chapters out of the oulde and newe Testament as he was wont to doe at the time of his first confinement. Seeinge his son hath undertaken here that his father shall doe that which he at first did and further behave himself in good and decent maner in the prison, and that thereupon Mr. Worsley is alsoe contented for his parte, that he shall have such favor as at anie time heretofore he had, and onlie to take xij^s iiij^d weeklie for his Diets and libertie of walkinge so often and at such convenient times as your Lordships shall thinke meete. We have thought good to signifie so much unto your Lordships and praie you to enforme youre selves whether the saide Sir John shall be contented to performe so muche as his sonne hath promised here. And yf he will doe it and put in good assurance to be a true Prisoner and to behave himself well, that your Lordships maie (iff you shall see noe other cause to the contrarie) give order unto Mr. Worsley to suffer him to have at convenient times the Libertie of Walkes, and to take no more of him than he hath here promised he woulde."

This Sir Thomas Southworth with seven other gentlemen had been fined £240 for recusancy.

The same fine was imposed upon a number of priests and "common persons." Of four women who were prosecuted at the same time it is remarked that "although they be very obstinate and have done great harm, yet being indicted it was

not thought good to arraign them." At the same Sessions two priests named Williamson and Hatton, who had been arrested by Sir Edmund Trafford, as well as James Bell, a priest who had been apprehended by the Earl of Derby, were indicted for high treason for "extolling the Pope's authority, &c." Bell and a recusant named Finch were condemned to death, and were executed at Lancaster. Their heads were placed on the tower of the Manchester Parish Church.

The next year, 1584, Sir Edmund, as Commissioner, at the instigation of the Bishop of Chester, Manchester being then in the Chester Diocese, made a descent upon Blainscough to arrest a Mr. Worthington, but finding that he had fled they proceeded to Rossall, to a house inhabited by the widow of Gabriel, brother of Cardinal Allen. That lady however had received a friendly hint and had fled. Sir Edmund searched the house and found £500 which he secured on the plea that it was intended for the use of the Cardinal. Her three daughters, of whom the eldest was only sixteen, hearing that it was intended to take them to prison, made their escape at midnight, and crossed the river Wyre in a boat which they providentially found ready, and took refuge with some friends. Ultimately after many hardships they reached Rome, where they lived upon the bounty of their uncle, Cardinal Allen.

This tale is told in very bitter language in Dr. Bridgewater's *Concertatio Eccles. Cath. in. Angliæ: Augustæ Trevirorum*, 1594, translated by Mr. Joseph Gillow, and given in an abridged form in Fishwick's *History of Poulton-le-Fylde* (Chetham Society, N.S., vol. 8, pp. 136-157). Sir Edmund is there described as "a man of good family with the rank of knight [selected by the Privy Council for the charge of the Manchester prisoners and thrice sheriff for the county] but so thoroughly imbued with the perfidy of Calvin and the phrenzy of Beza that it might be said he was merely waiting for this very opportunity of in every way pursuing with insults all that professed the Catholic religion and despoiling them of their property. For the furious

hate of this inhuman wretch was all the more fiercely stirred by the fact that he saw offered to him such a prospect of increasing his slender means out of the property of the Catholics and of adorning his house with the various articles of furniture filched from their houses, that though, as far as his own fortune went he could scarcely be called a gentleman, still at least with other people's gold, however wrongfully come by, he might rightfully be called and accounted a knight." He is further spoken of as "this man who was prepared for any nefarious deed . . . that ferocious man . . . that utterly barbarous man . . . the unrighteous sheriff . . . this most abandoned man."

The legal juggle by which the property of the Allens was declared forfeited to the Crown is very graphically told as well as the subsequent dispute for the spoil, to which "William Cecil high treasurer of the kingdom" laid claim, and therefore summoned Sir Edmund to London. As, however, he "was hindered by gout from proceeding thither, he sent his son in his name, together with Worsley his deputy, and they had no sooner made their appearance than they were thrown into prison, until they promised, under recognizances, that they would give an exact account of all receipts to the queen's treasurer, William Cecil, who reserved to himself at any rate the biggest share of what could be recovered, for other thieves also, of lesser rank, were accomplices in this monstrous robbery" (*op. cit.*, p. 155).

About 1584, the Reverend James Gosnell, writing from Bolton-le-Moors says: "Here are great store of Jesuits, Seminaries, Masses, and plenty of whoredom. The first sort our Sheriff (Sir Edmund Trafford), courseth pretty well."

On August 16, 1584, there was a levy of two hundred footmen for the service of the Queen in her Irish wars ready to march forth within three days warning, and in order that they might not be committed to strange Captains, who for the most part had not used their soldiers with the love and care that appertained, Edmund Trafford, eldest son of Sir Edmund Trafford, knight, was appointed their commander. The order direc-



SIR EDMOND TRAFFORD IV.,

BORN 1526, DIED 1590.

ted that of the two hundred, eighty were to be furnished with calivers, forty with corslets, forty with bows, forty with halberts or good black bills. The Manchester Court Leet Records in 1586 contain an entry that the town paid sixteen pounds to Mr. Trafford and Mr. Edmund Assheton "for the making of soldiers into Ireland."

In 1588 amongst the names of the nobility, gentry, and others in Lancashire who contributed to the defence of this country at the time of the Spanish Armada occurs "Sir Edmonde Trafford, miles, 14 die Marcij, £100" (Croston's Baines' *Hist. of Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 247).

On June 18, 1586, he wrote from Trafford to his loving cousin James Ashton, Esquire, a letter, a copy of which is in the Raines MSS. at the Chetham Library, proposing himself and his cousin Sir John Byron as arbitrators between his neighbour and friend James Buckley and James Ashton in some matter of variance which was likely to grow between them respecting Theile Moor.

Sir Edmund had no issue by his first wife Lady Mary Howard. He married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester of Toft, co. Chester, knight, and widow of Sir Randle Mainwaring of Peover, co. Chester, knight. By her he had issue, 1. Edmund; 2. John; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Margaret.

The family portraits include one of Sir Edmund, dated 1572, a copy of which forms one of the illustrations to this volume, and one of his second wife Dame Elizabeth, dated 1571.¹

¹ Five of the Trafford portraits were exhibited in 1866, at the National Portrait Gallery, and the Catalogue contained the following entries:—

No. 381. Sir Edward [properly Edmund] Trafford, born 1526. Three quarter size; black hat, white doublet, dark short cloak, and trunk hose; shield of arms to his right; dated 1572, aged 45; Panel 45 x 35 inches.

[The lettering on it "Sir Edward Trafford, 1572," is of much later date, and is erroneous. The quarterings on the shield are 1 and 6 Trafford argent, a griffin segreant gules holding between its paws a heater shaped shield charged with a griffin segreant argent; 2. Venables, azure two bars argent, in chief a crescent argent for difference; 3. Fitton, argent, on a bend azure three garbs or, in chief a crescent gules; 4. Thornton argent on a bend gules three escarbuncles or; 5. Helsby, or a saltire sable; Cf. the official arms described *ante* p. 96.]

At his ancestral hall at Trafford, Sir Edmund maintained a large retinue, comprising, as the Manchester Registers show, huntsmen, horsekeepers, and "keepers of the old park at Trafford." He provided a schoolmaster¹ for his household and tenantry, and set apart a chamber for his accommodation. His musicians were known throughout the county. Mr. Bailey's Stretford memoranda at Chetham Library include a note about 12*d.* given to Sir Edmund Trafford's musicians between October, 1586, and April, 1587, but no reference is given. There was also a chapel chamber in his mansion.

He died April 24, 1590, and was buried at the Manchester Collegiate Church. The Inventory of his effects is set forth *ante* pp. 36-9.

[XX].—His son Edmund, the sixth, succeeded as twentieth lord of Trafford manor. He was knighted by King James I. at York on April 17, 1603, on that King's entry into England to assume the crown, and in the same year he had his portrait painted.

No. 387. Elizabeth, Lady Trafford, wife of No. 381. Three quarter size; jewelled headdress, close frill, furlined surcoat showing over-sleeves of gauze; dated 1571, aged 36, shield of arms to her right; Panel 45 x 32 inches.

[This companion picture is ascribed, in the family inventories, to Holbein, who died in 1543. It is undoubtedly the portrait of Lady Elizabeth Trafford, wife of Sir Edmund Trafford the fourth, who was Sheriff of Lancashire for the second time in the year in which the portrait was painted. She was a Leycester of Toft. Her shield of arms contains eleven quarterings: 1. Leycester of Toft, Azure, between three fleurs de lys or a fesse gules fretty of the second; 2. Mobberley, argent, two chevrons gules, in a canton of the second a cross crosslet fitchee or; 3. Chorley, azure a hart lodged; 4. Booth, argent, three boars' heads erased and erect sable; 5. Massey of Dunham, parti-quarterly gules and argent on the first a lion passant guardant; 6. Booth of Barton, gules and argent party per chevron, in chief two mullets, in base a cock; 7. Toft of Toft, argent between three letters T a chevron sable (or azure); 8. Harrington, sable a fret brazed argent; 9. English, sable three lions passant argent; 10. Coton of Stafford, argent on a bend azure three mascles; 11. Crew of Pulford, azure a lion rampant argent].

¹ In 1590 George Dutton, schoolmaster, of Trafford, was charged and brought before the Bishop of Chester for preaching in the Church of Manchester, being an excommunicated person, and Mr. John Buckley, clerk, for suffering him to preach (*Lancashire MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 132; *Chet. Miscell.*, vol. v. p. 28). On July 6, 1593, the Inventory of Mr. John Buckley's debts included Edward Hyde of Trafford Park ijs. (*op. cit.*, p. 35).

In 1603 a letter was written from Trafford to Secretary Cecil stating that some persons had been sent privily amongst the Papists to learn who were the harbourers of the seminary priests and Jesuits, many of whom were wandering up and down the country. One of these spies was named Christopher Bayley.

Before his father died, namely, in 1588, he sat in Parliament for Newton-le-Willows, and he also sat in the next Parliament.

He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1602, 1609, and 1617.

Sir Edmund's first wife was Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Booth of Barton-upon-Irwell, and through her he acquired half the Barton township.

This marriage was pursuant to an agreement which to many will seem very cold blooded, being neither more nor less than a bargain by parents as to the marriage of their children yet unborn, for the sake pure and simple of uniting their estates. The agreement was made in 1564, between Edmund Trafford of Trafford, Esquire, and John Booth of Barton, Esquire, who agreed that Edmund's son, Edmund, should marry John Booth's daughter Margaret, and if she died before the union was completed Edmund the son was to marry John Booth's daughter Anne, and in default of her he was to marry any other daughter who might be Booth's heir. On the other hand if Edmund the son died his next brother was to take his place. Moreover if Booth had any male issue a similar marriage was to be arranged with one of Trafford's daughters.

From the records of subsequent proceedings it appears that Sir Peter Leigh, who was John Booth's father-in-law, was privy to this agreement, and that John Booth's wife Ellen was afterwards "in the absence and weak behaviour in life" of her husband in full possession of the mansion house of Barton and the park there. She and her father also took possession of Margaret, the eldest daughter, who, according to the agreement, was to marry young Edmund Trafford, and they would not let the marriage take place.

Proceedings in Chancery were the result, and on November 8,

1573, a final decree was made reciting amongst other things that Leigh and Booth had objected that there neither was nor would be any such liking between Edmund and Margaret as were convenient to have any marriage to be had betwixt them, and that Margaret could not in her heart like well of Edmund, whereupon the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England understanding that on June 17, 1573, Margaret accomplished the full age of twelve years and upwards had directed Thomas Stanley, Esquire, in whose indifferent custody Margaret then remained to suffer Edmund to have access to the house where Margaret was, and that Edmund and Margaret should have meeting, talk, and conference, two or three and even all times between June 17 and Michaelmas in the presence of Sir Thomas, who should try, by such means as he could, what liking the parties should have each to other.

In due course Stanley reported that interviews took place on August 6 and September 19, on which last day he took young Trafford apart and demanded of him what liking he had of this gentlewoman, and he answered that he had very good liking of her, and then he took Margaret apart and asked her the like question and received the like answer, and this was said in the presence of divers witnesses who were worshipful persons. Furthermore on September 26 Sir Thomas had the two together again and told Edmund he had to let the Lord Keeper know what liking Edmund had of Margaret and willed him to utter the same and he answered as before, and when asked if he would be content to marry her if his father had the custody of her he said he could be very well content, and Margaret in her turn said she of her faith could be contented to marry him. This was said in the presence of worshipful persons of good credit, and Margaret declared that she had not been persuaded nor dissuaded to have liking or disliking of young Trafford. The Lord Keeper therefore ordered that Margaret should be handed over to Sir Edmund to be married, and Sir Edmund was to pay to Booths' younger daughters six hundred pounds as fixed by a

writing dated October 5, 1566, and to pay within a year after the marriage one hundred pounds to their mother Elyn Booth on Michaelmas day in the south porch of the Parish Church of Manchester between one o'clock and four. Bonds were to be given for these payments, and Margaret was to be at liberty to refuse to be married, and if she refused she was to be handed over to her father uncontracted and unaffianced, and all deeds and writings were in that case to be void.

The father died before August 23, 1574, and the marriage had also taken place before that date, when another dispute arose. The mother as widow claimed by way of dower one third of the estates for life, and the daughters took the estates subject to that right, but the mother seized the whole, whereupon Sir Edmund Trafford began proceedings against her on behalf of his son and his daughter-in-law. The action was tried at Lancaster, and the Court ordered that the widow should have the capital mansion or manor place with the profits and sufficient fodder and herbage for the deer in the park till the Feast of the Annunciation of St. Mary then next. Sir Edmund was ordered to remove a tent which he had erected on the property and the two men which he kept in the tent, and instead of it he was to have the New Lodge. All the deer were to be preserved and none were to be killed.

Such was the history of the wooing and marriage of Sir Edmund Trafford the sixth. The issue of this marriage was 1. Edmund, who was baptized at Manchester August 21, 1583, and died a childless widower in February, 1623; 2. John, and 3. Richard, both of whom died unmarried, Richard in April, 1629, and John in February, 1634; and 4. Elizabeth, who married Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham, co. Lancaster. It is a little remarkable that Richard was ignored in the record made at the Herald's Visitation in 1613.

This stormy wooing and wedding seems to have proved unfortunate after all, for in 1592, according to the Bishop of Chester's Visitation Books for the Deanery of Manchester, a complaint

was made that Edmund Treford and Margaret his wife did not live together, and the matter was respite for the hearing of the Lord Bishop (Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc., vol. xiii. p. 67). This circumstance may have some relation to the ignoring of her third son Richard. Moreover the father disinherited all the sons by his first wife (*see ante*, p. 98), and the family estates passed to the eldest son by the second wife.

She was Lady Mildred, second daughter of Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, first Earl of Exeter, and was then the widow of Ralph Read, Esq.

This second marriage took place between 1592 (when the complaint was made to the Bishop of Chester) and September 3, 1598, when Cecilia Trafford, described as daughter of Sir Edmund and Dame Mildred his wife, was baptized at Manchester.

On August 15, 1599, a son was born, and was baptized Cecil in further compliment to his grandfather, the great Elizabethan statesman.

Sir Edmund the sixth died May 7, 1620, and Leonard Smethley wrote from Manchester on May 10, that Sir Edmund had been buried on the 8th at Manchester Church by torchlight, as was formerly the custom among the aristocracy, and had a funeral sermon preached by candlelight, leaving a will so ambiguous that the heir who should inherit could not be known (*cf. supra*). Smethley added that Sir Urian Legh of Adlington,¹ and Sir Peter Legh of Lyme were expected to meet for the ordering and establishing of quietness amongst the four brethren. Smethley wished to secure Sir Edmund's hearse cloth as a perquisite of the College of Arms, whose minion he was (*Chet. Miscell.*, vol. v. pp. 11, 20, 29, *sed quære* L. and C. Record Soc.; *Lanc. Funeral Certificates*, p. 47). Sir Edmund's affairs were the subject of Allegations, etc., filed in the Chester Diocesan Court in 1675-6.

¹ He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford the fifth, *see ante*, p. 129.



SIR CECIL TRAFFORD AND DAME PENELOPE TRAFFORD,

BORN 1599, DIED 1672.

BORN 1603, DIED 1638.

[XXI.]—The twenty-first lord of the manor of Trafford was Sir Edmund's fourth son, Cecil. The Record at the Herald's Visitation in 1613 described him as the third son. The three sons by Sir Edmund's first marriage were, however, all still alive in 1620.

Cecil had been knighted on August 16, 1617, at Hoghton Tower, co. Lancaster, and was the last knight of the family.

His portrait was painted no less than seven times. The first was in 1611, when he was only twelve years old. The second shows him hand in hand with his wife Penelope, daughter of Sir Humphrey Davenport of Sutton, near Macclesfield, co. Chester, who was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. This portrait was probably made about the time of his marriage, which took place about 1620. It has been copied as an illustration to this volume. The third portrait is of kit-cat size, and the fourth was made by Van Dyck.¹

In 1631, Sir Humphrey Davenport, Sir Cecil's father-in-law, was probably staying at Trafford, as Randle Newall, one of Sir Humphrey's servants, died there, and was buried at Manchester on September 17.

Sir Cecil took a leading part in County affairs, and on January 3, 1634, he wrote from Trafford to the High Sheriff, Humphrey Chetham, Esq., at Clayton, near Manchester, a letter relative to

¹ The Trafford portraits which were exhibited in 1866 at the National Portrait Gallery in London included amongst the portraits *temp.* Car. I., 1625-49, No. 593, Sir Humphrey de Trafford. Head; long brown hair, white collar, dark dress; Canvas 18 x 13 inches. This, with the same number, 593, was photographed and published by the Arundel Society. It is evidently the above mentioned portrait by Van Dyck. There was no Sir Humphrey de Trafford at that time, and the portrait bears a strong and unmistakable likeness to that of Sir Cecil in the illustration to this volume.

No. 449 at the same Exhibition was of Sir Cecil, and was described as half length; high white hat with jewelled band, figured doublet and trunk hose, red scarf; dated 1611, age 12; Panel 35 x 27 inches.

No. 407 was Sicele Trafford, sister to Sir Cecil (No. 449); half length; figured red dress and fardingale, high lace ruff, hair dressed with flowers and jewels; dated 1611, aged 13; panel 35 x 28 inches.

the historical Ship Money. It is worth quoting *in extenso*, and ran thus :—

Mr. Sheriffe. I hope you will excuse mee for my late sending you venison, for in truth I was ashamed my keeper cold doe noe better that he had Mr. Fox to help him. I have in recompense of your patience sent you a quarter of a hinde, & if you need more venison I pray lett me knowe, and you shall have as soone as it will be kild.

I have perused our directions from his Maty. and the Llds. for the levying of men & money within this County, & compared it with Cheshire, & find that sometime Cheshire hath byn equall to us, sometyme deeper charged & sometyms this County hath borne 3 parts and Cheshire 2. Yet I clerely hold equality is the best rate betweene the Countys ; though Cheshire be lesse yet it is generally better land, and not soe much mosses and barren ground in it.

Mr. Adam Smiths is now with me and acquainted mee with your desire, which I will as willingly perform as you desire, if God make me able; for I have byn a little troubled with rewme in my head this two dayes, though I am better to-day.

I have looked for the copy of the letter from the Llds. of the Councill for providing a Shipp in this County, but yet I cannot find it, but I find this proclamation for the discharge of it, and by my remembrance in writing on the back of the proclamation you may see the charge of money demanded by the Kinge and Llds., because the shipp could not possibly be provided in time.

I shall further acquaint you with my books of Lieutenancy wherein are those few notes of remembrance.

I desire to know your tyme of going, and I will prepare myself for you accordingly, and thus with my harty commendations to you I rest your well wishing ffriend.

Sir Cecil Trafford is described by John Palmer in his *History of the Siege of Manchester*, p. 49, as "a most vile Puritan." Being a justice of the peace he was a great persecutor of the Catholics, levying 12*d.* per head for non-attendance at church each Lord's day,¹ besides other severities used by him against them.

¹ This was in accordance with the Statute 1 Eliz., 2 and 3 Jac. I.

About the year 1636, however, when undertaking to convert to the Reformed Religion one of his relatives, Francis Downes, of Wardle, near Worsley, Esquire, who was afterwards allied to him by the marriage of a brother John Downes to Sir Cecil's daughter Penelope, Sir Cecil was himself converted by the relative (*cf.* Halley's *Puritanism in Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 267, and Harland and Wilkinson's *Legends and Traditions of Lancashire*, p. 66, where the converter is stated to have been Roger Downes, father of Francis and John; *see also* Hollinworth's *Mancunians*). It has however been claimed that the conversion of the Traffords, the Downes, and the Sherburnes, was the work of Richard Hudleston, a Lancashire Benedictine monk, who prosecuted the dangerous mission of keeping alive Roman Catholicism in England, and died in 1655 at the age of 75. As mixed marriages were not infrequent I am inclined to suspect a wifely influence in this conversion, coupled with filial pleading for the Papist suitor. In 1580 there was a priest named Trafford of this English mission, but no particulars respecting him are known (*Manchester Guardian*, May 31, 1880, article The Traffords), and the portraits formerly at Trafford Hall and now at Hill Crest, Market Harborough, included one of "an old priest."

In June, 1636, "Sir Cicill Trafford, Mil," was one of the Justices who neglected to appear before the Judges at the Assizes to take oath, and the Sheriff, William Ffarington of Worden, was directed to summon him to appear at the next Assizes.

It was recorded about two years later, namely February, 1638, in a letter preserved amongst the Farington papers that "no commissions are given yet to Colonels, only we heare y^t Cecil Trafford shall command 5 troupes, 4 of carobins one of Dragoon(s)," and on February 16, 1638, Sir Cecyll Trafford wrote from Trafford to Sheriff Ffarington that "all the able men of the County between 16 and 60 yeares of age w^{ch} amounts to a great number had been enrolled and that the number of Pioneers was 5247 in the County (by) w^{ch} was not meant as I conceive all the able men."

Again on March 4, 1638, Sir Cecil wrote to the Sheriff explaining that he went to every particular Gentleman's House or person, and took their answer, and certified it to Lady Strange, to whom he sent the money of those that gave any, and the offers of those that offered money to discharge themselves of trouble to provide arms (*Farington Papers*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxxix. pp. 10, 67).

Under the date Anno 1639, Hollinworth's *Mancuniensis* tells us that "Sir Cecyl Trafford of Trafford, Edmund Assheton of Chatterton, Esq., and others, out of zeale to his Majesty's service and suspecting that sundry in the towne (of Manchester) did much to favour the Scots, did charge the Towne with more armes than ever before in the memory of man it had been charged with, which warre being composed they had their arms in their own possession."

In a letter dated December 9, 1642 (set out in *Civil Wars Tracts*, Chet. Soc., vol. ii. p. 65), mention is made of the intended disarmament of all Papists and Malignants, and "to take the greatest Papists and most dangerous malignants prisoners, and to carry them to Manchester to keep house with Sir Cecill Trafford that Arch Papist, who is there a prisoner."

It was in the same year, 1642, that this "Arch Papist" with Sir William Gerard and four other Recusants had represented to King Charles, who was then at Chester, that they were disarmed, and they therefore asked for His Majesty's protection, and that their arms might be redelivered to them "in this time of actual war."

The King immediately, on September 27, 1642, issued a commission to the Lancashire Recusants commanding them to provide with all possible speed sufficient arms for the defence of His Majesty's person or themselves against all forces raised by any colour of any order or ordinance whatsoever without His Majesty's consent (*Lancashire War Discourse*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxii. pp. 12-14; *Civ. War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., vol. ii. pp. 38-9).

This was answered by the Parliament sending down Sir John

Seaton, and by the issue of orders for "putting down associations of Papists in Lancashire, Cheshire, and the five northern Counties."

On December 2, 1642, Sir Cecil was seized and imprisoned in the New Fleet at Hunt's Bank, Manchester, but was afterwards carried to Kingston-upon-Hull and confined "under deck in the bottom of the ship closer than any dungeon, in a gloomy recess, without light or fresh air, for several months," and his estates were sequestered and administered by Committee-men who were sometimes styled "Oliver's Crew of Bloodsuckers."

Notwithstanding however the severity with which he was treated, it is recorded that "during times of scarcity and dearth, which succeeded, he gave weekly, in corn and other provisions, the sum of five pounds or more" (Dugdale's *MS.*)

About May, 1644, "Colonel Rigbie, having quit Lathom siege and marched vp to Boulton with his army, had not been long there ere Prince Rupert was vpon him with a numerous army: for, marching through Cheshire by Stopfort [Stockport], he leaft Manchester upon his right hand, passed over the River Mersey [Irwell], not farr from the House of Sir Cecile Trafford [at Trafford], bending his course directly to Boulton, and when he came there fell upon it very fearsley (*Lancashire War Discourse*, Chet. Soc., vol. lxii. p. 50). The bitter feeling against Papists in Lancashire is shown in extracts from the *Parliament Scout* relative to the siege of Bolton (Barton's *Bolton Chronicle Historical Gleanings*, vol. iii. pp. 191-3).

In 1661 Exchequer proceedings were taken by Sir Cecil together with Thomas Lacy, Edmund Diccons, and John Barlow against Waldive Lagoe and his wife Dorothy, Richard Haworth and Ralph Worsley, respecting two-thirds of the estates of the Plaintiff Trafford (a Delinquent), said to have been assigned to Sir Charles Worsley, deceased, in trust for the Plaintiff (*Lanc. & Cheshire Record Soc.*, vol. xi. p. 35).

It is seen by the above that notwithstanding his Recusancy Sir Cecil asserted himself, and he retained to some extent at

least his influence in his own neighbourhood. In 1663, Sir Cecil and his son Edmund were two of the feoffees of the Manchester Free Grammar School (Raines' *Wardens of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 131; Chetham Society, vol. 6, N. S.) In the *Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome* (Chet. Soc., vol. xviii. pp. 136, 200) we find an entry: 1662. I had a dreame y^s night that S^r Cecil Trafford had ceised upon several m^{nrs} (ministers) of us—1663, July 11. Wee saw how y^e matter was, and so resolved to endeavour if it were possible to fixe him [Mr. Wickins] and if not to use meanes to keepe out [of the Manchester Wardenship] an unfit man. To y^s end Mr Minshull went to Sir C. Trafford this night, and I wrot to y^e Warden.

On October 17, 1662, T. Leigh of Cheshire, wrote to Colonel Urian Leigh as to meetings of Rump officers and soldiers being more numerous, and that they reported that Lord Derby was displaced, and Sir Cecil Trafford, a noted Papist, was made Lieutenant of Lancashire (*Cal. of State Papers Domestic*, Charles II., vol. lxi. p. 519).

On March 10, 1664, the Earl of Derby had written from Lathom to the Duke of Albemarle with a letter dated February 21, 1664, from Augustus Heneage, a supposed priest living in Sir Thomas Clifton's house, to Mr. Edward Keymes who lived with Sir Cecil Trafford. The letter from Heneage merely asked for *Erastus*, and that Heneage had had verbal skirmishes with his old friends the *Nigri*, who showed ignorance and knavery (*Cal. of State Papers*, Charles II., vol. xciv. p. 511). *Erastus* and *Nigri* may have been secret code words.

In 1670 the Rev. Henry Newcome records in his *Autobiography* (Chet. Soc., vol. xxvii. p. 187) that he had read in the Gazette that seven Turkish men-of-war had set upon two ships, in one of which Newcome's son Daniel had sailed, and others near the Cape de Gat, but had been defeated.

Newcome writes that he set off to Trafford and "discoursed of that part of the news, and Mr. Trafford showed me that the Cape de Gat was in the midst of the Mediterranean."

On December 10, 1672, a few days after the death of Sir Cecil, Mr. Newcome notes: I had made friends to speak to Mr. Trafford about [my son] Daniel, for some employment for him, but it failed, and I found myself a little discontented in the case.

Sir Cecil died in November, 1672, aged 73, and was buried in the Vaults under the Trafford Chapel in the Manchester Collegiate Church. An entry in the Stretford Register stated that "Sir Sissil Trafford was buried the 29th of November." Two months before that the same Register records the burial of *Mistris franchis Trafford*, who was the wife of the Rev. Francis Trafford of Turnmoss, Stretford. Sir Cecil's property was the subject of Allegations, Inventory, and Depositions, in 1672-4, in the Chester Diocesan Registry.

In honour of Sir Cecil's wife and father-in-law the use of *Penelope and Humphrey* was adopted not merely by the Trafford family but also by their servants and tenantry. The Stretford Parish Clerk however, who became registrar under the Barebones Act of Parliament distorted *Penelope* into *Peenalla-bee* in recording the baptism of a Gilbody.

Sir Cecil had twelve children, 1. Edmund, born at Trafford, May 27, 1625; 2. Cecil, who died unmarried in 1666; 3. Humphrey, born March 27, 1628; 4. Henry; 5. Richard; 6. William; 7. John, who was born on July 16, 1632, and died February 25, 1686, and was the great-grandfather of the John Trafford who succeeded to the family estates in 1772; 8. Mary; 9. Mildred; 10 and 11. two infant daughters; and 12. Penelope. Mildred married William Massey, and Penelope married John Downes.

[XXII.]—Edmund, Sir Cecil's eldest son, was forty-seven years old when he succeeded his father in November, 1672. He had in 1652 married Frances, daughter of Philip Draycott of Painsley, co. Stafford, Esq., but she died in September, 1672, leaving no issue, and he married secondly Frances Clarkson, the marriage license being dated February 27, 1673-4. His name appears on the Preston Gild Roll for 1682. He died in Febru-

ary, 1692, without issue, and his widow married John Stafford about 1702. Allegations and Depositions concerning Edmund's property were filed at Chester in 1692.

[XXIII.]—Humphrey, the first of that name, who succeeded his brother Edmund in 1692, was the third and eldest surviving son of Sir Cecil. He married twice like his brother; first a daughter of William Holland of Clifton, co. Lancaster, by whom he had four children, who all died young, and secondly Catherine, daughter of Sir George Warburton of Arley, co. Chester, by whom he had issue two sons, 1. Edmund, who was born in 1678, and died unmarried at Angers in France, in 1699, and 2. Humphrey, who succeeded his father in November, 1716.

Amongst the family portraits there is one, which has been autotyped for this History, as "Edmund or Humphrey, son of Sir Cecil Trafford, born 1625 or 1628." It is life size, and has been remounted on new canvas. Its companion picture is that of a lady standing by the side of a similar pillar, and on one of the folds of her dress the words "Dame Mildred Trafford" have been painted. This must be the portrait of Sir Cecil's daughter Mildred, as Dame Mildred, the wife of Sir Edmund the fifth and mother of Sir Cecil, died in 1611, and the costume depicted is certainly of a later date.

Mr. Lionel Cust of the National Portrait Gallery is of opinion that the portrait given as Edmund or Humphrey was painted between 1645 and 1660, and was very likely painted at Rome. He says "the photo. reminds me of some portraits of Englishmen by Carlo Maratta. Under any circumstances it is twenty-five or thirty years later than 1620."

It is a strange corroboration of Mr. Cust's surmise that Mr. Joseph Gillow, the learned editor of *The Haydock Papers, Tyldesley's Diary, &c.*, has since informed me that, amongst the entries in the Pilgrim Book of the English Hospice at Rome, one records that on April 27, 1644, "Mr. . . . Trafford, a youth, eldest son of Sir Cecil Trafford, kt., of Lancashire," with Mr. Medcalf, an English priest, his tutor, and the Earl of Banbury,



EDMOND, (OR HUMPHREY),
SON OF SIR CECIL TRAFFORD.

BORN 1625, (OR 1628)

a youth, with his tutor, and two servants dined at the Hospice that day. Mr. Gillow also informs me that Cecil, Henry, and John, three younger sons of Sir Cecil, were at Douay College under an assumed surname, which was adopted to put spies on a wrong scent, and prevent them from putting in force the provisions of the Act, which rendered Papist parents liable to forfeit one hundred pounds if they sent their children abroad for education. The Act further rendered the children so sent incapable of inheriting, purchasing, or enjoying any land, &c.

Cecil took the oath as *alumnus* at Douay in 1648; Henry did so in 1649, and again on his making the profession of faith in 1653; and John took the oath as *alumnus* in 1649. In 1694, an Edmund Trafford took the oath as *alumnus* at Douay. This was perhaps the eldest son of Humphrey, third son of Sir Cecil, as that Edmund died unmarried at Angiers in France, aged 21, but it may have been Edmund, fourth son of John, who took the oath as above mentioned in 1649.

Squire Humphrey Trafford of Trafford was a Jacobite, and it was probably due to him that there used to be at Trafford Hall portraits of the old and young Pretenders in whose honour the ambiguous toast of "The King" was no doubt often drunk.

He is the "Mr. Trafford" who is mentioned in an Information laid by "John Wombwell, late a Carrier," on June 30, 1694, on the occasion of the Jacobite trials in that year at Manchester (Chet. Soc., vol. xxviii. pp. 37-8). Wombwell alleged "that at a meeting at Standish Hall in March or April, 1692, of a great many gentlemen, viz., Mr. Mollyneux, Sir William Gerrard, and his son . . . Sir Thomas Clifton, Mr. Trafford, and others, he heard it discoursed amongst them of its being very necessary that the Arms lodged in their several Houses should be divided and distributed amongst them. And at another like meeting, in July last (1693), at the same place, of most of the same gentlemen and others, he saw a great quantity of arms and warlike equipage, as kettledrums, trumpets, jack-boots, and some saddles, divided amongst the gentlemen following, to every one some,

viz., to Sir William Gerrard, Mr. Mollyneux, Sir Thomas Clifton, Mr. Trafford . . and to several other Gentlemen. And he (Wombwell) was assisting and did help to pack up many of the said arms in boxes and otherwise, and in loading on horses in the night."

In the Diary kept during the years 1712-14 by Thomas Tyldesley of Myerscough Lodge, near Garstang, and Fox Hall, Blackpool, edited by Joseph Gillow and Anthony Hewitson (Preston, 1873), is an entry on September 26, 1713, "All day att Houlme [near Manchester]; about 3, went with Sr John Bland [who married Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Mosley of Hulme, knight] and Jack Lowder, ye Black Swan¹ to see old Traford att Ordsall."

On June 11, 1714, Tyldesley records that he "went in ye morning to Litham; ffound Tom Stanley, Tom Worton, and younge Jack Trafford there; stayd alday; . . . thence to Fox Hall.

Young Jack Trafford was John, great-grandson of Sir Cecil, who was born February 18, 1689, and would be 25 in 1714. He was cousin-german of "Tom Stanley," son of Richard Stanley of Great Eccleston, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Culcheth of Culcheth. "Young Jack's" mother was Catherine, sister of Anne.

Notwithstanding the risks they had run during the Jacobite ferment in 1694, the Traffords seem to have been well known as Jacobites in 1715, for we find that on August 10 of that year

¹ Probably the Black Swan at Manchester. On October 2, 1740, Mr. James Whitaker at Blk Swan was Sworne as one of three Markett Lookers for the assize of Bread (Earwaker's *Manchester Court Lect Records*, vol. vii. p. 93). It does not appear who this "Old Traford" was, but it was most likely Humphrey, third son of Sir Cecil Trafford, who in 1713 would be 85 years old. His son, Humphrey, was married at Manchester, August 15, 1701, died in 1746, and would hardly be "old" in 1713. The Editors seemingly conjecture that it was John, son of John the sixth, son of Sir Cecil Trafford, and they style him John Trafford of Trafford Park, but he was of Croston, in right of his mother Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Ashton of Croston, and it was his grandson who was John Trafford of Trafford Park, as devisee of Humphrey Trafford, to whom he was second cousin once removed.

William Shrigley wrote to Mr. Edward Byrom from Manchester, "The mad Major went the 8th for Halifax and took along three of the six troops. The commandant at present is Col. Foley. . . We intend to dinner him and supper him round, and by degrees make him our own. . . There's a talk that we offered the fiery trial to Tom Syddall to make him confess who set him on ; we named old [Humphrey] Trafford [then 87 years old], Pigot, and several others. We are in great fear of the Pretender" (*Byrom's Remains*, vol. i. part i., Chet. Soc., vol. xxxii. p. 29).

[XXIV.]—Humphrey, the second Squire of that name, and the twenty-fourth lord of the manor of Stretford, succeeded his father in 1716. He was a grandson of Sir Cecil Trafford, was born in 1680, and died in November, 1746. He was married at Manchester on August 15, 1701, to Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Ralph Assheton of Middleton. The Eccles Register gives her name as Mary, and September 15 as the date. Both the Squire and his wife were buried in the Trafford Chapel at Manchester, on the wall of which is a brass inscribed : Anna Trafford obiit nono die Augusti MDCCXXIX. Ætatis suæ xlvii. Humphrey Trafford of Trafford Esq. obiit 5th March, 1746, Ætatis 66. The Eccles Register is at fault, and the marriage was probably registered there because Mr. Trafford was, it is surmised, resident at Wickleswick Hall in Eccles Parish during his father's lifetime.

There were nine children of the marriage, and four of them died young.

The eldest son, Humphrey, was born August 20, 1703, and was baptised at Eccles on the 29th of that month. His birth was registered at Stretford thus : Humphrey, y^e son of Humfrey Traford of Traford was born y^e 20 day of August and about eight of y^e clock in y^e morning Annoq. Domini, 1703.

Cecil, the second son, was also baptised at Eccles Church on March 31, 1705, and the eldest daughter was baptised there on September 30, 1706, as Mary, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Traiford of Whigleswick.

An Act passed in 1714 (1 George I.), required Papists to take

the oath of allegiance, and the Justices were ordered to require defaulters to attend at Quarter Sessions to take the oath. This was naturally distasteful to Squire Trafford, and in order to avoid the humiliation and annoyance of taking the oath in his own locality he proceeded to London, and on June 4, 1716, took the oath in the Crown Office before Richard Harcourt.

In due course however he, being "a reputed Papist," was summoned to appear before the Justices in Quarter Sessions at the house of Joshua Leigh, Innholder, in Manchester, on November 20, 1716, to take the oath according to the Act "for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secrett abettors." The King's Bench Certificate was thereupon produced in answer and was read in open Court, and entered on the Rolls (Record Office, Papists in Lancashire, Returns of King's Bench, Crown Side, George I.). A few years later the certificate was again used to excuse Squire Trafford from registering his estates as a Papist according to an Act of 9 Geo. I.

In 1716, in the Register of Estates of Roman Catholics and non-jurors, giving the parish, occupant, annual value and owner, there were seventeen entries for the Salford Hundred, but the value was only £72 1s. 3d.

In February, 1718, a List of Papists who registered their estates under the Act of 1 George I. contained 465 names of owners of estates in Lancashire, and the estates of the value of one hundred pounds and upwards included John Trafford with 303 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches (Croston's Baines' *Hist. of Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 386).

It is not unlikely that Squire Humphrey was omitted because his estates were vested in some friendly protestants as a trustee for him (cf. Appendix, Deed No. 69, for what was done in 1654).

[XXV.]—Humphrey, the third, succeeded his father in 1746. He was the great-grandson of Sir Cecil, and died at York on July 1, 1779.

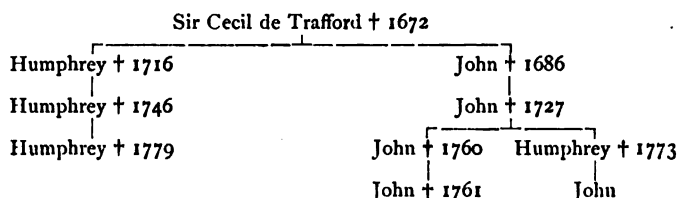
He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley

of Rolleston, co. Stafford, Baronet. She survived her husband and was buried on October 13, 1786, at the Manchester Old Church, aged 78.

In 1779, Squire Humphrey III. was described by the Rev. Thomas Seddon, Curate of Stretford, in *Characteristic Strictures*, where the Squire figures under the imaginary ideal of a good Samaritan, whose "pure motives of compassion cannot be restrained by *religious tenets*."

He died without issue, and was buried at the Manchester Collegiate Church on July 7, 1779.

John Trafford of Croston was his next male heir, being son of his third cousin Humphrey Trafford, who was a great-grandson of Sir Cecil Trafford.



The brothers of Humphrey the third had all predeceased him, as follows: Cecil died unmarried¹ about 1756; Sygismond married but died without issue, and was buried July 27, 1758; Assheton died when about a year old February 10, 1711-12, and was buried at St. Annes, Soho; Vavasour died aged 3, September 3, 1717.

Humphrey III., by his Will, dated June 5, 1779, devised his Manors, &c., at Trafford and elsewhere in the county of Lancaster, charged with an annuity of £1000, in favour of his wife Elizabeth for life, to Trustees and their heirs to the use of John Trafford of Croston in the county of Lancaster for life, with remainder to the Trustees to support contingent uses, with remainder to the use of John's eldest son, and so in tail male.

¹ On November 19, 1734, a Licence was granted at Chester for Cecil Trafford and Anne Holmes, both of the parish of Eccles, to be married at Eccles, Flixton, or Stretford Chapel. On March 7, 1750, a Cecil Trafford of St. Martin in the Fields, London, married Elizabeth Short of the same place.

[XXVI.]—John Trafford, the twenty-sixth lord of the manor of Trafford, settled at Wickleswick Hall, which he greatly enlarged. He was born in 1752, and died on October 29, 1815.

On September 21, 1773, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Walter Tempest of Broughton Hall, co. York, esquire.

In 1793 he obtained an Act of Parliament giving him power to let lands on building leases, and to lease the waste moss lands in the parishes of Manchester and Eccles, for ninety-nine years (*see ante*, vol. i. p. 41).

He had twelve children, the four eldest being 1. Elizabeth, who died young; 2. Elizabeth, born in 1775; 3. Humphrey, who was born at Croston on February 5, 1776, and died at London on June 17, 1801, unmarried; 4. John, who was born March 2, 1777, and died at Manchester on January 1, 1795, unmarried.

It was the fifth child Thomas Joseph who succeeded him.

[XXVII.]—Thomas Joseph was born at Croston, March 22, 1778. He married on August 17, 1803, in London, Laura Anne, third daughter of Francis Colman of Hillersdown, co. Devon, Esquire, by whom he had fourteen children.

His wife was a regular attendant at Eccles Parish Church, which if the river Irwell was crossed by way of Wickleswick Ferry at the end of Salters Lane was within a mile of Trafford Hall.

He was Lord Lieutenant of the County, and was appointed High Sheriff in 1834.

On Sept. 7, 1841, he was created a Baronet, and received in October of that year the royal license to resume the prefix "de" to his surname.

He died on November 10, 1852, and was buried in the family vault beneath the Trafford Chapel at the Manchester Cathedral.

The circumstances of his death and of his wife's death were tragic. Sir Thomas was thrown from his horse in 1852 and had several ribs broken by the fall. While he was lying at home in the most critical state his wife died on October 22. To avoid disturbing him her funeral was postponed. She was, however,



SIR THOMAS JOSEPH DE TRAFFORD, BART.

BORN 1778. DIED 1852.



SIR HUMPHREY DE TRAFFORD, BART.

BORN 1808. DIED 1886.

buried in the family vault at Manchester on November 5, and five days later Sir Thomas died. He was buried on November 19, the day after the Duke of Wellington's funeral. The procession left Trafford Park at half past eight in the morning, and the crowd at the Manchester Cathedral was immense (*Eccles Advertiser*, August 12, 1882, Article, "A visit to Trafford Hall")

[XXVIII.]—He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Baronet, as twenty-eighth lord of Trafford Manor.

Sir Humphrey was born at Croston, May 1, 1808, and on January 17, 1855, when nearly 47, at Rugby, he married Mary Annette Talbot, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Charles Thomas Talbot, and sister of the 17th Earl of Shrewsbury. Her portrait from a photograph appeared in *The Harvest*, October, 1897, vol. x. p. 225, and Sir Humphrey's was given in the same periodical for December, 1898, vol. xi. p. 294, and in *Baily's Magazine*, vol. 43, No. 156, February, 1873.

In the Return of Landowners in the New Domesday Book in 1873, Sir Humphrey is entered as owning 6,454a. 2r. 33p. of the gross estimated rental of £22,158 7s.

He died May 4, 1886, and was buried in the new family vault at All Saints Roman Catholic Church, Barton-upon-Irwell, leaving his wife surviving. The issue of his marriage were:—

1. Mildred Mary Josephine, born March 27, 1856. She was married at All Saints, Barton-on-Irwell, on August 8, 1883, to the Hon. Charles Bertram Bellew, now third Lord Bellew, and eldest son of Edward Joseph, second Lord Bellew.

2. Gundrede Annette Teresa, born October 9, 1860. She was married at All Saints, Barton-on-Irwell, on September 22, 1885, to Sir Timothy Carew O'Brien, Captain 5th Battalion, the Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers.

3. Humphrey Francis, who was born July 3, 1862, and is the present Baronet.

4. Charles Edmund, who was born May 21, 1864, and married on October 15, 1892, Lady Agnes Mary Pia Fielding, daughter

of the Earl of Denbigh, and has issue Hubert Edmund Francis de Trafford.

5. Mary Annette, born September 9, 1865.

6. Sicele Agnes, born February 22, 1867; married in 1885 (the marriage was annulled in 1888) William Joseph Blundell, Esq., of Crosby Hall, and secondly on June 2, 1892, Charles William Clifford, Esq., and has issue. In March, 1892, her portrait from a photograph appeared in *The Harvest*, vol. v. p. 119.

7. Gilbert Talbot Joseph, born May 20, 1871, died July 14, 1890.

8. Mary Hilda, born February 11, 1875.

[XXIX.]—Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford succeeded his father as third Baronet and twenty-ninth lord of Trafford Manor in May, 1886. He married at the Oratory, Brompton, August 9, 1886, Violet Maud (born August 9, 1866), eldest daughter of the late James Franklin, Esq., Lieut. in the 77th Foot and in the 6th Foot, now the Royal First Warwickshire Regiment. In October, 1897, his portrait from a photograph appeared in *The Harvest*, vol. x. p. 244, another in *Baily's Magazine*, vol. 61, No. 408, February, 1894, and another in the *Preston Guardian*, January 10, 1903. There has been issue of the marriage :—

1. Humphrey Edmund, born November 13, 1891, at 36, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London.

2. Violet Mary, born May 8, 1893, at 26, Curzon Street, London.

3. Rudolph Edgar Francis, born August 23, 1894.

Such is the history of the Traffords of Trafford for eight centuries and a half. True to their family tradition they have gone with the times. The growing prosperity of their neighbour Manchester first demanded that the shallow river Irwell should be made navigable, and extinguished the problematic Trafford ford, and next, in 1760, it evoked the cutting of the Bridgewater Canal across their foreground, between river and Hall, destroying the ancient amenities of their ancestral home, so that when two decades later the comparative stranger, John of Croston, suc-



SIR HUMPHREY FRANCIS DE TRAFFORD, BART,
CAPTAIN, LANCASHIRE HUSSARS 1896.

ceeded to their broad acres, he was content to finally abandon the patronymic hall, in favour of their alternative abode at Wickleswick, which stood remote, in a stately park, fortified by river and canal from all foreseen possibilities of further attack, but ere a century elapsed the onward march of Manchester required the Styx-like river to be converted into a Ship Canal, equipped with lines of wharfs, warehouses, and works, whereupon the reigning lord bowed before the storm, and realised the enhanced value of the unproductive home, true to the family motto, Now Thus.

CHAPTER IV.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

SIR Thomas Baker, knight, died at Skerton House, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, April 17, 1886. He was born at Birmingham on May 16, 1810, and was educated at the Grammar School there, and being intended for the Unitarian Ministry he went to the Manchester New College at York, and after six years service in the ministry decided to quit it in favour of the law. He honourably refunded to the College the cost of his education there, and was admitted a Solicitor in 1840, and as President of the Manchester Incorporated Law Association was largely instrumental in obtaining for the City the benefits of a Winter Assize. He was first returned as a Councillor for St. Anne's Ward, Manchester, in 1860, was appointed Chairman of the Free Library Committee in 1864, Alderman in 1875, and Mayor for the two years 1880-2. In 1883 he was knighted. He secured the publication of the Manchester Court Leet Records, and was the author of a pamphlet on *Oldham's Tenement at Crumpsall* in 1864, also *Memorials of Cross Street Chapel* in 1884, besides a *Memoir* of his brother Dr. Charles Baker, who for 45 years was Headmaster of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. His other brothers were the Rev. Franklin Baker, Minister of Bank Street Chapel, Bolton, John Howard Baker, a Solicitor at Birmingham, and Alfred Baker, a Surgeon there. His second sister married the father of Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury. His collection of about 500 local topographical works was given by him to the Manchester Free Library. He was more than a student of entomology, astronomy, botany,

genealogy, biography, and topography, and was a vice-president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. His wife died in December, 1882, leaving no issue. A biographical notice by W. R. Credland appeared in the *Manchester City News*, April 24, 1886. These notes are derived from Mr. Credland's article.

MR. JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A., who resided at Egerton Villa, Steven Street, Stretford, for many years, and whose lecture on *Old Stretford* forms to a very great extent the basis of this History, was born in 1840 at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, but came to Lancashire with his family while still a child, and was educated at Boteler's Free Grammar School, Warrington, and at the Owens College, Manchester.

He died at Stretford on August 30, 1888, leaving a widow and four children.

He had well earned a wide reputation as a sound and most painstaking antiquarian. In 1870 he published *Queen Eleanor and her Crosses*; in 1874 a very able and complete *Life of Thomas Fuller, D.D.*, with notices of his Books, Kinsmen, and Friends; and in 1877 *The School Candidates, 1788*, with Memoir of Henry Clarke. Amongst others of his works may be mentioned *John Whitaker, A Lancashire Rector*, *Rev. C. Herle, Nonconformity in Manchester*, *Memorials of Gorton*, and *Dr. Dee's Diary*. In 1881 he founded an illustrated monthly magazine called *The Palatine Note Book*.

For several years he was Honorary Secretary of the Chetham Society, but resigned on account of severe illness.

His death deprived the world of a history of English Shorthand, for which his collection of the literature of the subject was probably the largest ever brought together.

A box (No. 14) full of notes supplementary to his *Old Stretford* is preserved at the Chetham Library, and has been drawn upon for this history.

MR. CHARLES T. TALLENT-BATEMAN, of whom a portrait and

biographical sketch appeared in *Manchester Faces and Places* for April, 1898 (vol. ix. pp. 127-30), was born April 29, 1852, at Richmond Terrace, Old Trafford, where his parents, Ignatius W. and Elizabeth Tallent-Bateman, then resided.

Like Mr. J. E. Bailey he has chosen Steven Street, Stretford, for his abode, and he is perhaps best known as the "Solicitor for Kinder Scout," a sobriquet earned by him through the leading part which he took professionally in securing for the public a right of way over that breezy spot. He is also well known for his frequent contributions to various Societies and the Press on literary and antiquarian subjects. His publications include *A Home Historical, Moor Park, Surrey; James Montgomery, A Literary Estimate;* and *James Montgomery, A Bibliography,* as well as an article on Longford and Edge Lane, Stretford.

SIR THOMAS BAZLEY was born at Gilnow, near Bolton-le-Moors, about 1798, and was educated at the Bolton Grammar School.

In 1839 he was Borough-reeve of Salford. In 1845 he was, elected President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in 1846 he presided over its first Annual Meeting. On January 12, 1859, the Chamber presented him with a testimonial and silver centre piece. In 1858 he was first elected to represent Manchester in Parliament. He was reelected in 1859, and in July, 1865, he was returned at the head of the poll, but in November, 1868, at the first general parliamentary election under the Reform Act of 1867, Mr. Hugh Birley as a Conservative was first on the list with 15,486 votes, and Sir Thomas as a Liberal was second with 14,192 votes, and in February, 1874, he was third with 19,325 votes.

In 1869 he was created a Baronet for his public services.

In business he was a Spinner of fine cotton and lace thread.

As Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., he read a Paper on the Barton Aqueduct before the Stretford Mutual Improvement Society in November, 1859. It was printed as a pamphlet of 16 pages, and directed readers to the article on the same subject in the



SUPERINTENDENT BENT.

Encyclopædia Britannica, a brief sketch in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1766, and to an elaborate paper in *The Quarterly Review*, 1844, by the late Lord Ellesmere.

He died at Lytham on March 17, 1885, aged 87, and was buried at St. John's Church, Deansgate, Manchester.

MR. JAMES BENT, of Northumberland House, Old Trafford, is one of Stretford's Immortals. He was born at Eccles on February 3, 1828, joined the Lancashire Constabulary on November 7, 1848, and served in it for fifty-three years.

He was appointed by the Magistrates to the highly responsible position of Superintendent of the widespreading Manchester Police Division of the County on April 16, 1868, and held that position until his death on July 8, 1901. His father was one of the old Manchester Watchmen.

Mr. Bent's own adventurous career is in part recorded in a volume published by him in 1891, under the title of *Criminal Life* (Manchester, John Heywood, pp. xi.-322). The fearful injuries he sustained during an attack made upon him at a Steel Works in Miles Platting, when his head was battered, and an attempt was made to burn out his tongue with a heated iron, affected his health to the day of his death, but his bulldog courage and grand constitution prevented any surrender.

For his officers and men he inaugurated a flourishing series of Soirees at Belle Vue, and Annual Sports, which did much to cultivate a most desirable esprit de corps amongst the widely scattered members of his Division, but he will be perhaps best and most kindly remembered as the originator in January, 1878, of a Soup Kitchen for Poor Children, giving thus practical evidence of consideration for the lower orders, who had been until then only too much accustomed to regard the police not as their friends and protectors but as their natural enemies, and as "bogeys" to keep their children in order.

He was in the course of his long and useful life the recipient of a large number of well earned testimonials. He was a stern

disciplinarian, but was happiest when amongst the motley crowd called "Bent's Children."

MR. JAMES CRAVEN was a native of Lincolnshire, but came to Manchester about 1850, and lived towards the end of his life in Upper Chorlton Road, and at Rixton Lodge, Seymour Grove. He was an Alderman of the City of Manchester, and his interest in local affairs led to his being elected a member of the Stretford Local Board, as well as a member of the Local Board for the adjacent district of Moss Side. He was a builder by occupation, and soon after coming to Manchester was engaged on the erection of Holy Trinity Church, Stretford Road, Hulme. He died on August 20, 1887.

His eldest daughter Sarah married John Worthington, of the firm of William and John Worthington of Manchester, Contractors, both of whom resided in Seymour Grove, and his grandson, Frank Worthington, became a member of the firm of Crofton, Craven, and Worthington, Solicitors, Manchester. His second daughter, Mary Ann, married Taylor Sharpe, Esq., of Baumber Park, co. Lincoln. He had also three sons, John, Thomas, and Jonas; John died some years ago; Thomas was a partner, and is now a Director, of the firm of Gresham and Craven, Ltd., a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Chester, and lives at Woodheys Park, Ashton-on-Mersey; he married Annie, daughter of William Halliday Cornforth, Esq., who was Churchwarden of Stretford 1860-1862, and by her he has issue three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Jonas Craven married Ada, daughter of David Chadwick, Esq., M.P. for Macclesfield, and died November 21, 1894, aged 42, leaving five sons and three daughters. He was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, and was admitted a Solicitor in 1875, after serving his articles with Messrs. Hulton and Lister. Until 1885 he was a partner with Mr. Brett, formerly Town Clerk of Salford, who was for several years partner with Mr. Frederick Blethyn Copley Hulton. In 1885 he joined Mr. H.

T. Crofton, who had succeeded to the business of Hulton and Lister, which was thereafter carried on under the title of Crofton and Craven.

He was at one time a member of the Stretford Local Board, and lived at Oak Lea, Upper Chorlton Road.

In memory of Alderman Craven the family erected the north porch of the Manchester Cathedral.

A short account of Mr. Jonas Craven's active career and his portrait appeared in *Manchester Faces and Places*, vol. vi. pp. 60-62.

MR. JOHN GALLOWAY, who died at Coldstream House, Old Trafford, on February 11, 1894, was born on February 15, 1806, in Lombard Street, Deansgate, Manchester, which was then almost in the country, and in the residential portion of the town. He was the second son of William Galloway, who was born at Coldstream, whence the name of Mr. John Galloway's residence. Mr. William Galloway with James Bowman were the founders of the large engineering business which is now known as Galloways Limited. An interesting account of his life, with a portrait of him, will be found in the fifth volume (pages 129-131) of *Manchester Faces and Places*. An account and portrait of his nephew, Charles John Galloway, are given in the same volume, page 57.

MR. JAMES GRESHAM, of Oak Bank, Old Trafford, whose portrait from a photograph, together with a short sketch of his life, appeared in *Manchester Faces and Places*, March, 1898 (vol. ix. page 110), was born at Newark-upon-Trent, and came to Old Trafford in connection with The Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, 1857, when he was engaged as sketching clerk to prepare plans, elevations, and drawings, and to visit and report upon public and private picture galleries.

Afterwards he entered the works of Messrs. Sharp, Stewart & Co., of the Atlas Iron Works in Oxford Street, Manchester.

His inventive and mechanical genius resulted in patents for

inventions relating to eggboilers, sewing machines with reversible motion, bobbin winders, pile carpet machinery, and a multitude of labour saving tools and machines, besides an Automatic Vacuum Brake and Steam Boiler Injectors, which have given him a world wide reputation.

He began business on his own account in 1866, and was joined in 1878 by Mr. Thomas Craven, second son of the late Alderman James Craven, then of Whalley Range, and by a nephew of the late Sir Joseph Heron, Town Clerk of Manchester.

JOHN, son of John Holker and Alice his wife, was baptised at Stretford Chapel on October 14, 1719. His parents were married at Manchester Collegiate Church on December 10, 1715, as "John Holker and Alice Morris." John, the father,¹ died soon after his son was born, and the mother died about 1740. The father was evidently a new comer to Stretford in March, 1715, when the Court Baron ordered him to bring a certificate that he would not become chargeable to the Poor Rate, or else remove out of the town. In the Churchwardens' Accounts for building Stretford Chapel in 1718-19, there is a payment of two guineas to John Holker for Ironwork, and another of £2 8s. for Ironwork for the Chancel and Bellhouse. His smithy was mentioned at the Court Baron in November, 1720.

John, the son, when just of age sold his patrimony and spent two years in Manchester learning his future business, and established himself there as a Calenderer in partnership with a Mr. Moss, who owned an estate near Manchester, and another which

¹ There was another John Holker in Manchester at this time as shown by the following burials at the Collegiate Church :—

1735-6, Jan. 5. Saml., son of John Holker.

" " 26. Sarah, wife to John Holker.

1743, Nov. 24. Daniel, son of " "

1745, Aug. 5. Elizth, wife of " "

1755, June 8. Saml., son of " "

and the following baptism at that Church :—

1739-40, Jan. 13. Daniel, son of John Holker,

was of considerable extent near Bolton. Mr. Moss was the moneyed partner.¹

John Holker, the son, was married by the Rev. Henry Kendal, the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission at Manchester to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hilton or Hulton, a Manchester tradesman. In 1745 he obtained a commission as lieutenant in the regiment which Mr. Townley had received French authority to raise, and of which he was appointed Colonel. Townley had served in the Army of France, and was empowered by the French King to issue French Commissions to the officers that joined. Holker's name accordingly appears in the list of officers in the rebel force (Hibbert Ware, *Foundations of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 102; see also Ray's *Rebellion*, p. 223). He was very probably one of the Jacobites who used to cross the Mersey Waters at Jackson's Boat, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for the purpose

¹ Mr. Moss's daughter married Mr. Gartside, father of John Gartside, Esquire, of Crumpsall Hall, who married in 1776 Catherine, daughter of Philip Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, co. Cumberland, and died at Bath in 1818 (*Edinburgh Catholic Magazine*, 1838, p. 382). The Gartsides suffered severely for their loyalty to the Stuarts in 1715.

In 1723, John Moss of Manchester, with John Warren of Poynton, co. Chester, Humphrey Trafford (the second) of Trafford, and William Hulme, were appointed executors of the will of Anthony Barlow of Barlow, Esquire, two of whose sons had been attainted for high treason (F. Moss *Didsburye in the '45*, p. 101 note). John Moss was Boroughreeve of Manchester from October, 1751, to October, 1752, and he is frequently named in the Manchester Court Leet Records as appointed to serve various offices between the years 1737 and 1756, and administration to the estate of John Moss of Manchester, Esquire, was granted at Chester in 1780.

In October, 1711, John Moss of Manchester, gentleman, was appointed one of the Trustees for Clarke's Charity (Earwaker's *Manchester Court Leet Records*, vol. vi. p. 268). On December 29, 1708, he is described as John Moss, heir of James Moss, and youngest churchwarden for the town of Manchester for 1706, and he was the executor of the will, dated June 4, 1705, of James Moss of Manchester, Woollen draper (Earwaker's *Manchester Court Leet Records*, vol. vi. p. 286). The Blackley Registers record the baptisms of Alice, daughter of "Mr. John Moss of Manchester," on September 19, 1714, and of James, son of "Mr. John Moss of Manchester," on October 21, 1716 (Booker's *History of Blackley Chapel*, p. 87).

The Rev. Thomas Moss, Fellow of the Collegiate Church at Manchester, was the second son of John Moss of Bolton-le-Moors and Manchester, and was baptised at the Manchester Collegiate Church on November 3, 1712, and died July 17, 1760 (Earwaker's *Manchester Court Leet Records*, vol. vii. p. 165 note; see also Barton's *Bolton Chron. Histor. Gleanings*, vol. iii. p. 178).

of drinking "The King's health" on the other side of the waters (*see* article *Lieutenant John Holker*, by Albert Nicholson in *Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. ix. pp. 147-54). He was a Roman Catholic.¹

He was taken prisoner at Carlisle (Hibbert Ware, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 110), but the list of prisoners given in Baines' *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 300, calls him "Mr. John Holker, Lævigator" (Calenderer). He was lodged in Newgate prison with his friend and partner Captain Peter Moss² of Manchester, along with twenty other prisoners, in February, 1746.

Holker and Moss, however, escaped from the prison during the night before the day fixed for removing the prisoners under a *habeas corpus* to the new goal in Southwark, where the Court for the trial sat on June 23, 1746. The escape was through a small breach in the wall. Captain Moss was the first to pass through, but Holker, who was a very square bulky man could not get through. Moss thereupon magnanimously returned and helped to enlarge the hole till Holker could also pass out, and so escape with him. He remained six weeks in London concealed by a woman who kept a green-grocery stall.

Ultimately John Holker escaped to France, and was probably there by September, 1746, but he is not heard of until the following spring, when as "Jean Halker" born at "Streffort" in Lancashire, he is recorded in the French War Office as having on February 28, 1747, entered as second captain, a grade answering to lieutenant, the Regiment of Scotch Infantry, commanded by David Ogilvy, Earl of Airlie.

This regiment was formed out of the remnant of the Irish corps which fought at Culloden.

¹ Nicholas Holker *alias* Lawrence Nowell (whose mother was probably a Nowell) son of Lawrence Holker of Monton, near Eccles, was admitted into the English College at Douai in 1631. George Holker of Lancashire went to Douai College in 1590.

² Captain Moss was not brought to trial so his property escaped confiscation. He went to Spain and died there in 1776, leaving all his estate with some pictures and pieces of plate to Mr. Gartside his grandson.

Holker served in Flanders, and took part in the battle of Lanfeld, near Maestricht, on July 2, 1747, the siege and capture of Bergen-op-Zoom, July 14 to September 16, 1747, and the capture of Maestricht in May, 1748. In Flanders he was wounded, and shortly after the battle of Lanfeld he was presented by Prince Charles Edward Stuart with a sword elaborately damascened in gold, which is still preserved by his great-great-grandson, Monsieur Henri Holker.

He retained his Commission till 1751, and on March 26, 1755, he received a grant of a pension of six hundred francs.

In 1753 he had entered into a partnership with Messieurs Dugard and Paynel for the erection of a velvet factory near St. Paul's Church at Rouen. It is said that he found the brains and his partners the cash. Their artizans were specially exempted from militia service. The French Government made certain offers to induce him to establish calendering and other works at Rouen, whereupon he patriotically sent to the English minister, through Mr. Gartside's father, notice of these offers, and stated that if his pardon was granted and he was allowed to return home he would willingly forego the great advantages offered to him. The minister, however, either refused or took no notice of the petition. Holker therefore in 1754 accepted the offer, and quietly crossed to England and came to Manchester where he engaged twenty-five hands to return with him to Rouen and instruct the French workmen in the English methods.

The firm flourished, and in 1758 Holker retired from it with a handsome fortune. In 1755 he was appointed by the French Government to be Inspector General of foreign manufactures with a salary of £320 which was afterwards raised to £480. He retained the post until his death which took place at the village of Montigny near Rouen on April 27, 1786.

It was in 1766 that he established chemical works in the Rue Pavée, and introduced leaden chambers for the fabrication of sulphuric acid, a process which had been confined to England. To enable him to do this he is believed to have visited England

again, and to have engaged there the necessary skilled workmen.

He is also reputed to have introduced the cotton manufacture into Rouen, but it was in 1701 that a merchant of Rouen, named Delarue, having received some bales of cotton in payment of a debt, resolved to utilise them, and cotton fabrics soon became known as rouennerie.

In 1747 some Greeks introduced into Darnétal, a village near Rouen, the art of calico printing. In 1733 spinning machines had been brought over from England.

Holker, however, introduced hot calendering and steam blue calico printing, as well as the velvet manufacture. He instituted or instigated spinning factories at Sens, Montereau, Montargis, and Lyons.

On September 27, 1770, he was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Louis.

His first wife, Elizabeth Hilton, died in January, 1776, and was buried at the Gravelines Convent. Subsequently he married the widow of Jean Testart.

He had a son Jean, who in 1769 became his assistant or deputy, in 1779-80 was consul-general at Philadelphia, settled at Springsburg, Virginia, and died in 1822. In the *Almanach Royal* for 1787-8 he figures as successor to his father John Holker.

Jean Louis (born April 2, 1770, died at Paris, August 18, 1844), son of John Holker, was, under the Empire, at the head of the chemical works at Rouen, which had been founded by John Holker.

Henri Holker, the great-grandson of John Holker, was a lieutenant in the French Navy, and in 1842 at Toulouse he published a pamphlet on marine signals and tactics, and at Paris in 1846 he published another on manning the navy. Further particulars may be gleaned from the notices of Holker by Monsieur J. G. Alger of Paris in *The Dictionary of National Biography*, and in *The Palatine Note-Book*, vol. iv. pp. 47-52, 75, 111-116, and Mr. Nicholson's notice above referred to, also *The Edinburgh*

Catholic Magazine, New Series, vol. ii. 1838, p. 382, which quotes a narrative in the handwriting of the John Gartside, Esq., who married Catherine Howard in 1776 as above stated.

AMONGST the many well known Manchester citizens who have lived within the township mention should be made of the late Mr. CHARLES HILDITCH RICKARDS, who resided in Seymour Grove. A notice of him, from which the following particulars are chiefly derived, appeared in the Manchester School Register, vol. iii. pages 152-4, and in Earwaker's *Sandbach*, 1890, pp. 280-2.

He was born in Salford, February 5, 1812. His father was Mr. Charles Rickards, who at the close of the eighteenth century came from Upton-upon-Severn, co. Worcester, and established himself as a Cotton Spinner in Salford, and died March 6, 1831, aged 47, and was buried at St. Stephen's, Salford. Mrs. Rickards who survived was Frances, daughter of Thos. Broome of Sandbach, gentleman, whose ancestors had held land there for some 300 years. She died August 5, 1860, aged 76, and was buried at Sandbach.

Mr. C. H. Rickards at the age of 8 was admitted on September 20, 1820, to the Manchester Grammar School. At an early age he established himself in the wholesale paper trade, but for the greater part of his life he devoted himself to the service of the public. He was an active Magistrate for the City (1851), and County (1858), a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, Chairman of the twelve Trustees of the Manchester Grammar School, and a Trustee of Henshaw's Charity at Oldham and the Blind Asylum at Old Trafford.

He was 27 years a Guardian of the Poor of Manchester, retiring in 1869 from the office of Chairman which he had held for 13 years, when at a public meeting at the Town Hall, presided over by the mayor, he was presented with a handsome testimonial, comprising a present of silver plate suitably inscribed, and a sum of money with which, supplemented by his own generosity, he purchased from the Manchester Corporation a permanent annuity

of £50, which he gave to his old school as the Rickards' Scholarship "for the encouragement of classical learning" at the school, the holder of the exhibition to go either to Oxford or Cambridge.

He was never married. His hobby, besides public affairs, was the purchase of pictures by G. F. Watts, R. A., and his collection was described in the *Art Journal* of November, 1871, and at his death the 57 pictures realized £15,686 at Messrs. Christie's rooms in London.

It was by Mr. Watts that his portrait was painted in 1866, in recognition, by his colleagues on the Board of Guardians, of his untiring exertions during the Cotton Famine, when the Guardians' expenditure leaped from £28,878 in 1861 to the extraordinary sum of £193,460 in 1863.

He died on July 8, 1886, and was buried at Sandbach. His cousin, Miss Mary J. Chesworth, whose companionship had eased his burden of partial blindness for many years, erected a tablet to his memory in the chapel of the Blind Asylum.

Further particulars of the family are given in Earwaker's *Sandbach*, which is dedicated to his memory, was undertaken at his request, and was published at his expense.

THE name of JOHN RYLANDS will live long at Stretford, not merely as the owner of Longford Hall, the most important house in the township, but as one of Stretford's greatest and most unostentatious benefactors.

He was born at St. Helens on February 7, 1801. His father, Joseph Rylands, was a linen manufacturer there. John was the youngest son, and was educated at the Grammar School of his native town until he was sixteen, and then began to take part in his father's business, which included that of a Draper.

His first business transaction on his own account was the purchase of a drawer full of trinkets at an auction of the effects of a schoolfellow's father. He took the jewelry to pieces, cleaned and polished them, and sold them separately, realizing a good profit.

His mother's former nurse, who, with her family, were very handy at the loom, suggested that with the money he had made he should buy some yarn and have it woven by them. This was done, the cloth was returned duly woven, was sold, and all concerned made a handsome profit.

From such small beginnings did his vast wealth grow, but it is not fitting here to trace however briefly the whole of the career of this Manchester and Stretford worthy. It must suffice to say that he came to Manchester in 1823 to open and manage a warehouse, 11, High Street, in connection with the partnership of his father and brothers, the name of the firm being Rylands and Sons, and that in 1873, after half a century, the colossal business he had built up was formed into a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of two million pounds, divided into 100,000 shares of £20 each, with Mr. Rylands as Governor of the Company.

He was married three times, first, in 1825, to Dinah, only daughter of W. Raby of Ardwick Green. She died in 1843 leaving two sons, John, aged 17, and William, aged 15, several other children having died in infancy. He married secondly, in January, 1848, Martha, widow of Richard Carden, Esq. She died twenty-seven years later. Mr. Rylands on October 6, 1875, married Enriqueta Augustina Tennant, who survived him.

He bought the Longford Hall Estate in 1855 from Charles James Stanley Walker, Esquire, and having pulled down the old house, erected the present mansion, in which he lived from 1857 until his death there on December 11, 1888. He was buried in the Manchester Southern Cemetery.

During his residence at Stretford he took a leading part, in 1865, in promoting the erection of the Union Church for the Congregationalists, of which religious body he was a member, and his very practical philanthropy led him to establish at Stretford, amongst other things, homes for aged gentlewomen, also a large and well stored free library in the village, a coffee house, the Longford Institute, with bowling green, tennis ground, and

children's playground, besides the large Town Hall, with Lecture Hall and Public Baths.

He edited a Bible in 5810 numbered paragraphs, quarto size, with copious marginal readings, explanations, and amended renderings, and a complete system of references. This was issued in three editions in 1863, 1878, and 1886. The alphabetical index to this work is probably the most complete and clearly arranged in existence.

A miniature edition of Diodati's New Testament, similarly arranged and indexed, was prepared at his expense for distribution in Italy, and some fifty thousand copies were put into circulation.

He set to work at the age of seventy to learn Italian, and purchased a house in the Trastevere district of Rome, where he maintained an orphanage with a laundry. His philanthropy was rewarded by the King, who conferred upon him the title of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

An edition of Ostervald's New Testament, on a similar plan to the Italian work, was also prepared and largely circulated in Paris. French had been learnt by him along with Latin in his Grammar School days.

In 1857 he served as High Constable of the Salford Hundred, and in 1869 was made a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire. In 1878 he declined the honour of being nominated as Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

An excellent account of his life, accompanied by a photogravure portrait of him in his old age, was printed for private circulation in 1889 under the title *In Memoriam John Rylands*, and by the courtesy of Mrs. Rylands is the source of this notice, and the accompanying illustration. There is a notice of him by Mr. C. W. Sutton in *The Dictionary of National Biography*.

Mrs. Rylands, whose portrait appeared in *The Queen*, on October 14, 1899, and in *Madame*, October 21, was presented with the freedom of Manchester on the opening of the John Rylands Library, which she erected in Deansgate, Manchester, as a lasting monument to her husband's memory.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It also highlights the need for regular audits and the importance of transparency in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to prevent fraud and ensure the accuracy of financial data. It outlines the key components of a robust internal control system, including segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular monitoring and evaluation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by organizations in managing their financial resources effectively. It discusses the importance of budgeting, forecasting, and cost management, and provides practical tips for improving financial performance.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the role of technology in modern accounting and finance. It discusses the benefits of using accounting software and the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest technological advancements in the field.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethical considerations in financial reporting and the role of the accounting profession in promoting transparency and accountability. It also highlights the need for ongoing education and training for accounting professionals to stay current in their field.

Accounting Department
123 Main Street
City, State, ZIP

John R. Lynch, 1841-1914

Volume 1 of the John R. Lynch Papers, Lecture

manuscript, approximately quarto size, written in ink on cream-colored paper, and a number of pages are written in pencil. This was written between 1884 and 1886. The manuscript is written in the most complete and correct English.

Volume 2 of the John R. Lynch Papers, Lecture, is a manuscript, approximately quarto size, written in ink on cream-colored paper, and a number of pages are written in pencil. This was written between 1884 and 1886.

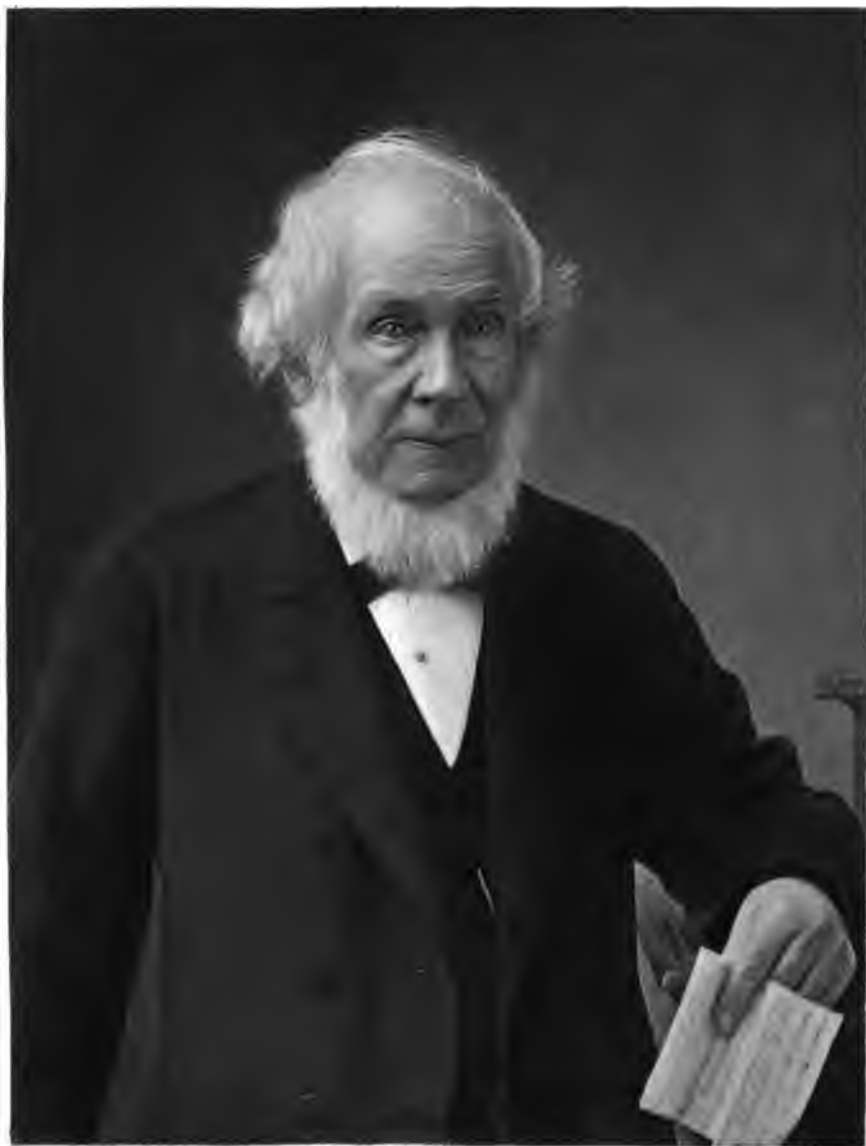
Volume 3 of the John R. Lynch Papers, Lecture, is a manuscript, approximately quarto size, written in ink on cream-colored paper, and a number of pages are written in pencil. This was written between 1884 and 1886. The manuscript is written in the most complete and correct English.

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Photograph by G. & C. W. 1877

Printed in Paris

Yours Truly
John Rylands

MR. REUBEN SPENCER, the owner of Darley Hall at the south-erly end of Seymour Grove, was born at Belper in the county of Derby on September 18, 1830, and came to Manchester about 1846, where he spent the first twelve months in an accountant's office before commencing that career with the great firm of Rylands & Sons, which made his name so widely known. Ultimately in 1867 he became a partner in that firm, and from the time of its conversion into a Joint Stock Company in 1873 until his death he was one of the Directors. Next to the head of the firm, Mr. John Rylands, no one contributed more to its prosperity than Mr. Spencer, and on the death of Mr. Rylands he took a justifiable pride in succeeding to the control of the business which employs over twelve thousand hands. He found time, however, for discharging his duties as a Magistrate, and in connection with a multitude of commercial, educational, and philanthropic institutions, and was one of the most ardent champions of the Manchester Ship Canal, which has been the means of saving Manchester fully a million pounds a year in various ways, even if it has not yet accomplished all that was hoped as a directly profitable undertaking. He compiled an excellent "Telegraphic Code," a comprehensive "Ready Reckoner," and was the author of a volume entitled "To Young Men going out into Life," and another in 1890 upon the "Home Trade of Manchester." In 1897 he published *A Survey of the History, Commerce, and Manufactures of Lancashire*.

A fuller account of Mr. Spencer is contained in chapter xviii. of the last named book (London, 1897), with his portrait, which serves as the frontispiece of the volume, a number of views on the Ship Canal and of the chief public buildings of Manchester, besides a view of the exterior of Darley Hall and six views of the interior.

Darley Hall is built of stone in the Tudor style, with large mullioned windows, and stands in grounds containing about eight acres. It was erected for Mr. Wilson Crewdson, and Mr. Spencer purchased it from the executors of the late Thomas

Dilworth Crewdson, Alderman of Manchester, who lived there, and died in 1869.

The rookery in the tall poplars along the Upper Chorlton Road frontage commenced about 1878, and is an offshoot from either Trafford Park or Longford Hall. In five years the nests numbered forty, and in 1902 there were about one hundred and forty (*Manchester City News*, April 5, 1902).

In June, 1858, Mr. Spencer was married at St. Sepulchre's Church, London, to Martha Circuit, who was a native of London. Four sons and five daughters were born, and all of them are still living, the eldest being Professor Baldwin Spencer, M.A., who occupies the Chair of Biology at the Melbourne University, and is the author of several valuable treatises on various subjects, his chief work being *The Native Tribes of Central Australia*, which he published in conjunction with Mr. F. J. Gillen (London, Macmillan, 8vo. pp. xx. 671, price 21s.).

The second son, Norman Spencer, is a chartered accountant practising in Manchester, the third son, Allan, is a Wesleyan Minister, and the fourth son, Douglas, is the head of an engineering firm.

Mr. Reuben Spencer died suddenly on May 22, 1901, after lunching at the Town Hall, Manchester, on the occasion of the visit of General Sir Redvers Buller.

THOMAS WALKER of Longford, author of *The Original*, was the eldest son of Thomas Walker, Esquire, of Barlow Hall, where he was born October 10, 1784. He had two brothers, Richard and Charles James Stanley, and his three sisters were remarkable for their great personal beauty. The late Mrs. Eason Wilkin-son of Greenheys was the daughter of his brother Richard.

His father Thomas Walker was born April 3, 1749, was a Manchester Merchant, and in 1790 was Boroughreeve of Manchester. His grandfather, who was born in 1716, and died in 1786, had come from Bristol to Manchester, and his grandmother was the first person who carried an umbrella in rainy Manches-

ter and was mobbed for the innovation. His father lived at Barlow Hall in summer, and in South Parade, St. Mary's, Manchester, in winter. In 1784, when 34 years old, his father, Thomas the elder, became the champion of Manchester against Mr. Pitt's Fustian Tax, which imposed a tax of one penny per yard upon all bleached cotton manufactures, with the effect of paralysing the large cotton industry of Lancashire. He and Mr. Thomas Richardson, backed by the Duke of Bridgwater, interviewed Pitt, with the result that the Act was repealed, and on May 17, 1785, the delegates received an ovation and presentation of plate for their services. A full account, by Mr. H. H. Sales, of the agitation against the Act, its repeal and the ovation was read in 1885 before the L. and C. Antiq. Soc. (vol. iii. p. 261), and printed at length in *The Textile Recorder* for November and December, 1885.

In 1790, Mr. Thomas Walker, senior, as boroughreeve, presided at the annual banquet held to celebrate the French revolution of 1688, when the Bastille was destroyed, and it was consequent on a proposal that "Billy Pitt the Tory" should be sung at the banquet that Mr. Walker was the subject of a libel by William Roberts, then Steward of the Court Leet and a Barrister, who had recently returned from America ruined by the War of Independence, and who styled Mr. Walker "a bully, fool, scoundrel, coward, and blackguard, unworthy of association with or notice of any gentleman." A jury at Lancaster Assizes on March 28, 1791, awarded Mr. Walker £100 damages against his assailant.

Notwithstanding this, in July, 1791, a broadsheet was published in Manchester styled *A Dialogue between Mr. Bluster and John Bull*. A copy is preserved at the Manchester Free Library, in which "Mr. Bluster" is identified as the popular hero of 1785. It is over long to quote in full, but it begins: "*Bluster*. Well, John! will you dine with us on the 14th July, to celebrate the Anniversary of the glorious French Revolution? . . . *John Bull*. I never liked anything in my life that came from France—painted faces, fans, fashions, feathers, frippery and foppery . . . Pray

have you ordered any Frogs for Dinner? While Britons on this little Island are a Great Naton., and while Britannia rules the waves, as she now does, we must pay our shot towards the expenses . . . I wonder what business you have to celebrate French Revolutions in England; if Englishmen had the spirit they used to have they would on the 14th July, pull the house you assemble at over your heads, and the brains of every man who dines there would be much improved by being mingled with brick and mortar . . . I avoid such company."

It was not, however, till December 11, 1792, that the "Church and King" riots occurred in Manchester, and from seven o'clock in the evening until eleven four several attacks were made by a mob on Mr. Walker's house in South Parade, and Manchester's former idol had with the help of some friends and arms to protect himself as best he could and luckily succeeded, and when Mr. Fox in the House of Commons called attention to the supineness of the authorities on the occasion Mr. Wyndham excused both the magistrates and the mob, saying "The indignation excited against Mr. Walker was more fairly imputable to his political opinions than to his being a Dissenter. It was natural, and even justifiable, for men to feel indignation against those who promulgated doctrines threatening all that was valuable and dear in Society; and if there were not means of redress by law, even violence would be justifiable."

Mr. Jerrold¹ remarks (p. 32) that Mr. Thomas Walker, senior, was prominent not only in political and party questions, but also in the administration of the charitable institutions of the town, of which he published an account after the expiration of his term of office as boroughreeve, and it was from his attendance at a meeting at the Infirmary in September, 1790, when he advocated additions to the staff of physicians and surgeons for the poor of Manchester, that he dated those troubles which, in the end, ruined his fortunes, and were the sole reward of his unselfish

¹ In the Preface to his edition of *The Original*, vol. i.

life. It was at this meeting that he first incurred the jealousy and dislike of Mr. William Roberts, which shortly afterwards led to the incident at the banquet, the libel, and the action.

Thomas Paine, author of *The Rights of Man*, in a letter to Mr. Walker, dated April 30, 1792, styles him his "sincere friend," and it was in January, 1793, that the Didsbury Archers spent over £18 in drinking and feasting "at the burning of Thos. Paine, the vile incendiary," in effigy on the gallows (F. Moss's *Didsbury*, p. 54). The defence of his house with firearms led to a charge against Mr. Walker, senior, that he had obtained arms to wage war against the King.¹

At the Spring Assizes at Lancaster on April 2, 1794, he and six other persons were tried on an indictment for a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and Government, and to aid and assist the French (being the King's enemies) in case they should invade this kingdom. The principal witness was "a drunken scoundrel named Dunn . . . willing to swear to anything," who had once been a soldier, and who swore that he had seen men learning military discipline in Mr. Walker's warehouse, shouldering muskets with fixed bayonets (in a room the roof of which was not seven feet high!), that he had heard Mr. Walker say "we shall destroy the constitution by and by," that he had heard Paine's work read aloud . . . that he had heard Mr. Walker damn the King and all Kings. The fellow's evidence was proved to be false, and it was also proved he had confessed on his knees before Mr. Walker that the charges he had brought against him were false, and that he had been bribed to make them. The prosecution threw up the case; the judge approved; the jury at once acquitted Mr. Walker; and Dunn was committed for perjury (Archibald Prentice's *Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester*, 1851, p. 13.) Dunn was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to stand in the Pillory.

¹ The weapons in Mr. Walker's house were six small swivel guns on blocks, a little musketoon, three or four rusty guns, a bayonet and a broadsword, and other arms of different sorts and sizes hurriedly collected from amongst his friends (Jerrold's preface to *The Original*, vol. i. p. 63).

Mr. Walker in his *Review of Political Events in Manchester*, says bitterly "there is no law in this country for the poor man." The expenses of the trial, including the prosecution of Dunn, amounted to nearly three thousand pounds.

Mr. Walker, senior, died at Longford on the 2nd of February, 1817, and was buried at St. Clement's Church, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

Thos. Walker, junior, was appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate in Whitechapel, and was afterwards transferred to Lambeth. He died of pulmonary apoplexy at the age of fifty-two in January, 1836, at Brussels, while on a visit there investigating Pauperism.

He states in *The Original* (vol. i. p. 36): "Some months before I was born my mother lost a favourite child from illness, owing, as she accused herself, to her own temporary absence, and that circumstance prayed upon her spirits and affected her health to such a degree, that I was brought into the world in a very weakly and wretched state. It was supposed I could not survive long. During childhood I was very often and seriously ill—often thought to be dying and once pronounced to be dead. I was ten years old before it was judged safe to trust me from home at all, and my father's wishes to place me at a public school were uniformly opposed by various medical advisers. In particular states of the weather, or where there was new hay or decayed timber my difficulty in breathing was so great that life was miserable to me. On one occasion at Cambridge I was obliged to send for a surgeon in the middle of the night, and he told me the next morning he thought I should have died before he could open a vein. I well remember the relief it afforded my agony. At last one day when I was reading with great attention Cicero's treatise *De Oratore*, some passage, I quite forget what, suggested to me the expediency of making the improvement of my health my study. I rose from my book, stood bold upright, and determined to be well. I tried many extremes, was guilty of many absurdities, and committed many errors. I persevered

nevertheless. For nine years I have worn neither great-coat nor cloak though I ride and walk at all hours and in all weathers. My dress has been the same summer and winter. I am always lightly shod. I suffer occasionally from colds." At page 22 he describes some of his travels in Italy in 1822, and says "I have ridden a hundred and fifty miles in vigorous health between Nice and Genoa, and on pages 58-60 describes in graphic terms his ascent of Vesuvius a few days after the eruption in February, 1822. At page 52 he speaks of his mother as a remarkably easy and accommodating person, "She used frequently to say she could not help looking at me, my features were so changed. Indeed I felt a different being. One day I took hold of the branch of a tree to raise myself from the ground when I was astonished to feel such a buoyancy as to have scarcely any sense of weight."

The Times, of January 26, 1833, contained a letter by him addressed to the Bishop of London on the observance of the Sabbath. It appears on pages 48-50 of *The Original*, and in it he says: "A National Church is an institution essential to a well-disciplined state, and it is for the general interest that that state should provide accommodation for religious worship, with every inducement to attend it, for those who otherwise would be unprovided. A position has lately been taken that Dissenters from the Church ought not to be called on to contribute towards its maintenance, on the ground that they pay for themselves and derive no benefit from the Establishment. As well might a Dissenter from gas lights, who should choose to carry his own lantern, protest against being rated, on the ground that, as he lighted himself, he derived no benefit from living in a lighted community. The argument is found on false premises, and goes to the dissolution of society." On page 74 he says "The cheapest government is not the best, but the best government is the cheapest ; that is, God's few at the top, well paid by God's many!" One of his health maxims was to avoid stooping after meals. His ideas of Parochial Government, stated on

page 95, in 1835, are fairly in accordance with those contained in the Local Government Act 1894, but on page 97 he says "The true system is that of the best citizens governing the rest on the social and convivial plan. It is perfectly useless to attempt permanently to command men's services for nothing or even less than they are worth. There is no system so cheap or so efficient as that of the table. The table also is a mode of payment for services to be performed which goes further than any other, and will command greater punctuality, greater attention, and greater alacrity. It is the place where information is elicited and corrected better than anywhere else. Business alone is meat without sauce and is equally dry. It is far from desirable that the government of any community should be exclusively in the hands of the richest ; on the contrary the greater mixture of classes there is the better, provided the selection is made on account of talent and character,"

At page 129 he records "so far from having no honour in my own country I learn my numbers [of *The Original*] are eagerly desired in the village where I long lived, and where I commenced my study of the administration of the Poor Laws."

On page 233 he writes "The first experiment I ever saw of applying steam to navigation was on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, when eleven coal barges were dragged along by an engine at the rate of two miles an hour, and with terrible destruction to the banks. This, I think, was before steam navigation was brought to anything like perfection in the United States, and I little thought then of being carried some fifteen miles an hour against the wind as I was the other day on the Thames."

His brother, with the Jacobite Christian names, Charles James Stanley Walker, was born February 25, 1788. He was in 1838 elected a Councillor, and in December the same year appointed an Alderman for New Cross Ward, Manchester. In 1841 he became one of the Guardians for Manchester, and from 1843 to 1855 he was Chairman of that Board of Guardians. He died October 12, 1875. He was generally known as "Buttoned-up

Walker," from his habit of wearing an old fashioned blue cloth frock-coat with brass buttons, which were of use and not mere ornaments. He was an ardent reformer, and a very active Magistrate both for the City of Manchester and the County of Lancaster.

MR. HENRY WHITWORTH was neither born nor a resident in Stretford, but he was for so long officially connected with the township and was so actively engaged in its affairs that mention must be made of him. He was born at Rochdale in 1825, and died at Eccles, January 2, 1894. In November, 1849, he was appointed Clerk to the newly formed Barton-upon-Irwell Union, which included Stretford Township, and he held that office until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, John W. Whitworth.

He was chiefly instrumental in the formation of the Stretford Local Board in 1868, and was Clerk to that Board until 1893, when he resigned, and his son Frank was appointed to the office. He was Secretary to the Provisional Committee for the Manchester Ship Canal, but resigned, and his son Alfred Henry Whitworth was appointed in 1883 Secretary to the Company. Further particulars of Mr. Henry Whitworth's life are given, together with a portrait, in the fifth volume of *Manchester Faces and Places*, pages 89-91, and an account and portrait of his son Alfred, who died at the age of forty-eight on August 30, 1902, appear at page 69 of the same volume.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY.

A relic of prehistoric Stretford is mentioned by the Rev. John Whitaker in his *Hist. of Manchester*, where he describes a stone celt which was turned up by a harrow in a field near Throstle Nest, and was given by him to Sir Ashton Lever's museum. It was twelve inches long, the blade was ground neatly to an edge, and near the blunt end there was a hole for the reception of a handle at a right angle to the blade, like that of an axe or adze. It weighed eight pounds four ounces (*Manchester Collectanea*, vol. i., Chet. Soc. vol. lxviii., p. 6.) Another celt found near Stretford village has been mentioned in volume i., at page 16.

Stretford is not named in Domesday Book, neither is Trafford, but the whole Hundred is only summarily dealt with therein. The following historical fragments have been grouped together in chronological order in preference to attempting to fit them into the notices of the heads of the Trafford family, whose history is also so largely that of the township.

Further corroboration and supplemental information will be gathered from the final chapter or appendix, which chiefly deals with deeds and such like documentary evidence.

Robertus, filius Radulphi de Traford in Traford died, shortly before 1205, in which year the Fine Roll shows that Henry de Traford gave 40s. for his relief of half a carucate of land with appurtenances in Traford.¹ The Pipe Roll of 1226 (10 Henry III.) contains, in a schedule of the ferm of Salford Hundred, an entry

¹ *Vide ante*, p. 100, note 2.

De firma terræ Roberti filii Radulphi de Trafford in Traford, vs. (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. xxxix., p. 153 n.; Farrer's *Lanc. Pipe Rolls*, pp. 203, 208, 215, 267). This entry is retrospective.

In 1212 Henry de Trafford held four oxgangs of land [in Trafford] in chief of the King in thanage by the yearly service of 5s. (*Testa* ii., f. 827). He was dead in 1221, and on November 3rd "Richard son of Henry de Trafford made fine by 20s. for his relief of land which was his father's, whose heir he is, which Richard ought to hold of us," that is of the King in chief (Fine Roll, 6 Henry III. m. 9; L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 39, p. 154 n., *et vide ante*, p. 100, note 2).

In 1212 Henry de Stretford, who was the same as Henry de Trafford, held for 4s. yearly service two oxgangs of Hamon de Massy, of Dunham Massy, who held Stretford in serjeanty (*Testa* ii. f. 827; *op. cit.* p. 154 n.).

On May 12, 1235 (the morrow of the Ascension of our Lord, 19 Henry III.), a final concord¹ was made at Lancaster between Richard de Trafford, plaintiff, and Robert de Hilton, deforciant, respecting common of pasture in Russum, and Richard quit-claimed to Robert and his heirs in perpetuity all right in that common of pasture saving nevertheless to himself and his heirs common of pasture on the stubbles and fallowland (in stipulis et waretis) of Robert and his heirs in Russum within these bounds to wit between the dyke which Richard de Hilton raised and the land which Hugh de Haselum formerly held. For this quit-claim Robert gave him one mark of silver (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 39 p. 65).

In 1246 Richard de Trafford, with Adam de Radclive, John de Blakeburne, and Richard de Pynington, was surety for John de Cophull, who, as freeman for Peter de Burnhull (Brindle) was to defend by his body Peter's right to 200 acres of land in Pemberton, which were claimed by Adam de Pemberton, who

¹ A very clear and intelligible explanation of the reason and origin of fines and their incidents is given by Mr. William Farrer in the Introduction to *Final Concords*, Co. Lancaster, which forms vol. 39 of the Lanc. and Ches. Record Society's Series.

offered to deraign by the body of his freeman Philip. The record adds apud War' fuit duellum armatum et percussum inter eos (at Warwick (?) the duel was armed and fought between them), and Philip was vanquished. It was therefore considered that Peter and his heirs should thereafter hold the land in peace released by Adam and his heirs, and Adam was in mercy and Philip in custody. A day was given to them on the morrow of St. Martin at York when and where they should come armed (*Assize Roll* No. 404, m. 9, L. & C. Record Soc. vol. 39 p. 98 n.).¹

In 1272 (1 Edward I.) at Westminster on 10 June, John de Oketon and Elias de Bekingham were appointed to take the Assize of Novel Disseisin arraigned by Henry de Trafford against Robert de Barlowe, &c., touching a tenement in Trafford and Stretford (Calendar of Patent Rolls, 42nd Report, Public Records, 1881, membrane 15 dorso).

¹ The ancient wager of battle was a most unsatisfactory though legalised mode of settling disputes. In the reigns of John and Henry III. it was common enough, as shown by the volume of *Select Pleas of the Crown*, A.D. 1200-1225, published in 1887 by the Selden Society. An instance occurs in the extracts from the Lincolnshire Eyre Assize], A.D. 1202, *op. cit.*, p. 18), where the original Latin and a translation are given,] the latter being as follows :—

“Hereward, William's son, appeals Walter, Hugh's son, for that he in the King's peace assaulted him and wounded him in the arm with an iron fork and gave him another wound in the head ; and this he offers to prove *by his body* as the court shall consider. And Walter defends all of it *by his body*. And it is testified by the coroners and by the whole county that Hereward showed his wounds at the proper time and has made sufficient suit. Therefore it is considered [adjudged] that there be battle [Et ideo consideratum est quod *duellum* fiat].

Walter's pledges [bail] :—Peter of Gosberton church and Richard, Hereward's son.

Hereward's pledges [bail] :—William his father, and the Prior of Pinchbeck. Let them come armed in the quindene of St. Swithin at Leicester.”

In a note on the next case the learned editor, F. W. Maitland, says :—“It was evidently a common practice for lords to get their battles fought for them by their men. In civil actions this practice was recognised by law ; the demandant offered battle ‘by the body of a certain free man of his’ who professed himself a witness. There are many signs that to some extent, difficult to define, a similar practice was permissible in criminal cases, which often enough were really disputes about proprietary rights.”

[Footnote continued on next page.]

On January 20, 1278 (the octave of St. Hilary, 6 Edward I.), at Westminster, a final concord was made between Henry de Trafford, plaintiff, and William de Hackyng and Christiana¹ his wife as impedients of seven messuages eight oxgangs of land, two acres of meadow, and 10s. rent in Stretford, Chorlton, and Wythinton, which William and Christiana formerly held, as of the dower of Christiana, of the inheritance of the said Henry. They acknowledged the tenements to be the right of Henry, and quitclaimed the same to him and his heirs in perpetuity. For this release he gave them one sor sparrowhawk (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 39 p. 154).

In the Pleas of Michaelmas term A.D. 1200, before the Justices of the Bench and Pleas before the King (*op. cit.* p. 40) in a case from Devon it is recorded :—"Our lord the King has commanded the justices of the bench that the duels which have been waged before them between Ranulph of Launcells and Hugh of Stoddon, and between William of Burns land and Richard of Dunham, of robbery, be put before the King himself, for he wishes to see them."

In the frontispiece to the volume is a Woodbury type reproduction of the sketch, on the record, of the judicial combat between Walter Bloweberme and Hamo le Stare. Walter had confessed to stealing clothes at Winchester, and had received a pardon conditional on accusing and vanquishing a number of his associates. Hamo was one. They fought with two-headed axes and shields. Hamo was defeated. The record proceeds, "therefore to judgment against him, &c.," and a picture of a man hanging completes the history of Hamo. The record laconically remarks "he had no chattels."

A Civil Plea in Michaelmas term, 1201, is given on p. 33 of *Select Civil Pleas* (Selden Soc., vol. iii.), where at Leicester Henry Mansell and others demanded against Matilda Trussell the fee of one knight with appurtenances in Teignmouth as their right and offered to prove their claim "by the body of a free man to wit Walter Wider, who offers to prove the same as of his sight and hearing. Matilda herself comes and defends her right and inheritance and the seisin, by Wigan de la Mare who offers to defend the same *by his body*. It is adjudged that there be a duel. The bail or pledges are named, and a day is given on the morrow of S. Martin."

Wharton's *Law Lexicon* says : "Wager of Battel, a form of trial arising in the obsolete action, relating to real property, called a writ of action." It was abolished by 59 George III., cap. 46.

¹ Christiana was apparently widow of Richard de Trafford. Another concord was made the same day with Geoffrey de Chaderton (grandson of Richard de Trafford), the fine being of a moiety of the manors of Cheetham and Crompton, with property in Sholver, Coventre (?), Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Chorlton, Withington, Middleton, Wolstenholme, and Butterworth. His heirs were the later Chethams, who bore the arms of Trafford differenced. Pilkington had the other moiety.

On November 12, 1280 (the morrow of St. Martin, 8 Edward I.), at Westminster, a final concord was made between Henry de Trafford, by Ranulph de la More in his place, and Hugh le Mee and Alice his wife as impedients of nine acres of land in Clyfton respecting which a plea of warranty of charter had been summoned between them. Hugh and Alice acknowledged the land to be the right of Henry as that which he had by their gift, to hold to him and his heirs, of them and the heirs of Alice in perpetuity, rendering yearly at Easter, one clove gillyflower, and performing for them the services due to the chief lords of the fee. For this acknowledgement Henry gave them eight marks of silver (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 39 p. 157).

On July 12, 1284 (12 Edward I.), the King while at Carnarvon, shortly after the presentation there of his son, to the Welsh, as first Prince of Wales, sealed a grant of free warren within the manors of Trafford and Stretford to Henry de Trafford, with a provision for a penalty of £10 if any hunted there without leave of Henry (*Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum*, 12 Edw. I., No. 24; cf. *ante*, p. 105).

On June 8, 1292 (the octave of Holy Trinity, 20 Edward I.), at Lancaster, a final concord was made between Richard son of Henry de Trafford, plaintiff, and Henry son of Henry de Trafford, tenant, of thirteen messuages, eighty acres, and ten oxgangs of land, six acres of meadow, twenty-six acres of wood, and thirty acres of pasture in Clifton, Crompton, Egeword; and between the said Richard, plaintiff, and the said Henry whom Lora, formerly the wife of Henry de Trafford, called to warrant and who warranted her, of seven messuages, four oxgangs and thirty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, and twenty acres of pasture in Clifton and Egeword. Richard acknowledged the tenements to be the right of Henry. For this acknowledgment Henry gave and granted to him two messuages, two oxgangs of land, sixteen acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, and thirty acres of pasture in the said town of Crompton, to wit, those which Henry held there on the day of the making

of the concord, to hold to Richard for life, rendering yearly a rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all services; remainder to John, brother of Richard, for life if he survived Richard, with reversion to Henry and his heirs in perpetuity, to hold of the chief lords by the services thereto belonging (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 39, p. 170-1). Mr. William Farrer on this notes (*op. cit.*, p. 170 *n.*) that the concord recorded the settlement of a considerable estate brought to Henry de Trafford in marriage by his wife Lora, who was he suggests heir of the estate in Clifton which was held in 1212 by Robert de Clifton. In fact however Lora was not conveying. As Henry was vouchee, the property was evidently of his inheritance, and he was conveying it in Lora's lifetime. He also surmises that both Richard de Trafford and his son Henry married heiresses, explaining the sudden rise of the family from a comparatively unimportant position at the beginning of the thirteenth century to the position of one of the first families in Lancashire at the end of that century, which seems an over estimation of the importance of their possessions.

On May 14, 1301, Henry de Trafford was one of the witnesses at Manchester to the Charter of Customs granted to the burgesses of Manchester by Thomas Grelle (Aiken's *Manchester*, 1795, p. 590).

On October 20, 1301, at York, in three weeks from the feast of St. Michael, 29 Edward I., a final concord was made between Henry de Trafford, plaintiff, and Adam de Prestwych, deforciant, of a messuage, eighty acres of land, six acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, and one hundred acres of pasture in Barton [being the manor of Wickleswick in the parish of Eccles]. Adam acknowledged the tenement to be the right of Henry. For this acknowledgment Henry granted it to him to hold for life, of the chief lords of the fee, by the services thereto belonging. After Adam's decease the tenement was to wholly remain to Henry, son of Agnes de Trafford, and the heirs of his body, to hold as aforesaid in perpetuity; like remainder to Margaret, Ellen,

Margery, and Joan, four sisters of Henry, successively in tail (L. & C. Record, Soc., vol. 39, p. 196). Mr. William Farrer notes that Adam de Prestwich appears to have married Agnes, sister (?) of Henry de Trafford, and that the estate appears to have belonged to Agnes de Trafford in her own right. The fines of the previous year show that Adam de Prestwich had acquired this property from the family of Pendlebury, and he was here making a settlement on the issue of a second marriage.

On November 1, 1301, Henry de Trafford with Nicholas Blundel and John Gentil were appointed "to assess, in Lancashire, the fifteenth lately granted to the King, Edward I., and to tax collect levy and pay at the Exchequer in three instalments, the first to be a fortnight after Martinmas, the second a fortnight after Easter, and the third a fortnight after Midsummer, according to the form of an ordinance by common consent provided and granted by the King and the Earls, Barons, and others in his own company, on the Scotch expedition, agreed upon in the Exchequer by the said elected persons and to them delivered (Cal. Patent Rolls, 1292-1301, pp. 611, 613). The appointment was made at Linlithgow. At Roxburgh on February 9, 1302, a writ of aid was issued, directed to the Sheriff of Lancashire for speedy execution of the commission to Henry de Trafford and his two colleagues appointed to collect the fifteenth in the county of Lancaster "from all the temporalities of ecclesiastics and seculars, but who have put off levying that same to the King's great loss. It is stated that it was and still is the King's intention that goods purely spiritual shall not be taxed by reason of this fifteenth" (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1302-1307, p. 16). Ultimately the assessors paid over to the Treasury £376 6s. 6½d. less £11 5s. 3½d. expenses in taxing and collecting (Exch. L.T.R. Foreign Accounts Roll No. 2; L. & C. Record Soc., vol. xxvii. p. 238).

On January, 20, 1307, the octave of St. Hilary, 35 Edward I., at Westminster, a final concord was made between Henry son of Henry de Trafford plaintiff by William de Werberton his

guardian put in his place and Henry de Trafford deforciant by Robert de Ashton put in his place, of the manor of Clifton juxta Pennylbury.

Henry de Trafford granted the manor to Henry son of Henry, and rendered it to him, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, of Henry de Trafford and his heirs in perpetuity, rendering yearly during the life of Henry de Trafford ten marks at the feast of St. Michael, and after his decease one rose yearly at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and performing the services due to the chief lords of the fee, with remainder to Richard, Robert, Ralph and Thomas, the four brothers of Henry son of Henry successively in tail (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 39, p. 210).

In 1322, in the Extent of the Manor of Manchester, 15 Edw. II., the arable lands included twenty acres in Trafford worth vjs. viij*d.* (Harland's *Mamecestre*, vol. 2, Chet. Soc., vol. lvi. p. 382).

In the Lay Tax or Twentieths 1 Edw. III. (25 Jan. 1326-7-24 Jan., 1327-8), the Wapentake de Salfordshire included for Stretford :—

Hug. fil' Emma	-	-	ijs.
Ric' Dun	-	-	xix <i>d.</i>
Willō fil' Thom'	-	-	ijs. j <i>d.</i>
Ad' fil' Nich'i	-	-	xv <i>d.</i>
Ric' fil' Mariot'	-	-	xiiij <i>d.</i>

It is not improbable that in the vernacular these names were Hugh Emmeson, Amson, or Hampson, Richard Dunn, William Thomson, Adam Nicholson, and Richard Margerison. Their total assessment was 8*s.*, and the tax, which corresponded with a Land Tax, was to furnish means for a campaign against the Scots who were then devastating the Northern Counties.

In the Exchequer Lay Subsidy Roll, 6 Edw. III. (1332), we find Hugh Emmeson and Richard Margerison, and in the five years the five taxpayers had increased to nine. The entry is as follows :—

Wapentachium de Salfordshire.

Hugōe Emmesone	-	-	xviiij <i>d.</i> ob.
Adam fil' Thom̄	-	-	xvj <i>d.</i>

Ric'o Derlinge	-	-	-	xviij <i>d.</i> q ^a
Robto fil' Henř	-	-	-	xv <i>d.</i> ob. q ^a
Matill' relictā Will'i	-	-	-	ij <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i> ob.
Joh'e Molendinar'	-	-	-	vs.
Ric'o fil' Marg'ie	-	-	-	vs.
Joh'e fil' Thom̄	-	-	-	ij <i>s.</i>
Ric'o fil' Thom̄	-	-	-	xx <i>d.</i>

These names would be in the vernacular Hugh Emmeson, Adam Thomson, Richard Darling, Robert Harrison, Matilda William's Widow, John Miller, or John the Miller, Richard Margerison, John Thomson, Richard Thomson.

Trafford, as a place, is not named in this record, but at Vrmes-ton, John de Trafford was assessed at iiij*s.* iij*d.*, and at Chorlton Robert de Trafford was assessed at ii*s.* iiij*d.*, and was the only person assessed for Chorlton (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. xxxi. pp. 30, 41).

This Levy was for fifteenths for country persons and tenths for boroughs. Stretford contributed xxi*s.* towards £39 4*s.* produced by the whole Wapentake or Hundred of Salford. Salford itself only contributed the same amount as Stretford. Barton produced 30*s.*, Bolton 20*s.*, Flixton 10*s.* 10*d.*, Urmston 9*s.* 9*d.*, Manchester 46*s.*

In 1339 (14 Edw. III.) the sixteen jurors for assessing the values for the ninths and fifteenths in the Wapentake of Salford, included Henry de Trafford, Robert de Trafford, and John de Trafford. The enquiry was held at Preston, before the Abbot of Furness and his companions (Hibbert Ware, *Foundations of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 98).

In 1340 Parliament granted to Edward III. a subsidy, and Stretford contributed 26*s.* 8*d.*

In 1341 (15 Edward III.) the Commissioners for levying a ninth of corn, wool, and lambs in every parish, according to the value upon which churches were taxed (Pope Nicholas's *Valor et Taxatio*) if the value of the ninth amounted to as much as the tax, and to levy more if the value of the ninth exceeded the tax,

sat at Preston, and examined residents in every parish upon oath. In Manchester parish the assessments were :—

Salford cum Burghtoun	lijs.	Stretford	-	xlvs. viij <i>d</i>
Chetham	- - -	xs.	Redyche	.- lijs. iii <i>d</i> .
Hulme	- - -	xs.		

and the total tax upon Manchester was xxij. marks (£14 13*s*. 4*d*.) This ninth was granted to the King on account of "the great travaux that he hath made and sustained as well in his wars of Scotland as against the parts of France and other places" (*Norarum Inquisitiones*, Booker's *Didsbury and Chorlton*, Chet. Soc., vol. xlii. p. 242).

By 1442-4 (*temp.* Henry VI.) the lay subsidy of fifteenths and tenths for the Salford Hundred had increased from £39 4*s*. to £48 9*s*. 4*d*., and the proportions were—

Manchester	-	lxvijs.	Boulton	-	-	-	-	xxvs.
Barton	-	-	xxxvjs.	Flixton	-	-	-	xvs.
Stretford	-	-	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .	Urmeston	-	-	-	xs.
Salford	-	-	xxvjs.	Carleton	-	-	-	iijs.

Stretford had, between 1332 and 1442, risen in value from 22*s*. to 26*s*. 8*d*., and produced 8*d*. more than Salford. The names of the payers, however, are not given in the Returns.

A century later, in 1541-2 (33 Henry VIII.), the names of those paying the subsidy included

Edmude Trafforde Esquyer	for lxxx ^{li} in lands	iiij ^{li}
Edwarde Holte	- - for xx ^{li} in goods	10 <i>s</i> .
Robte Mosse	- - for xx ^{li} in goods	10 <i>s</i> .
George Barker	- - for xx ^{li} in goods	10 <i>s</i> .

In 1543 a grant of a subsidy was ordered to be levied in portions each year for three years, and Edmund Trafford Esquyer was one of the Commissioners for the levy, and Stretford contributed as follows :—

Edmund Trafford¹ Esquyer a Commissioner; land^e - iiij^{li}

¹ In alphabetical order the names are—

Alwyne, Roger	Barlowe, John ; John
Barber, John	Bothe, Elsabethe, widow
Barker, George	Boxwere, Ewayne

Dame Elsabethe Trafford Widdowe for xlii in lande	-	-	-	-	xls.
Elsabethe Bothe wydowe for xxli in lande	-	-	-	-	xxs.
Edward Holte for xli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjs. viijd.
George Barker for xli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjs. viijd.
John Hudson for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
John Barlowe for xx ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	ijd.
Richard Harreson for xls. in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Thomas Jonson for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
Rondull Harreson for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
John Barber for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Thomas Harreson for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Thomas Raynshawe for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
Rog Alwyne for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Thomas Sherlocke for iiijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vijd.
Williā Gee for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Williā Harreson for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
James Hudson for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
John Barlowe for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
Thomas Dodson for iiijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vijd.
Williā Hodcheygson for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Williā Mosse for iijli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjd.
John Gee for xx ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	ijd.
Thomas Smythe for [ijli x ^s] in goodē	-	-	-	-	xxd.
Rauffe Hamson for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Roger Gylbodye for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.
Robt Mosse for xli in goodē	-	-	-	-	vjs viijd.
Williā Jonson for xli ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	iiijd.

Continuation of Note from preceding page—

Chollerton, Elles	Hudson, John ; James
Dodson, Thomas	Hodcheygson, William
Dyconson, wife of Henry	Jonson, Thomas ; William
Gee, William ; John ; John ; Richard	Mosse, William ; Robert
Gilbodye, Roger	Raynshawe, Thomas
Hamson, Rauffe	Sherlocke, Thomas
Harreson, Lichard ; Rondall ; Thomas ; Wm.	Smythe, Thomas
Holte, Edward	Spenser, Oliver

Trafford, Edmund de Esquire, and Dame Elsabethe, widow.

John Gee for xl ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	-	iiij <i>d.</i>
Richard Gee for xx ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	-	ij <i>d.</i>
Ewayne Boxwere for xx ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	-	ij <i>d.</i>
Elles Chollerton for xx ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	-	ij <i>d.</i>
Oliv Spenser for xx ^s in goodē	-	-	-	-	-	ij <i>d.</i>
uñ Henrici Dyconson for iiij ^{li} in goodē	-	-	-	-	-	vij <i>d.</i>

Sm^a viij^{li} xj^s x^d p^{an}.

In 1555 (2 and 3 Ph. and M.) Giles Haddoke and James Haddoke sued Sir Edmund Trafford in the Duchy Chancery for xxiiij pounds arrears of an annuity or yearly rent charge of four marks, charged by deed, dated January 10, 1544, on messuages, lands and tenements in Stratford Manor, co. Lancaster, and granted by Trafford to Sir John Gage, knight, late Controller of the King's Household and Chancellor, and by Gage assigned to the complainants, who had been his servants (*Duchy Pleadings*, vol. 38, H 10).

For the Lancashire Muster in 1553 (1 May), Salford Hundred was ordered to raise 350 men, of whom Sir Edmund Trafford was one of the eight commanders (Gregson's *Fragments*, by Harland, p. 24; Croston's Baines' *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 218).

A Muster Roll for 1569 is preserved at the Chetham Library in Box 14. It gives the names of about nine hundred of the men able at that date to bear arms in the neighbourhood. It forms a roll of several sheets of paper stitched end to end and is several yards long.¹

¹ For the Order for this muster, with prices for armour and arms, see *Manchester Courier*, Local Gleanings, vol. i. pp. 187-9. By the Assize of Arms in 1181 (Henry II.) knights were required to wear loricas, helmets, and shields; knights and all persons who had chattels valued at over sixteen marks were to wear helmets, and persons who owned chattels valued between ten and sixteen marks were to have a hauberk and steel cap, while burgesses and free men were to have wambais (a padded tunic) and steel cap.

According to the Assize of Arms in 1252 yeomen owning one hundred shillings in land must come with steel cap, buff coat, lance and sword; those owning between forty and one hundred shillings in land, a sword, a bow with arrows, and a dagger; citizens with chattels worth more than nine marks and less than twenty, a sword, and bow and arrows; and those owning less, bows and arrows if they had them instead of falces (bills), gisarmes (battle axes with spike at back), *et alia arma minuta*, and other small weapons (Oman's *History of War*, vol. ii. pp. 511, 558, 560).

This Muster Roll is worded as follows :—

These be the names of all the Able men that psonally appeared and mustered beffor Sr Robert Worslye Knyght [of Booths] the xij Daye of Maye Last in the yeare of or Lorde god 1569 Apon Colehurst [Collyhurst], the Townes, and Hamelets, hereund^r Subscribed where the afforsaid person or psons are Dwelling, as perticulerlye heraf^r Ensuethe

Stretforde } ^{ab¹} In p^mis Willm Renshaw,² a Jacke [buff
in Manchestr } jerkin quilted with stout leather], a
p'ishe } Sallet [light helmet], a bylle [pike or
halbert], a stellcape [steel cap].

aa. John Barlow, a Jacke, a pare of Splents [small plates for the arms], bowe and harrowes.

ab. Ric. Barlow, a Jacke, a sallett, a stelle cape, a pare of splents, and a hamer [a weapon bearing a hammer on one side of the handle, and an axe on the other].
Ric. Henrieson, not Able, a sallet, a Jacke, and a pare of splents.

ab. Nicolas James, a Jerkyn [upper doublet with four skirts], a stelle cape, and a byll.

¹ The meaning of the letters *ab*, *aa*, and *m*, is not stated.

² In alphabetical order the Stretford surnames are :—

Awyn, Rauffe ; Gylbart ; Ric.	Haughe, Thomas
Barker, John ; Wm. ; John	Henrieson, Ric.
Barlow, John ; Ric. ; John ; Thos ; Olyu ^r	Hogkynson, Wm. ; John
Chorleton, John	Hudson, John ; John ; Jas.
Diconson, Thomas	Hughson, James
Fletcher, Edward	James, Nicolas
Gatclyffe, Geo.	Johnson, John ; Wm. ; Chas.
Gee, Ric. ; Rauffe ; Gylles ; Chas.	Jenkynson, Edw. ; Ric.
Gie, Jas.	Mose, John ; Wm. ; Wm. ;
Gregorie, Wm.	Renshaw, Wm. ; Thos.
Gylbodie, Thos. ; Henry	Richardson, Ric.
Hamson, Ric. ; Robert ; John ; Christo- pher ; Henrie ; Thos ; Hughe	Salter, John ; John
Harison, John	Shawcrosse, Thos.
	Smythe, Nicolas
	Trafforde, Mr. Lawrence ; Mr. Robert

- ab.* Mr. Lawrence Trafforde a Jacke a sallet a pare of splents and a byll.
- ab.* Rauffe Awyn a Jacke a sallet and a pare of splents.
Ric. Gee ["not able" interlined] a Jacke a stelle cape and a byll.
- ab.* John Salt^r a Jacke a sallet and a byll.
John Barker not Able a Jacke a sallet and a byll.
- ab.* John Johnson a Jacke a stelle cape a byll and a pare of splents.
Willm̄ Barker ["not able" interlined] a stelle cape a pare of splents and a byll.
John Barlow not able a Jacke a stelle cape and a byll.
James Hughson not able a sallet and a byll.
- ab.* James Gie a Jacke and a byll.
- ab.* Willm̄ Johnson a stelle cape and a byll.
John Mose not able a Jacke a Sallet and pare of splents.
- ab.* Ric. Hamson a Jacke a Sallet and a byll.
- ab.* Rauffe Gie a Jacke a Sallet and a pare of splents.
- ab.* Willm̄ Hogkynson a Sallet and a byll.
Willm. Mose ["not able" interlined] a Jacke a Sallet and a byll.
Mr. Robert Trafford a Jacke a sallet a pare of splents and a byll.
- ab.* Gylles Gie a Jacke a stelle cape and a byll.
- ab.* Ric. Richardson a stelle cape a Jacke and a byll.
John Hudson not able a Jacke a sallet and a byll.
Robart Hamson not able a Jacke a sallet and a byll.
- aa.* Thomas Diconson a Jacke and a Sallet.
- aa.* Thomas Barlow [this begins the second sheet stitched rollwise to the first and giving names only].
- ab.* Thomas Gylbodie.
- ab.* Edwarde Jenkynson.
- ab.* Ric. Jenkynson.
- ab.* John Hamson.

- aa. Christopher Hamson.
- aa. John Hudson.
- aa. James Hudson.
- aa. Charles Gee.
- ab. Henrie Gylbodie.
- ab. Thomas Renshaw.
- aa. John Hogkinson.
- ab. Willm. Mose.
- aa. George gatclyffe.
- ab. Henrie Hamson.
- ab. Thomas Hamson.
- ab. Nicolas Smythe.
- ab. John Harison.
- ab. Edwarde ffletcher.
- m. Thomas Haughe.
- aa. John Chorleton.
- ab. Willm. Gregorie.
- ab. Charles Johnson.
- ab. Olyur Barlow.
- aa. Thomas Shawcrose.
- aa. Hughe Hamson.
- aa. Gylbart Awyn.
- aa. Ric. Awyn.
- aa. John Salter.
- aa. John Barker [57].

The number of Able men in Stretfforde is [cancelled, "Are" interlined] xlvj. [actually 47, the extra one being Mr. Robert Trafford, who has no letters opposite his name and may have been the Captain who commanded the others; and the number "not able" x., making 57 in all.]

The other numbers of able men, given in like manner, are :—

Vrmiston	-	-	-	-	-	xxiv.
fflyxton	-	-	-	-	-	xl.
Ardwicke in Manchest ^r	pshe	-	-	-	-	xiiij.
Dririlsden	„	„	-	-	-	xxxij. [cxiv.]

The sum of this bill before is one hundreth three score [xlvj. & cxiv. = 160].

The Names of all the able men that mustered before Sr Robert Worslie Knyght the xiiij Daye of Maye, 1569, Apon Walkden More

Worslye in Eccles pshe	-	-	lxxxxvij.
Boothes	"	"	xxij.
Swynton and Haughton in Eccles pshe	-	-	xxxiiij.
Middilhulton in the Deane pishe			xxv. [clxxvij.]
160 : 11 [<i>i.e.</i> "one hundred three score and eleven"]			
[next sheet].			

Midellhulton in the Deane pshe	-	xxij.
Lowest Hulton	"	xxij.
Aspull	"	xlvi.
Barton Quartr in Eccles pshe	-	ccvij. [ccxcvj.]

Total of both musters sixe hundrethe and xxxiiij
[160 + 177 + 296 = 633].

The muster before Sr Robert Worslie Knyght the xx Daye of Maye MCCCC. sixtie and nine at the Popithorne

Prestwiche	-	xxxvij.
Holland Heaton	-	xxij.
Rediche Heaton	-	xv.
Av3rinton [Augherington (Alk- rington) in summary]	-	xxvij.
Tonge	-	viiij.
Pylkynnton	-	lxxxix. [cc.]
Some 210 [<i>sic</i>].		
Radclyffe	-	xlviij.

Some at the Poole called the Popithorne in Prestwiche pshe ij hundrethe xlvij [*sic*].

[The whole Muster 633 + 246 = 879].

A facsimile of the signature of Sir Edmund Trafford as a Lieutenant of Lancashire in 1569 is given in Croston's *Baines' Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 226.

On March 30, 1572, George, a younger son of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford, made his will and bequeathed "unto Jhon fletcher of Stretford becaus he ys a poore mane xiijs. iiij*d*."

For the Muster in 1574 in the Hundred of Salford, Edmund Trafforde Esq. was to furnish

Demilaunce - - i.	Long bowes - viii.
(Lighthorseman armed with a lance).	
Light Horses - ii.	Sheffes arr[rows]- viii.
Corseletts - - x.	Steele cappes - viii.
Coates of plate - x.	Calivers [large - iii.
	Blunderbuss].
Pykes - - - x.	Morrians - - iii.
	(Conical skull caps with a ring round.)

(Harland's Gregson's *Fragments*, p. 30.)

In 1582 Sir Edmund Trafford was summoned with other Lancashire justices to meet at Ormskirk to carry into effect a Privy Council order to raise nine men from the Salford Hundred as part of fifty who were to embark at Liverpool on December 15, and in 1583 the Salford Hundred was required to raise fifty able-bodied men to meet at Chester on September 10 to embark for Ireland, and the whole levy of two hundred men were to be under the command of the son of Sir Edmund Trafford, and were to be furnished with swords and daggers, and likewise convenient doublets and hose, and also a cassock of some motley or other sad green colour or russet.

The fifty men from Salford Hundred were to muster at Preston, twenty with calivers, ten with corselet and pikes, ten with bows and arrows, and ten with halberds or good black bills.

In 1587, to repel the Spanish Armada, Manchester's quota was 38 harquebussiers, 38 archers, and 144 men with bills or pikes (Aston's *Manchester Guide*, 1804, p. 22).

On Feb. 6, 1588, Sir Edmund Trafford filed a Bill in the Duchy Chancery against John Gee of Manchester and Henry Ratclyff and John Gregorie of Stretford, to recover a close called Wallroods in Strettforth (Duchy *Pleadings*, vol. 140, Ti).

1567, Oct. 1, Manchester Court Leet Jury found that Thomas

Harison of Stretford had died, and at the next Court April 22, 1568, the Jury returned that thomas harisonne his sonne and heire was of Lawful adge and redye to doe the Lord s'uice according to the custome (Earwaker's Manchester Court Leet Records, vol. i. pp. 113, 116. At the Court held April 24, 1595, the Jury returned that Thomas Haryson ats Slater of Stretford had died and that his son . . . was his heyre and was under age (*op. cit.* ii. 92.) In April, 1598, the death of Thomas Haryson al' Salter and the minority of his son is again mentioned; (*op. cit.* vol. ii. p. 133), and in 1610 we read that Thomas Harrison ats Salter had died since the last Court, and his heir was unknown (*op. cit.* vol. ii. p. 251).

Alexander Radcliffe of Manchester, mercer, was son of John Radcliffe of Manchester, mercer, who died in 1586. Alexander is described in 1606 as of "the Hall of Stretford." He died March 22, 1607-8, and was buried at Manchester two days later. He married at the Collegiate Church, February 5, 1600-1, Isabel (daughter of Thomas Brownsword of Manchester), by whom he had two sons, John and Alexander, and three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Ellen (Earwaker's Court Leet Records, vol. ii. p. 233 n). His father-in-law, Thomas Brownsword, who was a clothier in Manchester, mentions in his will dated March 21, 1587-8 (proved at Chester, 1588) a messuage in Stretford and "a lease of my house in Stretford" (*op. cit.* p. 20 n).

In a Survey of lands, &c., of wardens and fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, dated December 19, 1649, it is stated with regard to

Stredford, Trafford, Halfe Chorton aud Guild Houses

The Tythes of all the last mençoned Townshippes and places are held by S^r Cicell Trafford knight by vertue of a Lease dated the third of October in the eleauenth yeare of Queene Elizabeth [1569] from the then Warden and fellowes to Edmond Trafford Esq^r for the tearme of twentye one yeares after the expiraçon of a fformer Lease made to S^r Edmond Trafford Knight^{*} And soe

^{*} This former lease was perhaps the subject matter of an action in 37 Henry VIII.

from One and Twentye yeares to One and Twentye yeares untill Ninety and Nine yeares bee expired, payeing per añ six pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence att Lady Day and Michas by equall porçons But is worth uppon Improvement over and above the said Rent per añ xxx^{li}

ffor non payement of the Rent within fortye dayes if lawefully demanded [power] to Reenter.

There is 19 yeares in beeing if computed from the date of the Lease (*Commonwealth Church Survey*, L. & C. Record Soc., vol. i. p. 259; see also *ante*, vol. i. p. 63).

The tithes of Stretford were leased, as stated, to Sir Edmund Trafford, who in 1593 (35 Elizabeth) agreed to sell the tithe-corn of Stretford, of half Chorlton, and of Yealdhouses in Rusholme, to Rafe Sorocold. Sorocold died, and Thomas Goodyer, who had married Katherine, Sorocold's widow, was defendant along with his wife in proceedings which Trafford took in 1599 to prevent Goodyer from interfering with the tithe corn of Stretford, which in 1597 Trafford had agreed to sell to George Latham of Irlam, co. Lanc., gent., but which Goodyer claimed had been sold to Sorocold for six years. Goodyer filed interrogatories, and witnesses were examined on April 20, 1599, before Nicholas Mosley and Robert Holden, Esquires, and John Robinson, gent., who were the commissioners appointed for the purpose. The evidence throws an interesting light on the agricultural condition of Stretford at that time.

Hugh Davenport of Stretford, gent., servant to Edmund Trafford and 68 years old, said he had known the parties and the locality for twenty years, and the tenants within Stretford manor had usually sown during the six years preceding wheat, rye, oats, barley, pease, beans, fytch, and such like grayne to the

(1546), between Thomas Trafford and Elizabeth his wife (late wife of George Leigh, deceased, late farmer of the tithe corn at Heaton), Ralph Trafford and others, against George Collyer, Warden of Manchester College, in a disputed title to tithe corn at Trafford and Heaton in Manchester Parish (Cal. Pleadings, Duchy Court, Raines' *Wardens of Manchester*, Part I., p. 58, Chet. Soc. vol. 5 N.S.).

quantitie of ffoure score and tene [Lanc.] acres besides the landes of the demesne of Trafforde. He was apparently the farm bailiff, for he also deposed that he had delivered out of the tithe barn of Stretford measures of oats, barley, pease, beans, fytches, &c., to be spent within his master's house, but had taken no particular note of the number. He estimated the Stretford tithe corn to be worth £20 per annum, having tythed the tythe corne and grayne yerelie growing, but did not remember the number of thraves, hattocks, or ryders tythed to his master's use, but there had been yearly inned within the Tithe barn of Stretford some years three bays of corn, some years two bays and a half, and some other years but two bays.

Robert Park of Ashton-under-line yeoman then servant to Richard Houghton Esquire and aged 54 said that six years before there was inned of tithe corn grown in Stretford three bays and a great part of another bay mostly oats and barley and the other corn was not worth 20s. He was present at the inning as required by Rauffe Sorowcould decased and he esteemed the corn then inned at £26.

William Holme, another of Trafford's servants, who was described as of Bridge hall, co. Chester, gent., and was 58 years old, said there were in Stretford manor twenty-four whole seates [holdings] but what number of acres usually sown by the farmers or tenants of said seats yearly during the past six years he did not know. He had conferred with George Lathom touching the tithebarn of Stretford but he did not remember any agreement of price nor could he say the yearly worth of the Stretford tithe corn. He had however said that if Goodyer's master had the whole leases made by Trafford to Sorocold they were worth a great sum of money, but he had not named any sum.

John Bradshaw, of Stretford, husbandman, aged 40, was the next witness. He was one of Trafford's tenants, and said that in the first of the six years last past there was inned betwixt 17 and 18 thraves of oats, and about fourteen score thraves of barley, and some small quantity of wheat beans and fytches

worth about 20s. Robert Park and he had been appointed to be present at the gathering and inning of said corn, and he durst have given for it £24.

George Lathom, who was aged 75, said that about two years ago he had taken Trafford's tithe corn within Stretford for six years, and had paid two hundreth marks for it.

John Wood, aged 26, said he was servant to Trafford, and during the six years was present at the "wyndowing" of corn inned within "the tythbarne of S. and immediately after delivered the key at the dwellinghouse of Hugh Davenport of Stretford and told him what quantity he had so wyndowed, but he did not remember the quantity.

Jane Bradshawe, aged 60, servant to Trafford, said she had been a wyndower of the corn inned at the tithe barn of S. for six years past and had to account to Davenport and did so but did not remember the quantity. John Salley, aged 28, another of Trafford's servants, said he could not remember the number of acres yearly sown, nor the quantity or value of the tithe corn.

John Trafford of Cholerton, co. Lanc., gent., aged 46, deposed that half the yearly tithe corn of Cholerton had been worth £6 13s. 4d. during the last six years, and James Williamson of Cholerton, husbandman, said he was 53, and tenant to Sir Robert Lovell, knight, who had eight tenants and three cottages, being half of the Lordship of Cholerton, and the eight tenants sowed yearly, some of them three acres, and one five acres (the cottages excepted), and he esteemed the tithe corn worth for six years yearly £6 13s. 4d.

Besides Stretford and half Chorlton, Trafford owned land near Rusholme called Yealdhouses,¹ and George Traves of Yealdhouses, yeoman, tenant to the College of Manchester, being fifty years old, deposed that there had been sown in the Yeald houses within the past six years nine score [Lanc.] acres with oats only, and the tithecorn was worth £4 a year. He stated that there

¹ The name of a locality, only part of which belonged to the Traffords.

were adjoining to the Yealdhouses two closes called the Wheate fielde and the Gosse lache, but whether they belonged to the Yealdhouses or not he knew not. John Davye of Rusham, co. Lanc., shoemaker, tenant to Trafford and forty years old, said there had been sown within the Yealdhouses nine score acres with oats only during the six years (Record Office; Depositions, Duchy of Lancaster, 41 Eliz., No. 43).

On April 26, 1600, Thomas Haughe of Stretford filed a bill of Complaint in the Duchy Chancery stating that Edmund Trafford of Trafford, Esquire, was seized of a messuage and tenement with arable lands, meadows, and pastures in Stretford, formerly occupied by Thomas Haughe, deceased, father of the complainant, which were for five pounds, leased to complainant for life by Trafford, but Alexander Charleson, webster, late master to complainant, whose apprentice he was, occupied it during the apprenticeship, and afterwards complainant occupied it till Henry Fawkener of Stretford, yeoman, seized it under a pretended lease from Trafford, who was a man of great might and power, to Fawkener (*Duchy Pleadings*, vol. 198, H 2).

In August, 1621, Sir Cecil Trafford was appointed one of the Commissioners for Salford Hundred to collect the first payment of the second subsidy from the County (*Manchester Quarter Sessions*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., vol. 42, p. 152).

On May 25, 1616, Sir Edmund Trafford committed for trial at the Sessions William Barker of Stretford, yeoman. It was probably for an assault, but the offence is not stated. Barker was bound over in his own recognizance for ten pounds, with James Hudson and William Barlow, both of Stretford, linen weavers, as his sureties in five pounds each, that he would appear at the Sessions, and in the meantime keep the peace (*Manchester Quarter Sessions*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., vol. 42, p. 2).

On September 23, 1616, John Barlowe of Stretford, husbandman, was a surety that Robert Hamson of Manchester, Alehouse keeper, would keep the peace. William Crompton of Manchester, Alehouse keeper, was the other surety (*op. cit.*, p. 7).

On October 8, 1616, Thomas Gilbodie of Stretford, with nine representatives of other townships, was bound over in ten pounds to appear at the next Sessions, or in the meantime pay the sum taxed upon his township towards the building of a House of Correction, the amount which he had to collect was *ijli. xvijs. iiijd.*, and on January 23, 1616-7, Oswald Mosley reported that Stretford was *o3s. o2d.* short of the full amount (*op. cit.*, pp. 8, 13, 23).

On December 18, 1616, Robert Hollinpriest of Stretford, Ale-house keeper, entered into a recognizance in five pounds that he would keep good order in his house and not suffer any unlawful games to be kept in it nor lodge any rogues or vagabonds contrary to the form of the Statute. His sureties were John Trafford of Trafford, gent., and Anthony Bird of Stretford, who were bound in fifty shillings each (*op. cit.*, p. 21).

On February 1, 1622-3, a brass pan belonging to Sir Cecill Trafford was stolen from an outhouse at Trafford. Robert Edge of Stretford, husbandman, was suspected of having stolen it because "none could by lyklyhood doe the same save such as are acquainted wth the same house." Edge was arrested. Thomas Dickenson of Trafford, yeoman, on March 7 identified the pan which had been bought by William Heawart of Davyhulme, husbandman, from Edge, for nine shillings in money "and xiiij*d.* in drinke." Robert Jannie, the Deputy Constable of Manchester, gave evidence that Edge, after he had been committed to Jannie's custody, had stated that one Mosse took the pan, and that Edge was near at hand and received it from Moss, and they hid it in a cote on Trafford Moss, and afterwards carried it to Heawart's house and sold it to him. Edge confessed that he told Heawart it belonged to John Barlowe of Olivers¹ and that he sold it for Barlowe, but he told the justices that he found it on Trafford Moss in a coate of Mr. Hulme of Lostock, and that James Moss told him where to find it, and that he was to sell it for Moss and have for

¹ Oliver Barlow is named in the Muster Roll, 1569 *ante*.

his pains xvij^d., but he denied taking the pan out of the house. Edge was bound over in forty pounds to appear at the Assizes and take his trial. Richard Hampson of Stretford, linenwebster, and Nicholas Hulme of Manchester, shoemaker, were his sureties in twenty pounds each, and Heawart was bound in twenty pounds to appear and give evidence (*Manchester Quarter Sessions*, L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 42, pp. 184-6).

In 1630 Stephen Radley of Manchester, chapman, by his will, dated May 1, gave to his son William all his term in 24 acres of land in Stretford held of Sir Cecil Trafford, knt., for three lives. He had married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Brownsword of Manchester, and widow of Alexander Radclyffe of Stretford, gent., who died in March, 1607-8. The Will of Isabel's brother Thomas, dated 1620, mentions his brother-in-law Stephen Radley (Earwaker's *Manchester Court Leet Records*, vol. iii. p. 286 n.)

On February 22, 1631-2, William Renshaw and William Barker of Stretford became bound in twenty pounds to save the inhabitants of Manchester from John Renshawe of Manchester, baker, becoming chargeable to Manchester (*op. cit.*, vol. iii. p. 271).

In October, 1637, James Parr of Stretford was returned by the Manchester Court Leet as having purchased from William Littlfaire of Nottingham half a messuage in the Deansgate in Manchester, and did his suit and service (*op. cit.*, vol. iii. p. 261).

In 1631 there was "A Taxation for Oxe money¹ payable at the howse of Elizabeth Wharmbic upon Saturday the xvijth day

¹ By agreement made January 10, 1582, the County of Lancaster was to provide for the Royal table forty great oxen at 53s. 4d. a piece, and towards every hundred pounds the Lancashire Hundreds were to contribute in the following proportions, Derby 26, Amounderness 16 10s., Lonesdall 15 10s., Salford 16 10s., Blackburn 16 10s., Leylond 8 (Baines *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 574; *Shuttleworth Accounts*, Chet. Soc., vol. xlv. p. 841). For the year 1618 the Stretford township was assessed at 8s. for ox money. On Aug. 22, 1621, the Justices at Lancaster appointed as collectors for the ox money in the Salford Hundred Sir Cecil Trafford and John Holt, Esq. (*Man. Quar. Sess.*, L. and C. Record Soc., vol. 42, pp. 60, 152).

of february next by the several Constables of the Townes hereafter named " :—

					li	s	d
Manchester	-	-	-	-	02	18	03
Salford	-	-	-	-	00	19	07
Stretford	-	-	-	-	00	08	00
Withington	-	-	-	-	01	12	09
Heaton Norres	-	-	-	-	00	11	07
Chorlton Roe	-	-	-	-	00	03	09
Redich	-	-	-	-	00	09	08
Chetham	-	-	-	-	00	03	06
Worsley	-	-	-	-	00	18	03
Clifton	-	-	-	-	00	05	08
Barton	-	-	-	-	01	05	03
Pendleton	-	-	-	-	00	11	06
Pendlebury	-	-	-	-	00	03	02
fflixton	-	-	-	-	00	12	01
Urmeston	-	-	-	-	00	07	08
Prestwich	-	-	-	-	00	16	06
Asheton	-	-	-	-	01	16	06
Ryton	-	-	-	-	00	06	01
Chaderton	-	-	-	-	00	09	02
Pilkington	-	-	-	-	00	16	06
Sum total					-	15 ^{li}	15 ^s 6 ^d

In 1641-2 the Speaker of the House of Commons issued his warrant ordering a Protestation to be taken by the people, binding them to maintain the true Protestant religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England against all Popery and Popish innovations, as also the power and privileges of Parliament. The order was obeyed at Stretford about the month of February, when, with a few exceptions, the names of all the male inhabitants above eighteen years of age were set to the Protest. The document is preserved in the House of Lords, and the number of Stretford names is 128. Four names of males were cancelled as well as the name of the only female. Her name, Marye

Williames, is the sixth, and was probably inserted by an oversight on the part of those engaged in preparing the List of persons who would have to be asked to take the Protestation. The names were probably entered in the order of the houses.

The names of the p'sons in Stretford yeeldinge to the P'testacon'.

Sr Cecil Trafford † [cancelled]	John Mosse
Robert Owen	[10] George Hamson
Henery Hardnys [or Hurdes]	Raphe Barlowe
[cancelled]	John Barlowe
James Reynolds [do.]	James Knight
[5] Laurence Isacke Trafford [do]	Henery Broson
Marye Williames [do.]	[15] William Mosse
James Harwood	Ewen Westonn
James Heys	

† In alphabetical order the names and the number in the list are as follows :—

Awen [or Owen], Randle, 65.	Hampson, Geo., 10.
Barlowe, Adam, 18; John, 12; Raphe, 11; Willm., 51; Wm., 80.	Hardnys [or Hurdes], Henry, 3.
Barker, Wm., elder, 68; Wm. jun., 69; Geo., 108.	Harrison, James, 114; Richd., 78; Robt., 88; Thos., 79, 113.
Bentt, John, 105.	Hartley, John, 128.
Beswicke, John, 33.	Harwood, James, 7.
Blomeley, Richard, 95.	Hollinpriest, William, 72; Robt., 106.
Broson, Henery, 14.	Houlte, Richard, 96.
Brundrett, William, 109.	Howard, Andrew, 121.
Chorlton, George, 107; John, 123; Wm. sen., 125; Wm. jun., 49.	Hughes, James, 23; John, 37; Richard, 83.
Clore [or Clare], Roger, 64.	Hulme, Edmd., 21.
Crowther, John, 40; Lawrence, 41; Thomas, 56.	Hunt, Hamnett, 39.
Darbishire, William, 71.	Hurdes [or Hardnys], Henry, 3.
Davenport, Thomas, 120.	Jackson, Robt., 76; Wm., 54.
Dickenson, Thomas, 102.	Johnson, John, 60; Jonathan, 27; Richard, 19; Richd., 25; Saml., 26; Thos., 81.
Edge, Robert, 119.	Joanes, Geo., 36.
Fawkier [or Fawknr], John, 75; Robte, 45.	Knight, Edward, 35; Henry, 124; James, 13; John, 55.
Gee, Gyles, 61; John, 24; John, 98; John, 116; Lamuell [or Sam'l], 63.	Manweringe, Hugh, 55.
Gilbodye, John, 32; Roger, 31; Robert, 112; Thomas [Constable], 67.	Moeres, Thos., 50 [Chapel reeve].
Gregorye, Richard, 44.	Moore, Geo., 20.
Heys, James, 8.	Morrys, Edmund, 126; Henry, 127.
Hamson, Edward, 101; Raphe, 34; Richd., 52, 91.	Mosse, Geoffrey, 28; James, 29; John, 57; John, 9; John, 89; Nathaniel, 111; Philip, 90; Raphe [Constable], 70; Wm., 15, 66, 122.
	Ottywell, James, younger, 77.

[Footnote continued on next page.]

Lawrance Valentyne	John Turner
Adam Barlowe	Abraham Vnsworth
Richard Johnson	Richard Gregorye
[20] George Moore	[45] Robte Fawkner
Edmunde Hulme	John Siddall
Alexander Radcliffe	Robte Siddall
<i>at London</i> James Hughes	Thomas Siddall
John Gee	<i>at London</i> William Chorl-
[25] Richard Johnson	ton junior
Samuell Johnson	[50] Thomas Moeres
Jonathan Johnson	William Barlowe
Geffrey Mosse	Richard Hamson
James Mosse	John Knight
[30] Thomas Peeters	William Jackson
Roger Gilbodye	[55] Hughe Manweringe
John Gilbodye	Thomas Crowther
John Beswicke	John Mosse
Raphe Hamson	George Ryle
[35] Edward Knight	John Wright
George Joanes	[60] John Johnson
John Hughes	Gyles Gee
John Renshawe	John Taylier
Hamnett Hunt	Lamuell [<i>or</i> Samuel] Gee
[40] John Crowther	Roger Clore [<i>or</i> Clare]
Lawrance Crowther	[65] Randle Awen [<i>or</i> Owen]

Owen, Robt., 2; Randle, 65.
Parre, James, 115.
Parren, Lawrence, 103.
Peeters, Thomas, 30.
Radcliffe, Alexr., 22; Cleophas, 86;
Jas., 85.
Renshawe, John, 38; Thomas, 93; Wm.,
82, 84, 92, 104.
Reynolds, James, 4.
Richardson, Richard, 94.
Ryle, Geo., 58.
Salter, John, 74; Thos., 73.
Shawcrosse, Henry, 100; Thos., 110;
Wm., 99.

Siddall, John, 46; Robt., 47; Thos., 48.
Smith [occupation], Thomas Renshawe,
93; Wm. Renshawe, 92.
Spencer, Richd., 118.
Taylior, Abraham, 87; John, 62.
Trafford, Sir Cecil, 1; Lawrence Isacke, 5.
Turner, John, 42.
Valentyne, Lawrence, 17.
Vnsworth, Abraham, 43.
Walker, Thos., 117.
Westonn, Ewen, 16.
Williames, Mary, 6.
Worsley, Ottiwell, 97.
Wright, John, 59.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| William Mosse | Thomas Dickenson |
| Thomas Gilbodye | Lawraunce Parren |
| William Barker elder | William Renshawe |
| William Barker yong ^r | [105] John Bentt |
| [70] Raphe Mosse | Robte Hollinpriest |
| William Darbishire | George Chorlton |
| William Hollinpriest | George Barker |
| Thomas Salter | William Brundrett |
| John Salter | [110] Thomas Shawcrosse |
| [75] John Fawkier [<i>or</i> Fawkner] | Nathaniell Mosse |
| Robert Jackson | Robert Gilbodye |
| James Ottywell yong ^r | Thomas Harrison |
| Richard Harrison | James Harrison |
| Thomas Harrison | [115] James Parre |
| [80] William Barlowe | John Gee |
| Thomas Johnson | Thomas Walker |
| William Renshawe | Richard Spencer |
| Richard Hughes | Robert Edge |
| William Renshawe | [120] Thomas Davenport |
| [85] James Radcliffe | Andrewe Howard |
| Cleophas Radcliffe | William Mosse |
| Abraham Taylier | John Chorlton |
| Robert Harrison | Henry Knight |
| John Mosse | [125] Wm. Chorlton senior |
| [90] Philippe Mosse | Edmund Morrys |
| Richard Hamson | Henery Morrys |
| William Renshawe Smith | John Hartley |
| Thomas Renshawe Smith | These p'sons did not take it : |
| Richard Richardson | Cecill Trafford knight |
| [95] Richard Blomeley | Henrie Hurdes [<i>or</i> Hard- |
| Richard Houlte | nys] |
| Ottywell Worsley | James Reynolds |
| John Gee | Marie Williams |
| William Shawcrosse | Ita Testor Edm. Hopwood Cuñ. |
| [100] Henerye Shawcrosse | Richard Harrison Chappell |
| Edward Hamson | Riaiffe [<i>or</i> Reeve] |

This Protestation is only attested by Richard Harrison as Chapel reeve ; his fellow reeve was Thomas Moores, who is one of the Protestors. The Constables that year were Thomas Gilbody and Ralf Mosse, whose names appear in the list.

The part taken by Stretford in the Civil War is little known, but there are some entries which throw a sidelight in an old Manorial Court Book, which, when the Rev. Joseph Clarke was compiling his *MS.* volume on Stretford, was in the possession of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, and contained the records of "the Manorial Court of Urmston, Flixton, Shaw, and Hulme."

It is apparently the same book as that from which extracts relating to the Urmston Halmot were taken for volume two (*ante*).

The entries relate to a troop of Cavalry about 1650 by Richard Starkye, gentleman, Lord of the Manor of Urmston. The entries occur in a break in the Court Minutes. The first break is from the Court of John Hyde, Esq., held July 28, 1642, until the Court of Richard Hulme, Esq., held July 29, 1647. Then follow these military items, preceding minutes of a Court of Richard Starkey, gentleman, held May 9, 1651.

Richard Starkey was Captain of the troop, but how he came to be lord of the manor does not appear. At the beginning of the book he has scribbled "Dere mother," and the words "in Warrington." It was Captain *Nicholas* Starkie of Huntroyd and his company who entered Hoghton Tower upon its surrender, February 14, 1643, and in the explosion which followed the Captain and sixty of his men were maimed or perished (Croston's Baines *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 294).

The entries are apparently in the illiterate handwriting and eccentric orthography of Captain Richard Starkey himself. On the flyleaf he has scribbled

Richard Starkey 1650 is my neme
And with a pen I write the seme
And if the pen it had bene better
I would amand this leter.
hic Liber est meus.

As all information respecting the Commonwealth period is of interest a full extract of all the entries is given here.

The first are on the back of the flyleaf, the top and bottom portions of which are much mutilated :—

Thomas Roe [one week's pay]	14	0	John Coole - - - - -	26	0
George Gilliam - - - - -	14	0	Robert Garside five pounds -	8s.	0
Eddoum Houme (Hulme) - -	14	0	Samuell Kertia [Kershaw ?] -	14	0
Robert Haule (Hall) - - - -	14	0	Thomas Hoyl - - - - -	14	0
John taler - - - - -	14	0	Corp ^l Hayes - - - - -	17	6
George Roewall - - - - -	14	0	James Rilee [?] - - - - -	14	0
Corporall Gorton - - - - -	17	6	..... nd - - - - -	6	10
James taler Corp[oral] - - -	14	0	..... hter [?] - - - - -	2	10
William lummas - - - - -	4	0	..... - - - - -	0	14
John Sprot - - - - -	14	0	..... - - - - -	0	1
Henery Basill - - - - -	05	0	..... - - - - -	0	2

The disbursments that the liufenant disburst—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captaine - - - - -	13	4	0	quarter m[aster] - - - - -	1	3	0
Henery bacill - - - - -	1	0	0	for the staffe - - - - -	0	5	0
John Taylor - - - - -	4	10	0	for a stone horse - - - - -	6	0	0
Sadler - - - - -	3	10	0	the cornit - - - - -	13	0	0
Corporall Hillton - - - - -	6	6	0	Corp. Hilton - - - - -	7	6	0
Corp ^l . Gorton - - - - -	6	12	0	fowler - - - - -	6	0	0
1 bay nagg - - - - -	6	0	0	listing 13 - - - - -	13	0	0
trumpiter - - - - -	4	4	0	bolts 10 - - - - -	10	0	0
William Haruy [Harvey] - -	5	11	0	for other things - - - - -	5	6	0
a horse bough for - - - -	5	11	0				
[Matthew Cartwright, cancelled]					62	17	0
				Received in money - - - -	67	0	0
Receued from the Liufteand the last time - - - - -					93	15	0
remaning - - - - -					4	5	0

A true account of the Captaines disbursments after the receiuing of the money—

Cornet Heys - - - - -	10	3	0	trumpiter - - - - -	0	18	0
quart[er-master] - - - - -	10	15	0	Thomas haywood - - - - -	2	0	0
Thomas Hope Quarter Mas-				Peter Lee - - - - -	2	10	0
ter's man - - - - -	2	17	0	James Greanes - - - - -	5	12	0
Antony Carlton - - - - -	5	11	0	John Gilbody - - - - -	3	19	0
to the Sadler - - - - -	11	10	0	Adam Hulme - - - - -	4	3	4
James Ryle - - - - -	2	00	00	Edmond Greenes - - - - -	3	0	0
George Gillam - - - - -	4	8	0	James Holland - - - - -	5	0	0
George Rothwell - - - - -	6	4	0	Robert Bradgshaw - - - -	3	12	0
John Walton - - - - -	1	10	0	Joseph Burraclough - - -	2	13	0
John Sprot - - - - -	1	10	0	David Hoofield - - - - -	3	2	0
Corp ^l Hilton for listing - -	0	3	0	Lawrence Lomax - - - - -	2	16	0
John buckly - - - - -	5	11	0	John Morton - - - - -	3	0	0
William lomas - - - - -	4	00	00	Charles Dampord - - - - -	2	16	0
Robert Hall - - - - -	3	00	00	Thomas Tue - - - - -	3	8	0
James Haward - - - - -	6	2	0	Matthew Cartwright - - -	4	0	0
franchis Rilans - - - - -	0	4	0	henry bacill - - - - -	2	13	0
Corp ^l Hey - - - - -	3	5	0	[It will be observed that many of these			
Robert Garsyd - - - - -	4	5	0	surnames are not Stretford names].			
Stephen Morton - - - - -	3	10	0				

A List of all the Officers and souldiers vnder the Captaine Starke and the day that they were inlisted—

Luiſt. Holland	Aug. the 22 th	Cristifer Powell and Jno. Kenelm (?) listed	5 of Octo., 1650
Cornett Heyes [interlined] [Cornett Moore, cancelled]		James Ryle listed	
Quarterm' Renshaw		William Wildblood	
Abraham Hulton Cor[poral]	24	Henry Smith	Sep. 10
Giles Hey corp.	26	John P'siuall [Percival]	
Thomas beley [Bealey] trum'	30	Richard Ashley	Sep. 7
Matthew Cartwright		John Walton	
[William Tilsley, cancelled]		Peter Lee	Sep. 12
John Codoe [Caldow?]	Aug. 24	Stephen Morton	
Edmund neele		Robert Hutson	
Richard Starkey		Georg Leefe	Sep. the 13 th
Alexander P'ciuall [Percival]	August 26	James Crosbee	
James Doſon [Dawson]		John Alwood	
J. Gilbodye	August 26	William Harvey	Aug. 12
John Taylor		James Holden	
Charles Dampord		George Buckley	
Thomas Gorton	27A	William Lomax	Sep. 17
Theophilus Alwood		James Greaves	
Thomas Hope		John buckley	
John Taylor	Aug ^t 28	Richart bury	Sep. 14
Edmond Greenes		Antony Carlton	
[William Halton, cancelled]		Georg Rothwell	
Thomas Gatcliff	Sep. 6 th	Thomas Tue	Sep. 14
henery bacill		James Holland	
Christopher Henlee		Robert bradshaw	
James Heawood	Aug. 25	George Gillam	Sep. 14
Thomas Harwood		Robert Hall	
John Sprot		William Hall	
Hugh Bewsicke	Sep. 12	francis Rilans	Sep. 20
John Irlam		Adam Hulme	
Will Holland		William Jackson	
John fowler	Aug. 25	Nicholas Ryder	Sep. 14
John Bradgshaw		Lawrence Lomax	
David Hoofield		Thomas Roe	
	Sep. 12	John Codoe	Sep. 14
		William Clare	
		Robert Gersed [Garside]	
		William Looe [Lowe] listed	Septem 19
		William Telior	Sep. 22
			1 Oct., 1650.

A list off all the officers and souldiers vnder the comand off Captⁿ Richard Starkie.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Captain Richard Starkie .	-	29	01 00	Edmund Greene .	-	4	00 00	
Leeft George Holland .	-	20	07 00	John Codoe .	-	5	08 00	
James Heyes Cornett .	-	14	06 00	francis Ryland .	-	1	06 00	
Samuel Renshaw Quart ^r .	-	18	05 00	John Gildbody .	-	4	19 00	
Abraham Hillton i Corp ^l	-	7	18 6	William Hall .	-	5	18 00	
Gyeles Heye 2 Corp ^l	-	4	10 00	Robert Garsyd .	-	5	05 00	
Thomas Gorton Corp ^l .	-	8	02 00	John Alewood	}	-	6	14 00
Thomas Bealie Trump ^r .	-	6	17 00	Theophelus Alewood				
William Loamexe Trump ^r	-	5	05 00	Richard Starkie Jun ^r .	-	6	14 00	
Thomas Tewe .	-	6	08 00	James Ryle .	-	3	00 00	

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
James Holland	-	6 00 00	Adam Houleme	-	5 03 04
Cristiffer Powell	-	1 00 00	Joseph Barreclough	-	8 03 00
John Bouldes	-	1 00 00	William Wildblood	-	10 00 00
Matthew Cartwright	-	5 00 00	James Crosbee	-	3 00 00
David Haildfeild	-	4 02 00	John Telior Jun ^r	-	2 10 00
John Spratt	-	4 00 00	James Teylor	-	1 00 00
	-	2 00 00	William Loe	-	4 15 6
Lawrence Lumexe	-	3 16 00	Henneray bezall	-	05 10 00
John Waulton	-	3 00 00	Cristifer Powell	-	01 00 00
Robert Bradshaw	-	5 12 00	A beye horse left att Ourmson		
Petter Ligh	-	3 10 00	[Urmeston] lame wch could		
John Mourton	-	4 00 00	not march		
Steven Mourton	-	4 10 00	Charells Devenport inlisted to		
Henry Bassill	-	4 13 00	bringe in horse and armes		
William Loowe	}	04 13 06	and received his moonth's		
Thomas Hope			paye and when hee had donne		
James Greeves	-	7 00 00	rune away		
James Heywood	-	7 10 00	A whyte mare left at Rypley [in		
John Barkley	-	6 11 00	Yorkshire] which feyled		
William Harvie	-	6 11 00	A black nagge fayled by y ^e way		
Anthonie Carelton	-	6 11 00	paide the Sadler		
George Routhwell	-	7 5 00	Some in total is		
Robert Hall	-	4 00 00	c. 1 s d		
John Telior Sen ^r	-	5 16 00	300 - 27 2 8		
George Gillium	-	5 08 00	327		
<hr/>					
Steven Morton	paide	one	Theophilus Ollwood	-	14 0
weekes pay	-	14 ^s	John Ollwood	-	14
Thomas Tue	-	14 0	David Ouldfeilds	-	4
James Holland	-	14 0	Trumpit bealy	-	17 6
James Greaves	-	14 0	Trumpit Walton	-	17 6
John buckley	-	14 0	John taylor	-	14 0
John Gilliam	-	14 0	Corprall Hilton	-	17 6
James Heywood	-	14 0	William Hall	-	14 0
William Haruey	-	14 0	<hr/>		
Joseph Barreclough	-	14 0	13 6 6		
Antony Carelton	-	14 0	[Privates received 2s. a day, and corporals		
Edmond Greenes	-	14 0	and trumpeters 2s. 6d.]		

The Battle of Worcester which was fought September 3, 1651, is referred to in the Stretford Parish Register in the following entry "Mary Moores the dauter of John Moores of sale comonly caled lane end being kild at Wooster fight was babtised the first day of february annoq. dom̄ni 1651 [1652]." Another entry records the burial September 15, 1651, of Robert Stone, a stranger to the parish, "beeing soulder under leftenant Worsly," whose soldiers were mustered at Cheetham Hill on July 19, 1651, and joined Cromwell's army in Scotland the following month. Mr. Bailey suggests that Stone perhaps succumbed to wounds

received in the desultory warfare which followed the battle of Dunbar (*Old Stretford*, p. 13).

Mr. John Owen of Hale, in *Local Gleanings*, vol. i. p. 65, states that in September, 1875, there was in the backyard of a Gunsmith's shop in Bridge Street, Manchester, a gravestone inscribed "Here lyeth the Body of Martha Moore, wife of John Moore of Sale who departed this life on the 28th of February Anno Dom 1673 Ætatis Suæ 59 Also Thomas Moore of Stretford who departed this life September 13th Anno Dom 1728." This Mr. Owen thinks must have been removed from Stretford or Ashton-upon-Mersey, and suggests that John Moore may be the person who is mentioned in the Stretford Register as having been killed at "Wooster fight." It is equally probable that the stone came from the much nearer Collegiate Churchyard of Manchester at the same time that numbers of the gravestones were barbarously used for flagging the footpaths outside the churchyard, and their inscriptions exposed to the wear and tear of the wayfarers. Some friendly hand rescued it from such a fate, and the kindly pen of Mr. Owen has registered its subsequent resting place.

Amongst the arrears due to the College in Manchester out of some lands that were sequestrated in the years 1644 et 1645 was—

ffor twoe parts of ye tithe for Trafford the whole

is 6 13 4 the yeare. It is twoe yeares unpaid

and the third part comes unto - - - 8 17 9

(*Plundered Ministers Accounts*, L. & C. Record Soc., vol. 28, p. 254.)

The accounts of William Parr, Lawrence Owen, and Oliver Edge, sequestrators, from March 1, 1647–8, to July 13, 1650, included—

Mr. Odcroft min^r at Stretford (*op. cit.*, p. 260) - 10 0 0

And on April 12, 1647—

Rec^d by John Salter and Robt. Hollinprest Constable of Stretford att the hands of Robt. Owen and John Knight 3^{li} 6 8 for an equal portion of two parts of 5^{li} w^{ch} was imposed upon Sir

Cecil Trafford lands for the repair of Stretford Chapel and rec^d at the same time from Sir Cecil Trafford 1 13 4 by us John Salter his marke Robert Hollinprest test. James Olliwell [Ottiwell?] (*op. cit.*, p. 266) - - - - 5 0 0

On July 14, 1652, an order was made for payment of fifty pounds a year to Mr. Wm. Heald, minister of the Chapel of Walton in le Dale, co. Lancaster, out of the impropriate tithes of Ince, Chorlton, and Stretford in the said County seq^{red} from Sir Cecil Trafford Knt. and Thomas Garrad Eq^r recusants (*op. cit.*, p. 122).

On September 17, 1652, a fifty pounds yearly grant to Mr. Michael Briscoe, minister of the Chapel of Walmisley was ordered to be paid out of the surplus of the tithes of Stretford and other places (*op. cit.*, p. 125), and the order was repeated November 9, 1652, to the Com^{rs} for Seq^{cons} in Com. Lanc. (*op. cit.*, p. 129).

The Miscellaneous Exchequer papers in the Record Office show payments as follow :—

1652, Dec ^r 26.	To Mr. Michael Briscowe at Walmersley . . out of the profitts of the impropriate tythes of . . . Stretford . . sequestred from . . S ^r Cecill Trafford Knt. [<i>op. cit.</i> , p. 244]	- - - - -	25	0	0
„ May. 24.	To Mr. William Heald at Walton le Dale out of the impropriate tythes of Chorleton and Stretford seq ^{red} from S ^r Cecill Trafford since July 1651	- - - - -	12	5	0
„ Oct. 1.	Paied Mr. Heald out of the tythes aforesaid	- - - - -	9	3	0
„ Sep. 15. }	Paied Mr. Heald more in full of his				
„ Jan. 31. }	augmentation out of the tythes		50	0	0

(*op. cit.*, p. 249)

On August 16, 1653, the Councill of State ordered that the

yearly sum of 120^{li} be from time to time paid unto Mr. Richard Herrick, one of the ministrs of Manchester, out of the rents and profits hereafter mentioned viz. . . the yearly sum of 0 13 4 out of the rents and profits of the tithes of Stratford within the parish of Manchester (*Plundered Ministers Accounts*, part ii. p. 51, Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 34 ; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 972, p. 22).

On December 11, 1654, it was ordered that out of the residue of the tithes of the parish of Manchester and chapelries after the allowance already settled upon Mr. Herrick there should go to the Minister of Stretford 35^{li} (*op. cit.*, p. 55 ; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 972, p. 73).

On July 9, 1655, Mr. Richard Hollinworth was settled one of the Ministers of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and he was allowed 60^{li} a year out of the tithes of that parish and the chapelries, and 35^{li} 10 0 a yeare was allowed to Mr. Jeremy Scholes for the Chappel of Stretford (*op. cit.*, pp. 76-7 ; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 972, p. 203). The same order was repeated on Oct. 11, 1655, namely, £35 10 0 for Jeremy Scholes as well as £6 13 4 to Mr. Herrick (*op. cit.*, p. 91 ; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 972, p. 327).

On February 26, 1657[-8], Mr. Edward Richardson was admitted to the Chappiel of Stretford . . upon a nomination from the inhabitants of the same chappell and certificates from Wm. Leigh [minister of Gorton Chapel] Robert Birch [minister of Birch Chapel] Wm. Byron [in 1657 Boroughreeve of Manchester ; Ruling Elder, see *Manchester Classis*, vol. ii. p. 224, Chet. Soc., N.S. vol. 22] Mich. Buxton [of Manchester, Mercer, Ruling Elder, see *Manchester Classis*, vol. ii. p. 216 n., Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. 22] and Rich. Meare [of Manchester, Chapman, Ruling Elder, see *Manchester Classis*, vol. i. p. 21 n., Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. 20] (*op. cit.*, p. 218 ; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 998, p. 201).

On March 12, 1657-8, the yearly allowance of 35 10 0 was continued to Mr. Richardson so long as he should continue minister there (*op. cit.*, p. 220 ; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 995, p. 113), and the Receiver Mr. Robt. Stockdale was ordered to pay this allowance on February 23, 1658-9, out of the Manchester revenue

to Jeremiah Scholes at Stretford, the word "(removed)" being added (*op. cit.*, p. 289; Lambeth *MS.*, vol. 995, p. 549).

In 1673 (25 Car. II.) the hearth tax or chimney money was levied on 113 hearths in Stretford. Thirty-three were at Trafford Hall; Roger Owen had six, Thomas Dickinson five, the Rev. Mr. Mosley four, and Ann Slater four. The remaining sixty-one represented as many separate tenements. The account and return are preserved amongst Exchequer Lay Subsidies for Lancaster, and are of "the firehearths and stoves chargeable with the Duchy of Lancaster money within the County Palatine of Lancaster for the halfe yeare begininge at our Ladey day and ending at Michaelmas in this year 1673," as follows:—

Stretforde.

Robt. Barker ¹ 1	Joh. ffaukner 2
Widd. Robinson 1	Mr. Oumes [Hulmes?] house 1
James Kelsall 1	Tho. Barker 1
James Hollinprist 1	Wm. Hampson 2
John Barlow 2	Tho. Barlow 1
Trafford Hall 30	Wm. Renshaw 1
Wm. Hollinprist 1	Law. Crowder 1
Levers Ratcliffe 1	Eliz Heus [Ellis Hughes] 1

¹ Arranged more alphabetically these names are:—

Barker, Robt; Tho.	Johnson, John; Rich., sen.; Rich., jun ^r .
Barlow, John; Tho.; Edm.; Geo.	Kelsall, James.
Bent, John.	Knight, Ja.; Knighte, Jo.; Knight, Jo.
Crowder, Lawrence.	Master, Wm.
Chorlton, Alice; Geo.; Kath.; Sam.	Mosse, Phillipp; Robert, Jo.
Chatton, Geo.	Mosley, Mr.
Darbishire, James.	Newes, Rich.
Dickenson, Tho.	Newton, John.
ffaukner, Joh.; ffalkener, Wm.; ffalkner, Wm.	Oumes (Hulme's), Mr., house.
Gees, Jo., house; John.	Owen, Roger.
Hollinprist, James; Wm.; John; Robt.	Robinson, Widow.
Hampson, Wm.	Ratcliffe, Levers.
Heus, Eliz.; Hughes, Ellis.	Renshaw, Wm.
Harrison, Alice; Edw.	Slatter, Anne.
Hall, Nichol.	Shawcrosse, Wm.
Hulme, Jo. (<i>see</i> Oume).	Trafford Hall, Trafford Hall.
	Taylor, James.

Rich. Newes 2	Wm. Master [blank]
John Johnson 1	Phillipp Mosse 1
John Newton 1	Alice Harrison 1
John Hollinprist 1	James Darbishire 2
Anne Slatter 4	Jo. Gees house 2
Robt. Hollinprist 1	Ja. Knight 1
Jo. Nighte 1	Tho. Dickenson 5
Edm. Barlow 1	Nichol. Hall 1
Alice Chorlton 1	James Taylor 1
Robert Mosse 1	Geo. Barlow 1
Geo. Chorlton 2	Geo. Chatton 1
Wm. ffalkener 1	Jo. Hulme 1
Mr Mosley 4	Sam. Chorlton 1
John Bent 2	Wm. ffalkner 1
Kath. Chorlton 3	Roger Owen 6
John Gee 2	Rich. Johnson, Sen. 2
Wm. Shawcrosse 1	Rich. Johnson, jun ^r 1
Edw. Harrison 1	Jo. Mosse 1
Traford Hall 3	Jo. Knight 1

In 1685-8, during the reign of James the Second, Cecil Traford, Edmond Dickinson, and James Ottiwell, of Stretford, were required to contribute to the King's Subsidy (John Higson in "Stretford as we found it," *Ashton Reporter*, June 1860).

On October 29, 1691, depositions were taken at Heaton Norris in Exchequer Proceedings brought by John Worthington and Saml. Renshaw as Executors of the will of Robert Chorlton, late of Stretford, against Joseph Wood, respecting property at Marple (L. & C. Record Soc., vol. xi., p. 78).

On April 29, 1732, the *London Gazette* recorded the bankruptcy of Thomas Lightbown of Stretford.

In 1739 the account of disbursements of Edmund Bradshaw, Innkeeper, as executor of John Moss, deceased, who seems to have had a good deal of property in Stretford, contains the following items:—

Mr. Jackson for the pew in the Chapel - - 1 8

for cutting and laying down John Moss gravestone	4	1
the Constable Lay - - - - -	3	2
Thomas Chadwick, a poor Lay - - - - -	1	0
the Barleymans Lay - - - - -	1	10
the Highway Lay - - - - -	4	6
the Land tacks - - - - -	9	0

In the *Arminian Magazine* (1795, p. 19) an extract is given from an autobiography of a Stretford man, John Morris, who was possibly related to Alice Morris, who married John Holker, and whose son was one of the Jacobite prisoners who escaped from Newgate in 1746. The extract draws in very simple language a vivid picture of a courageous family, and affords a curious insight into the state of the country at the time. It runs thus :—

After the Rebellion [of 1745] was at an end, a soldier, on his return from Manchester, called at Stretford, and tarried all night at a public house. A man in the neighbourhood, who was a bitter enemy to my parents, because they were Papists, dropped into the soldier's company, and they drank together till they were intoxicated. The man told the soldier that if he would go to my father's house, and demand such a sum of money he might have it, because we were Papists, and no law would be granted us. The soldier accordingly came, and, without the least apology, entered the house. Providentially my father was from home, or in all probability it would have cost him his life, he being a stout man and not subject to fear, even where there was danger. The soldier having previously loaded his firelock with ball, clapped the muzzle of it on my mothers breast, and demanded a sum of money, threatening to blow her heart out if she refused, there being no one with her but my little sister. At this instant I was in the garden, when I felt a sudden impression to go home directly, and found my mother in the above situation. She was not intimidated by the fellow's menaces, but told him he might kill her if he pleased. While she was thus expostulating with the soldier, my sister put her hand into my

mother's pocket, and taking out eight or nine shillings, gave it to the man to withdraw his firelock. As the soldier was putting the money in his pocket, my mother laid hold on the firelock, and giving it to me, I immediately ran away and hid it. She then seized the robber by the collar of his coat and shook him, though he was a lusty man, and thrusting him out of the door, locked it upon him. In about an hour after, my father came home, and, being informed of the affair, procured a constable to apprehend the soldier, and he was brought to our house; but upon acknowledging his fault, and returning the money, he was dismissed (*L. & C. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. ix. p. 149).

On May 2, 1753, John Leigh of Stretford was presented by the Manchester Court Leet Jury for having on November 18, 1752, exposed to sale four half pounds of butter short of weight, and he was fined *vs.* (*Earwaker's Court Leet Records*, vol. vii. p. 218).

1757, October 12, John Owen of Stretford was fined five shillings by the Manchester Court Leet Jury for exposing Veal to sale within that Manor on July 16, which was not marketable (*op. cit.*, vol. viii. p. 16).

1780, October 11, William Hampson of Stretford, yeoman, was fined twenty shillings by the Manchester Court Leet Jury for selling two half loads of potatoes thirteen pounds short of weight on July 13 (*op. cit.*, vol. xii. p. 212).

1844, April 29, William Hancock of Stretford, Butcher, was fined three pounds and three shillings by the Manchester Court Leet Jury for exposing sixty pounds weight of measled pork for sale on November 10 (*op. cit.*, vol. xii. p. 218).

1845, April 15, Samuel Mellor of Stretford, Pork butcher, was fined five pounds by the Manchester Court Leet Jury for exposing ten pounds weight of pork in a diseased and unwholesome state on December 28, in the Pork Shambles (vol. xii. p. 243); and at the same Court John Cookson of Stretford, Pork Butcher, was also fined five pounds for exposing six pounds weight of pork unfit for food on March 1 in the pork shambles (vol. xii. p. 245).

About 1761, when the Bridgwater Canal was being made, a shilling a day was offered for left-handed men, and one shilling and twopence for right-handed men. Richard Knight was left-handed. He worked for Mr. Worthington of Old Trafford at 10*d.* a day before. Afterwards he was stationed at the Watch-house near Cut Hole Bridge, and continued there till about four years before his death, aged 88.

In 1803 John Trafford, Esquire, raised and accoutred 350 Volunteers without any expense to the Government (Wheeler's *Manchester*, p. 101). These Trafford Volunteers formed four companies of infantry. The officers held commissions which were all dated August 22, 1803, and they were *Lieutenant Colonel Commandant* James Cook, who was a Solicitor (see *ante*, vol. ii. p. 155 *n*), and Deputy Steward of Mr. Trafford's Court Baron. He died August 7, 1812. *Major* Thomas Tipping; *Captains* John Parke, William Chadwick, John Lingard, John Partington, *Lieutenants* Charles Cooke (son of the Colonel), Thomas Messenger, Henry Raingill, Isaac Goodier, James Raingill, John Hankinson; *Ensigns* John Barlow, John Wroe; *Chaplain* John Clowes; *Surgeon* Edward Creswell. In January, 1804, an Inquisition was held at Stretford on a man who was accidentally shot by a volunteer practising at a target in Trafford Park (cf. *ante*, p. 52).

On Thursday, April 12, 1804, the Trafford Volunteers, whose numbers had then grown to 845, mustered with all the other Volunteer Corps of Manchester, Salford, and their vicinity, to the number of 6,226, and were reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on Sale Moor (*Manchester Collectanea*, vol. ii., Chet. Soc., vol. lxxii. pp. 97-8.)

In 1819 Thomas Joseph Trafford, Esquire., was Major commanding the Manchester Yeomanry of "Peterloo" fame, but he was not at Peterloo, and he resigned in 1820. Out of 101 members of the corps, who took part in that unfortunate affair, thirteen were Stretford men, namely :—

John Bentley, substitute for Thomas Goodier, butcher.

James Chorlton, butcher.

Geo. Darbyshire, shopkeeper.

Wm. Fallows, labourer.

Mark Goodier, butcher.

John Jackson, farmer, Park House, Trafford Park.

Peter Jackson, do. do. do.

Wm. Pixton, butcher.

Parker Raingill, butcher.

George Savage, surgeon.¹

Wm. Shawcross, labourer.

Robert Taylor, substitute for Peter Hulme, farmer.

William Turner, do. do. Smith & Ingle, Paper makers,
Throstle Nest.

One of the Manchester Volunteer Regiments used in the early days to drill at Pomona Gardens. For the purposes of the Volunteer movement, which began in 1859, Stretford is deemed part of Manchester, and raises no separate corps.

In 1841, according to the Census, Stretford township contained 3,515 inhabitants, but the district was then almost entirely agricultural, and *Slater's Directory* for 1845 only names the following 123 :—

Allen, John, salesman, Longford Terrace.

Anderson, Mr. Robert, Longford Terrace.

Ankers, Samuel, gate keeper, Botanic Gardens.

Ashton, John, tailor.

Aspden, Miss Elizth.

— Mr. John, Longford Place.

Atkins, Rich., flour dealer.

Ayres, Thos., land agent to Sir T. J. de Trafford, Traff. Moss.

Bagshaw, Hy. Thos., Registrar of Births, King St.

Barker, Emanuel, pork butcher, King St.

Baker, Emanuel, shopkpr.

Bankes, Will., pork butcher,

¹ The Manchester School Register, vol. iii. (Chet. Soc. vol. xciv. p. 251), contains the entry of Thomas, son of George Savage, Surgeon, Stretford, aged 13, admitted 1833, February 2, with a note that his father was a well-known Surgeon who practised at Stretford for forty years, and died at Urmston, April 1. 1860, and was buried at Flixton. The son, Thomas Woodward, was a day boarder with Mr. Elsdale, and afterwards became a civil engineer, and was employed on several lines of railway. Subsequently he kept a school at Warrington for eight years, and died at Stockton Mount, near Warrington, February 17, 1870, aged 50, and was buried at Stockton Heath, where his widow was living in 1874.

- Higgin La.
 Bannister, Mr. Amos, Peel Ho.
 Bannister, Amos, junr., wheelwright.
 Bannister, Geo., timber merch., ho. Edge Lane.
 Bannister, Geo. and Amos, timber merchts.
 Barber, Joseph Marriott, vict., Northumberland Arms, Stretford Rd., Hulme (*sic*).
 Barratt, Jas., ropemaker.
 Beeston, Saml., surgeon.
 Bent, Thos., shopkeeper.
 Beswick, Isaac and John, joiners and builders, King St.
 Bond, Marg^t, butcher.
 Botterill, Chas., pork butcher.
 Bradshaw, Jas., tax collector.
 Breton, Benj., shoemaker.
 — Jas., chymist and druggist
 Brundrett, Thos., painter.
 — Geo., vict., Trafford Arms.
 — Jacob, seedsman, Higgin La.
 — Mr. Joseph.
 — William, nurseryman.
 Buckley, Rev. Thos., Sec. to Henshaw's Blind Asylum, O.T.
 Campbell, Chas., Curator to the Botanic Gardens, O.T.
 Clarke, Rev. Joseph.
 Cochrane, Mrs. Ann, O.T.
 Cookson, John, pork butcher, Toad La.
 Crocker, Jas. B., silk manufr., O.T.
 Cunningham & Orr, nursery and seedsmen.
 Daniels, Wm., wheelwright.
 Darbyshire, Geo., shopkeeper.
 Dean, Joseph, blacksmith.
 de Trafford, Sir Thos. Joseph, bart., Trafford Hall.
 Eden, Peter, vict., Bull and Punch Bowl, Stretford Road.
 Fallows, John, schoolmaster.
 Foster, Wm., gardener, Longford Cottage.
 Gallimore, John, calico printer, Longford Place.
 Gibson, Wm., stonemason.
 Gould, John, druggist.
 Gregory, Saml, pattern designer
 Hampson, Geo., gamekeeper, Butt Lane.
 — John, shoemaker, Trafford View.
 — Joseph, parish clerk, King Street.
 Hancock, Jas., pork butcher, King Street.
 — Wm., shopkpr.
 — — pork butcher.
 Hankinson, Mr. John, Lostock.
 Hardman, Mrs. Sarah, King St.
 Harrop, James, tailor.
 — Rebecca, milliner.
 Hesketh, Chas. Oldfield, blacksmith, King St.
 Hewitt, Saml., shoemaker.
 Hinde's, Mrs., school, King St.
 Henry Thos. Bagshaw, master; Margaret Hampson, mistress.
 Horsfall, Joseph, ironmonger.
 Hughes, Wm., Governor at Henshaw's Blind Asylum.
 Hulme, Isaac, beer retailer.
 — James, watch and clock maker.
 — — basket maker.
 Hyde, Stephen, shoemaker.

- Hyde, Wm., shoemaker.
 Jenkinson, Thos., hairdresser.
 Jones, Saml., nailmaker.
 Kent, Hamlet, vict., Bishop
 Blaize.
 Knight, Mr. Jonathan.
 — Miss, Matron of Deaf and
 Dumb School, O.T.
 Lambert, Mr. Septimus.
 Ledger, Mr. Wm.
 Leeds, Edward, share broker.
 Lomas, John, joiner, Taylor's
 Square.
 Longshaw, Mr. Chas., Lostock.
 Massey, Stephen, hatter.
 Mitchell, Peter, gardener to Sir
 T. J. de Trafford, Trafford
 Moss.
 Moore, Jas., plumber and glazier
 — — agent to Yorksh.
 Insur^{ce} Co., King St.
 Morris, Abraham, pork butcher,
 Higgin La.
 — Peter, „ King St.
 Moss, Mr. James.
 Moulton, Mrs. Maria, Lostock.
 Nelson, Mr. Wm.
 Pearson, Richard, joiner and
 builder.
 — — junr., joiner and
 builder.
 Powell, Mrs. Mary.
 Raingill, Mrs. Sarah.
 — Mr. Stephen, Longford
 Lodge.
 Renshaw, Chas., pork butcher,
 Toad Lane.
 — James, shoem., King St.
 Renshaw, Joseph, tailor.
 — Mr. Saml., Lostock.
 Richardson, John, tailor, Tay-
 lor's Square.
 Ridyard, Rd., agent to Bridg-
 water Trust.
 Robinson, Thos., gardener.
 Rogerson, Chas., blacksmith.
 — Jas., basket maker.
 Royle, Job., shopk., King St.
 — Wm., shoemaker.
 Rymer, Thos., Clk. to the Mags.
 Savage, Geo., surgeon.
 Seddon, Jas., shoemaker.
 Shawcross, Mr. Jas., Moss La.
 Simcock, Wm., saddler.
 Smith, John, & Co., paper-
 makers, Throstle Nest.
 Smith, Josiah Johnson, vict.,
 Robin Hood.
 Stansby, Edward, manager,
 Throstle Nest.
 Stevenson, Geo., surgeon.¹
 Tate, Henry, grocer and tea
 dealer.
 Tattersall, Thos., vict., Dog and
 Partridge.
 Taylor, Saml., saddler.
 Thorley, Geo., shoemaker.
 Twiss, Geo., vict., Wheat Sheaf.
 Walker, Chas. Jas. Stanley,
 Esq., Mag., Longford Ho.
 Watson, Saml., vict., Angel
 Inn.
 Whittle, Peter, pork butcher.
 Wright, Jas., vict., Old Cock.
 — Mr. Richard.

¹ *The Manchester School Registers* (vol. iii., Chet. Soc., vol. xciii. p. 110) record the admission, 1815, September 25, of Thomas, son of William Stevenson, farmer, Stretford, aged 10. His father farmed his own estate, which was in Urmston. His
 [For continuation of footnote see next page.]

In 1852 Miss Ann Collier of Stretford died, having by her will dated in 1848 left the residue (£428) of her estate to the Corporation of Manchester to augment the Mrs. Ellen Hartley Charity, which was founded in 1626, for the succour, aid and relief of such poor, aged, needy, and impotent people as for the time being dwell within the Town [now City] of Manchester. The income from the legacy in 1899 amounted to £17 2s. 9d., and the joint income in 1900 was stated to be £62, and is distributed in half-crowns by the Mayor of Manchester.

In 1868 a Local Board was appointed for Stretford Township, under the Local Government Act, 1858, and the first Board, consisting of twelve members, was elected May 19, 1868. There were 31 candidates, and those returned were—

William Booth.	Jas. Kelsall, farmer.
Robert Broady.	Matth. Kennedy.
James Craven.	Joseph Potts.
Jonathan R. Hampson.	Reuben Spencer.
Thos. Haywood.	John West.
Wm. Kaye, farmer.	John Wright.

At that time the ratable value was £54,742. In 1898 it was £164,852,¹ and the number of members of the Stretford Urban District Council, the new title given to the Local Board by the Local Government Act, 1894, had been increased to eighteen, and the District had been divided into six Wards, named Stretford, Longford, Talbot, Trafford, Cornbrook, and Clifford, in order to secure a better distribution of representation.

Since the Local Board was formed the following have been the Chairmen :—

May 19, 1868, to April, 1870, John Wright.

mother was Maria, daughter of William Coulborn, merchant, Liverpool. He was the third son, and was born December 10, 1806, bapt. at St. Stephen's Church, Salford, January 7, 1817, and died, aged 16, on April 17, 1825, and was buried at Flixton. One of his brothers was John Stevenson, of the firm of Stevenson and Lycett, Solicitors, Manchester.

¹ In 1803 it was about £1,930, as a Poor Rate of four shillings in the £ raised £386.

220 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

April, 1870-1873. Thos. Haywood.

„ 1873-1880. Thos. Turner.

„ 1880-1882. Mr., afterwards Sir, Bosdin T. Leech,
Knight, who, in 1891, was Mayor of
Manchester.

„ 1882-1883. William Moore.

„ 1883. Samuel Taylor (for one month).

May, 1883, to April, 1884. William Moore.

April, 1884-1885. James Pass.

„ 1885, to August, 1887. John Walsh.

August, 1887, to April, 1889. John Wainwright.

April, 1889-1891. Robert Gibson, who, in 1897, was Lord
Mayor of Manchester.

April to December, 1891. William Moore.

December, 1891, to April, 1893. John Wainwright.

April, 1893, to December, 1894. Jas. Begg Shaw.
(Urban District Council created.)

January, 1894, to April, 1896. Chas. Estcourt.

April, 1896-1898. John Slyman.

„ 1898-1900. John Roberts.

„ 1900-1902. Fredk. Wm. Bates.

„ 1902-1904. Thos. Robinson.

After many years' agitation on the subject of adding the Stretford Council's District to the City of Manchester, and a petition had been presented to the Privy Council praying for a Charter of Municipal Incorporation, the Manchester Corporation memorialised the Local Government Board to extend the City Boundary so as to include Stretford Township and a small portion of land beyond adjoining the Ship Canal. However in March, 1902, the decision of the Local Government Board declining to do so "for the present" was announced.

PARLIAMENTARY.

PRIOR to 1885 for Parliamentary purposes Stretford formed part of the South-East Division of Lancashire, but since that

date it has given its name to a County Division, extending from Stretford to Reddish south of Manchester, and Mr. John William Maclure, afterwards created a Baronet, represented the Division from its commencement until his death in January, 1901, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C.

POPULATION.

ABOUT 1717 there were in Stretford 74 families, and four Dissenting families (Gastrell's *Notitia*, Chet. Soc., vol. xix. p. 95). This would indicate a population of about 400, but in 1781 the Census showed the population to be 1,100, living in 220 houses, which indicates the usual average of about five persons per house. The increase was not improbably due to the development of weaving in cottages, and the consequent increase in shopkeepers and others to supply the workmen.

The subsequent Census returns have been :—

Population.	Increase.	Population.	Increase.
1801 ... 1,477 ...	377	1861 ... 8,757 ...	3,759
1811 ... 1,720 ...	243	1871 ... 11,945 ...	3,188
1821 ... 2,173 ...	453	1881 ... 19,025 ...	7,080
1831 ... 2,463 ...	290	1891 ... 21,751 ...	2,726
1841 ... 3,515 ...	1,052	1901 ... 30,436 ...	8,685
1851 ... 4,998 ...	1,483		

The amount produced by the Poor Rate was :—

In 1766	£155	In 1817	£813
„ 1767	151	„ 1818	538
„ 1779	161	„ 1819	490
„ 1803	386	„ 1820	368

ROYAL VISITS.

HER late Majesty Queen Victoria visited Stretford on three occasions, the first being on October 9, 1851, when she stayed at Worsley, passing through Stretford by a State barge along the Bridgewater Canal; the second time was on June 29, 1857, when she opened the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition; and the

last time was when she formally opened the Manchester Ship Canal on May 21, 1894.

The following extracts from the *Manchester Mercury* were made by Mr. John Owen ("Old Mortality") :—

1754, Dec. 24. One day last week a man who was going for coals was knocked down by two footpads early in the morning betwixt Stretford and this town, and robbed of 3s. 6d.

1756, Feb. 16. John Lee *alias* Healy *alias* Massey was transported for 7 years for attempting to rob Hugh Broady of Stretford.

1761, April 7. On Sunday night a terrible fire broke out in the Barn of James Derbyshire in Stretford, which nearly consumed the same and a large quantity of grain.

1762, Mar. 23. On Wednesday last as Mr. Benjⁿ Mathew was taking an airing in Trafford Meadows his horse ran away and flung him off. He expired in a short time after.

1763, April 1. Advertisement of a sale at the house of Edward Walton the sign of the Cock in Stretford of a dwelling house with appurtenances in Stretford held by lease for three lives under Humphrey Trafford of Trafford Esq., subject to an annuity of 40s. a year, now in possession of Nicholas Simister. Enquire of Edward Walton or Henry Holbrooke of Stretford.

1767, Aug. 22. On Friday died Mr. Fowden, steward to Humphrey Trafford, Esq.

1767, Oct. 13. On Thursday last was the greatest flood here ever known in the memory of man. At Stratford the bridge belonging to the cassoon consisting of two arches was forced from its foundations and the bricks and stones carried several yards. The adjacent fields exhibited the appearance of a large gravel bed.

1771. Sale advertisement of 2 freehold houses called Joshua Jones adjoining the Parsonage House in Stretford.

1772, May 12. Advt. for proposals at Crompton's Coffee house for building several bridges with brick arches in the high road on each side of Eye Platt Bridge betwixt Stretford and Cross-

ford Bridge to render the road safe and commodious for passengers and carriages at the time of very high floods.

1775, Dec. 26. On Saturday 18th James Bradshaw, farmer of Stretford, killed by a cart wheel running over his head.

1780, Mar. 4. Two hundred and sixty trees to be sold at Mr. Worthington's farm, Old Trafford.

1782, Apl. 16. An old man at Stretford, aged 78 and married to a third wife, has a fresh set of teeth just cut.

1782, Dec. 17. On Sunday se'nnight in the morning about one o'clock a waggon belonging to Mr. Higginson took fire by neglect for want of greasing. Amos Bannister having completed his business except fresh greasing, the waggon slipped and crushed him instantaneously to death.

1783, Feb. 4. On Sunday se'nnight Mrs. Worthington wife of Jonathan Worthington of Old Trafford died.

1784, Feb. 3. John Trafford of Trafford, Esq. and the principal inhabitants of Stretford have liberally contributed a considerable sum of money to relieve the distressed poor of that populous township.

1785. To be lett Crown Point Milk Farm [near the Waters Meeting] of 56 Lancashire acres situate in Stretford. Present tenant George Leicester.

1788, Jan. 8. To be lett Crown Point Estate in Stretford consisting of a farm house and a smaller house with outbuildings orchard and large garden and 56 Lancashire acres of land on the banks and commanding a view of three branches of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal. There is excellent marl near the day [surface] in many of the fields, 5 acres of which have been marled and upwards of thirty acres manured from Manchester.

1788, Mar. 25. To be sold the field called the Middup or Mid-top in Stretford in the occupation of John Brundret, gardner.

1789, July 9. To be sold Enoch's Moss, part of, in occupation of John Smith of Newcroft, containing 6a. 1r. 38p.

1791, Mar. 29. Wednesday se'nnight died in Chester Mrs.

Baxter relict of the late Mr. Robert Baxter of Stretford [son of the Rev. John Baxter, minister].

1799, June 11. On Sunday last at Wigan Mr. John Crowther of Stretford married to Miss Ashton of Wigan.

1806, Apl. 15. At Coll. Ch. Mr. Parker Raingill of Stretford married to Miss Alice Steven of Rostherne.

1806, Nov. 18. To be sold at the house of Mrs. Altree The Cock in Stretford the lease of that long-established house the Bishop Blaize in occupation of James Worthington leased under John Trafford for two lives aged 22 each and rent 17s., and two houses near the Waggon Publick House occupied by John Boardman and Samuel Gibbon.

1808, Aug. 9. At St. Mary's Mr. Henry Walker of this town manufacturer married to Miss Ann Crowther of Stretford.

1809, June 13. Died on Friday week aged 75 Mr. Isaac Bentley of Stretford.

1810, May 8. Died on Saturday last James Lee aged 66 (farming man to Thomas Walker Esq. of Longford), and next day Eleanor his wife aged 60 [*see* vol. i. p. 214].

1810, Oct. 23. On Saturday se'nnight at Coll. Ch. Mr. Thos. Hanson of Lostock married to Miss Martha Pixton of Stretford.

1810, Dec. 25. On Thursd. at Coll. Ch. — Bradshaw of Stretford married to Miss Ellen A[xon?] of Hulme.

1811, June 4. On Tuesd. week at Coll. Ch. Mr. Dennis Raingill of Chorlton but late of Stretford married to Miss Hannah Mayall of Miles Platting near this town.

1812, April 3. Thos. Greaves sentenced at Lancaster to one ford month for killing John Butterworth at Stretford.

1812, Nov. 10. On Mond. week Mr. Richard Wroe of Stretford married to Miss Mary Chantler of this town.

1812, Dec. 8. On Mond. week at Coll. Ch. Mr. Charles Botterill married to Miss Elizabeth Lee both of Stretford.

1813, May 25. Died on Saturday last in the 26th year of her age Mrs. Mary Raingill wife of Mr. James Raingill of Stretford.

DIDSBURY.

THE Didsbury Parish Registers contain, besides the entries given in vol. i. pp. 214-5, the following relating to Stretford.

Burials :

- 1661, Aug. 25. Thomas Walker of Stretfort.
1685-6, Feb. 21. Villam Garnit of Stradford.
1695, July 12. William Barloo of Stratfour.
1695, Sep. 15. John Syddall of Stretfort.
1695, Nov. 1. Ellin the wife of John Crouder of Stredford.
1710, Oct. 14. Thomas Fletcher of Stretford.
1712, May 27. Ann dau. of Samuel Thorneley of Stretford.

Baptism :

- 1712, Sept. 1. Hannah dau. of — Whittle of Old Trafford,

Burials :

- 1725, May 27. Hannah wife of James Massey Strefford.
1727, Oct. 6. Margaretta Barlow de Stretford sepulta fuit.
1727-8, Mar. 16. Gulielmus Folkner de Stratford sep.
1729, Aug. 24. Johannes Artingstall de Stretford.
1739, Aug. 10. Elizabeth y^e wife of Jno. Jackson of Stratford.
„ Dec. 8. Hannah D^r of Elizab. Folkner of Stratford.
1740-1, Jan. 25. Jno. son to Jno. Lamm of Stratford Drown'd.
1742, July 2. John Jackson of Stratford.
„ July—. John son to John Hankinson of Trafford Moorhey.
1743, Sep. 12. Jane y^e wife of John Thorneley of Stratford.
1745-6, Mar. 9. Ann wife of John Hankinson of Strattford.
1748-9, Feb. 3. Mary wife of John Hankinson of Strattford.
1753, Oct. 10. John Thorneley of Stratford.
1754, June 19. Samuel son of Benjamin Jackson of Trafford.
„ Sep. 25. Sarah wife of Benjamin Jackson of Stratford.
„ Dec. 26. Pet^r Warbutton of Stratford.
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CHAPTER VI.

APPENDIX OF DEEDS.

THE Harleian MSS. at the British Museum (2112 fol. 131 *et seq.*) contain "Notes of Charters, &c., by Randle Holmes, penes Cecill Trafford, milit, 11^o July, 1652." From these the following are extracted :—

[*Hamo de Mascy concedes Wulfretnote and his heirs to Ralph son of Ralph and to Robert his son and to his heirs.*]

A. [fol. 137.] Hamundus de Mascy oïbs hōïbs suis, clīis et Laicis, ffranc' et Angl', tam futuris quam presentibus, Sal't'm. Notum sit vobis me concessisse W'lfretnote et heredes suos Radulfo filio Radulphi et Rob'to filio suo et heredibus suis lib'e et quiete de me et heredibus meis & hac nōiatim p'pter m'cas iiii^r; istius convenio'is sunt testes Adam Cap^s, Robt' de Mascy, Robt de Tattun, Matheo de Bromhale, Matheo de Moston, Rog^r fil' Hamundi de Mascy, Adam fil' Ricardi, Galfr' filio Ric'i de Mascy, Simo'e filio Hug', et W^s fr'er eius, et Hug' de Mascy, Roberto Prepositus, et Hug' fil' eius [*see also Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 87.* Seal :—A lyon in a rundell out of the field.

[*Hamo de Mascy the son confirms his father's grant of Wolfletnote and his heirs to Robert son of Ralph and his heirs.*]

B. [fol. 137.] Hamundus de Mascy oïbs hōïbs suis, cl'is et Laicis, ffranc' et Angl', tam futuris quam presentibus, sal't'm. Notum sit vobis me concess' Wolfletnote et hered' suos Rob'to filio Radulfi & hered' suis, lib'e 7 q'ete de me 7 heredib's meis, sicut a carta p'ris mei confirmat 7 nōiatim, p'pter dimidia' marcam; istius confirmacois isti sunt testes Matheus de Bromall, Hugo de Mascy, Robt' de Mascy, Hamo de Mascy filius Hamundi, Adam 7 Will's frater eius, Petrus Canutus, Robertus de Arderne, Simo' de lū

Ric'us filius Kospar [Kospater in margin], Will's et Rogr fr̄is dñi Hug' P'positi, Hug' de Srtfort, Rob'tus fil' Wari', Hen' frater eius, Rob'tus cl'us 7 pluribus alijs. Seale vt supra [see also Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 90].

[Acknowledgment by Mary wife of Hamo de Massy of five marks paid by Robert de Newton on St. John Baptist's Day, 1309. Probably for alimony, as she was divorced.]

C. [fol. 139 b.] Pat' vniursi p' p'ntes, q'd ego, Maria, ux' d'ni Ham' de Massy, recepi de dco dño Hamon' dño meo 5 m'cas sterling, p' manus Robt. de Newton, de teriō s̄ci Jo: Baptiste a° 1309, de q'bus 5 m'c' fateor me pacat' p' p'nt; In cuius rei testimoniū p'nti sigillum meu' est appensu'; Dat' London die mercur' in c̄ro s̄ci Jo: Baptist' a° supra dict [seal heater shaped] A lyon ramp't out of the field.

[Grant by Elias son of Robert de Pendlebury to Henry son of Robert son of Ralph de Trafford of land at Heald Housetead, Rusholme.

D. [fol. 137.] Ego Helias, filius Rob'ti de Penulberia, dedi concessi, et hac p'nti carta mea confirmavi, Henrico filio Rob'ti filio Radulfi de Trafford, p' homagio et servicio suo, tot' terr' de Gadehusestide [Rusholme] cum p't' &c' (bounding it) ad &c. de Goselache vsq' ad pullum vbi Matheus filius Will'i leuauit fossatu h'end' &c' lib'e &c' quas liberi hoies p'd' Mathei Aui mei h'ent sicut carta testat' quam h'eo de p'fato Matheo &c. redd' mihi 4s. &c.; hijs test', Ric'o filio Henerici, Rob'to de Burun, Petro de Burnhill, Alex' de Pilkinton, Matheo de Redish, Hug' de Stretford, Adam de Vrmston, Robt' filio Hug' de Mascy, Ric'o cl'o de Mancestria [seal]: A Tiger out of the rundell.

[Elias de Pendlebury grants the same land to Henry de Trafford.]

E. [fol. 137.] Ego Helias de Penulberia dedi Hener' de Trafford, p' homag' et servicio suo, tot' terr' &c' sup'a: ijdem testes sup'a et Ric'o Clerke scriptore [see also Raines' MSS. vol. xxv. p. 195].

[Gospatrick de Chorlton grants a quarter of Chorlton to Henry son of Robert son of Ralph de Trafford.

F. [fol. 137.] Ego Gospatricius de Cherletona dedi Hener' filio Rob'ti filio Rad'i de Trafford, p' homagio et seruicio suo 4am p'tem de Cherletona &c'; hijs test', Rogr de Burtun, Orm de Astun, Robt' de Burrun, Matheo de Redish, Will'o de Radcliff, Rogr de Middletun, Ad' de Buri, Gilb't' de Notona, Will'o filio

228 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

suo, Galfr' de Burun, Hug' de Stretford, Alex' de Pilkintone, Matheo de Hlochec [Glothech, according to the facsimile "inscribitur"; Rob. fil' omitted], Hug' de Mascy, et multis alijs [Seal] In a rundell a gilliflower. [*See also* Raines' *MSS.* vol. xxv. pp. 41, 89.]

Mr. J. E. Bailey, in *The Palatine Note Book*, vol. iv. p. 173, notes, from the deeds of the Barlows of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, as follows :—

Hugh of Stretford was witness to an undated deed of the Barlow family, presumably prior to the reign of Edward I. [A.D. 1272], by which Sybil daughter of Ughtred and Margaret [his wife] gave all her land in Barlow to Thomas de Barlow.

Other earlier undated deeds of the Barlow family are attested by Richard de Trafford, Richard and Hugh de Trafford, Richard de Trafford and Hugh de Stretford, Richard de Trafford. Sir Geoffrey de Chetham is the first witness to all these.

A later Barlow deed is likewise witnessed by Sir Geoffrey de Chetham and Richard de Trafford.

An agreement, dated 1320-1, by Sir Nicholas de Longford and Henry de Trafford with Roger de Barlow is attested by Mr. Richard de Trafford, Rector of Cheadle; a Barlow deed dated 1339 is attested by Henry, Lord of Trafford, Robert de Trafford and John de Trafford.

In 1343 Robert de Trafford attests a deed, and this is followed by an agreement about boundaries between Sir Henry de Trafford and Roger de Barlow. In 1429-30 Sir Edmund de Trafford bore witness respecting a weir on the Mersey near Jackson's Boat.

Gregson's *Fragments* by Harland quotes (pp. 333-340) as follows from a manuscript written and copied from the original Rolls by Thomas Birch Junior, Esquire, of Birch, in the County of Lancaster, entitled "De antiquitate comit' Lancastriæ, Tenent' Duci Lancast' Anno 1311." Seemingly an erroneous copy of the *Testa de Nevill*.

[p. 337.] Salforthshire—Trafforth—Henricus Trafford tenet duos

caruc' t're in Trafforth p' servic' vs. p' ann' p' omnibus.

[*Henry Trafford holds two carucates of land in Trafford by a service of five shillings per ann. for all things.*]

[p. 338.] De Duce Lancastrie—[p. 339], Paganus Vilers dedit Alano filio suo terr' in Trafforth in servic' mil' quod Rob't Vilers tenuit.

[pp. 339, 340]. Feoda Rogeri de Monte Begon, Baron de Hornby. Tratforde—Hamo de Massy tenet un' carucat' tr' in Tratforde p' servic' unius iudic'.

[*Hamo de Massy holds one carucate of land in Tratforde by the service of a doomsman. See also Deed No. 1 post, and Raines' MSS. vol. xxv. p. 177.*]

Hugo de Tratforde tenet iiij bovat' t're de ipso Hamone faciend' &c.

[*Hugh de Tratforde holds four bovates or oxgangs of land from Hamo himself, doing &c. (service by that doomsman).*]

Henric de Tratforde tenet ij bovas terre de eodem p' servicium iiij s.

[*Henry de Tratforde holds two oxgangs of land from the same person by the service of four shillings.*]¹

¹ These records are probably copied from the original Returns from which the *Testa de Nevill* or *Liber Feodorum*, which was in two volumes kept in the time of Gregson's *Fragments*, in the King's Remembrancer's Office of the Court of Exchequer, and contained the names of the villis, sergeancies and knights' fees in several counties taken by Inquisition in the time of Henry III. and Edward I.

The entries in the *Testa*, as printed, are :—

Stretford. Hamon' de Macy tenet una' caruc' terre in Stretford p' servic' unius iudic'.

Hugo de Stretford tenet iiij^{or} bovat' terre de ip'o Hamone faciendo servic' illius iudic'.

Henr' de Stretford tenet ij bovat' de eodem iiij^r sol'.

Respecting these Returns Mr. Hubert Hall wrote as follows in *The Athenæum*, September 10, 1898, p. 353 :—

"In 1807 the Record Commissioners printed (casually and unintelligently as usual) the single Register in two parts, anciently known as 'Libri [not Liber] Feodorum.' This register was probably compiled from an earlier Edwardian transcript, which in turn was copied from the original rolls of returns of feudal services made between the reign of John and the early years of Edward I., by whose order doubtless they were digested for the purpose of the contested scutages of the Welsh wars. We still possess the greater part of the original returns just as they were sent in to the Exchequer at various dates. These original returns have never been collated with the register by those who have used and cited the *Testa de Nevill*. Not only does the title *Testa de*

The preceding extracts from Gregson's *Fragments* by Harland should be compared with the following further extracts from that work (pp. 315, 316, 321. and 325) which purport to be taken from the *Testa de Nevill*, which is the subject of the preceding footnote.

De Testa de Nevill. Inquisicio comitatus Lancastr'. Hec est inquisicio f'ca p' sac'r'm fideliu' militu' de tenem'tis datis & alienatis infrà Limam in comitatu Lancastr' scilc' p' Rog'um Gerneth' de Burg' [and 17 others, including Henr' de Trafford] qui dicu't q'd . . . [*op. cit.* p. 315].

Paganus de Vilers p'musfeodatus . . . Alano fil'suo t'ram de Trafford' in servic' militar' qua' Rob'tus de Vilers ten' p' idem serviciu' [*op. cit.* p. 316]; and on p. 321:—

Gospatric de Chereleton [†] tenz ij caruc' in Cherleton in capite de d'no Rege in thanag' p' xx. sol' . . .

Henr' de Trafford' tenet qui'q' bovat' terre p' iij den' . . .

Henr' de Chetham tenz iiij bovat' in capite de d'no Rege in thenagio p' v sol'.

Henr' de Trafford tenet iiij bovat' in capite p' idem servic'.

Haman' de Macy tenet una' caruc' terre in Stretford p' servic' unius indic'.

Nevill refer to certain antique lists alone, which form but a small percentage of the whole register, but the greater part of the lists thus headed appear to have been made at a certain date in the fourteenth year of John [1213]. To these were added, during the reign of Henry III. [1216-1272], and the earlier years of Edward I., a larger mass of returns relating to later assessments which were not derived from Nevill's collection. The whole of this miscellaneous collection was then transcribed, and later still was fair copied and bound up in two large volumes bearing the title of the *Testa de Nevill*, which was printed in 1807. This title refers properly to the earlier returns. The *Testa* itself was either one of those bags of soft leather or canvas, in which small or fragile records were commonly placed, or else the vase or chest which contained the bag and its contents. The rolls which still exist are only a few inches long, and most of them scarcely thicker than one's finger. The writs, commanding the Inquisition for the original returns of the *Testa* collection, were dated on June 1, 1212, and order the returns to be made under the Sheriff's seal on June 25. The endorsements on the original returns show that they were received on the day prescribed by the Treasurer from the hands of the Sheriffs or their attorneys."

[†] These items are imperfectly copied in Raines' *MSS.*, vol. xxv. p. 41. Gospatrick de Chorlton is named in deeds referred to at page 149 of *Lanc. & Ches. Antiq. Soc.* vol. xv., along with witnesses who are associated with Hugh de Stretford in attesting another deed.

Hugo de Stretford ¹ tenet iiij^{or} bovat' terre de ip'o Hamone
faciendo servic' illius iudic'

Henr' de Stretford² tenet ij. bovat' de eodem iiij^{or} sol'

In the *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds* (Rolls Series),
vol. i. p. 505, is noted :—

Lancashire, Charter No. 1196. Grant by John son of Nicholas
de Trafford to Sir John del Wod of Flixton, Chaplain, of all the
lands, &c., with one third of a watermill, which the grantor had
by the gift of Ralph son of Robert de Mascy of Sale in Asshton,
Thursday the feast of St. Martin in Winter, 41 Edw. III. [1367.]

[This Nicholas was probably brother of the John de Traf-
ford (who died about 1320), and fourth son of Sir Henry de
Trafford who died 1334.]

The twenty-fifth volume of the Raines MSS. in the Chet-
ham Library, Manchester, is entitled : "The Charters, Inquisi-
tions and other Ancient Documents relating to the Hundred
of Salford in the County of Lancaster, collected by Richard
Kuerden, M.D., For his intended History of the County Pal.
of Lancaster, and contained in the 3rd and 4th volumes of his
Manuscripts deposited in the College of Arms, London. Tran-
scribed by Permission of the late Sir George Naylor, and Sir
William Woods, Garter King of Arms, 1834. Now in the pos-
session of the Rev. George Dugard, M.A., Incumbent of Birch
in the Parish of Manchester, and recopied by me, Febr., 1844.
F. R. Raines, F.A.S." ³

From these copies made by Canon Raines I have extracted
the following :—

[A.] Page 41. Gospatric de Chorlton ded. H. fil. Rob. fil. H. de

¹ See note on preceding page. ² Traffort, in *Knights' Fees*, 1s. 9d. (Rec. Off.)

³ This copy made by Canon Raines, from Dugard's copy of Kuerden's copy of the
Charters, &c., is contained in a folio volume, which is arranged in the alphabetical
order of the Names of the Places within the Salford Hundred, thus :—

Hamella de *Ancotes* in villa de Manchester.

Hamlet de *Berdshill* in villa de Castleton.

Chaderton.

Drilsden in villa de Manchester; and so on.

The Extracts from Dr. Kuerden's vol. 3 are on pages 1 to 40 of the Raines tran-

Trafford pro hom. $\frac{1}{4}$ partem de Chorlton. Test. Rog. de Byron ; Orm de Ashton ; Rob. de Byron ; Walleni [Willmi or Matheo ?] de Redish ; W. de Ratcl. ; Rog. de Middleton ; Ad. de Bury ; Gilb. de Norton [Noton] ; W. filio suo ; Rob. fr̃e suo ; Rob. fil. Hu. Masci. [*Gospatrick de Chorlton granted to Henry son of Robert son of Henry de Trafford for his homage a quarter of Chorlton. Witnesses, &c. Compare this with the Harleian copy deed F. ante p. 227.*]

[B.] Page 42. Gospatric de Chorlton dedi Ad. fratri meo pro me pugnatura [*sic*] contra W. fil. Renulphi ch. de Withington, ad salvand. jus meum de Chorlton, sc̃t $\frac{1}{4}$ de Chorlton, boundary [*sic*] . Test. Rob. de Burun ; H. de Chetam ; Rad. de Moston ; Jordan le Norreys ; H. de Traf. Rĩco clĩco et m. alijs.

[*I Gospatrick de Chorlton granted to my brother Adam, for fighting against W., son of Ralph, Chevalier of Withington, to save my right of Chorlton, namely one eighth of Chorlton, describing its bounds. Witnesses, &c. Read W. s. of Wulfric.*]

[C.] Page 42. Sciant c̃t Gospatricius de Chorlton dedi Deo et Beatã Mar' de Cockersand quandam partem fr̃e meœ in Chorlton scil. Bexwic' in pura et perpet. elemos &c. Dat. 1148 [*temp. Stephen. To correct B and C see Cockersand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. 43, p. 707 and note.*]

[*Know all men that I Gospatrick de Chorlton gave to God and (the Abbey of) the Blessed Mary of Cockersand a certain part of my land in Chorlton[-Row] namely Beswick in pure and perpetual alms, &c.*]

RAINES MANUSCRIPTS. TRAFFORD DEEDS.

ON October 13, 1843, Canon Raines, or his assistant, began to transcribe the deeds, &c., at Trafford Hall. Apparently they script. The Extracts from vol. 4 are likewise in alphabetical order of places in the main. They end on p. 68 of the Raines transcript, where they conclude with these words:—"Signed R. T. Hampson, Feb. & Mar., 1834." Pages 69, 70 contain an *Index Locorum*, showing no entries later in the alphabet than *Stannbroc*, and therefore not exhibiting entries of Stretford or Trafford ; and pages 71-74 contain an *Index Nominum* (witnesses excepted). Page 77 contains copies of seals. On page 79 commence the Trafford Deeds and Evidences.

were not arranged in chronological order. The seals as copied by Canon Raines seem to have been subsequently re-examined with the originals, and pencil notes were made about them; probably this was done by the late Mr. Langton.

In 1850 the Rev. Mr. Clarke describes in his *MS.* vol., page 27, how he was invited to "Trafford House" to inspect the old deeds, and how "a whole sackfull of old parchm^t doc^s was poured out" before him.

Not having myself been able to see many of the original deeds, I have had to be content with transcribing *lit. et verb.* from the Raines *MSS.* A few I have seen, and in the copies of those I have been able to correct several errors made by Canon Raines or his assistant.

In making these transcripts I have chiefly copied those which more especially related to Stretford and Trafford or to members of the Trafford family, and these I have rearranged in the order following.

The order in the Raines *MSS.* was :—

Page.	No. of Deed.	Page.	No. of Deed.	Page.	No. of Deed.
84	7	154	39, 41	202	54
86	9	155	42	208	55
128	58	156	43	219	56
131	17	164	45	226	60
133	19	167	46	227	59, 61
134	18, 36	175	73	231	44
135	20	177	2, 6	235	62
136	21	178	1, 2	236	63
137	22, 23	179	4, 5	238	64
139	24	180	10, 11, 12	240	65
141	25	181	13, 14	241	66
143	26	182	15	242	68
145	27, 31	183	74, 75	243	67, 69
146	32	193	47	244	70
147	28	194	48	248	71
149	16, 30, 29	195	49, 50	255	8
151	33, 34	196	51, 57	349	77
152	35, 37, 38	197	52		
153	40	201	53		

234 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

1. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 178.

[*Grant by Hamo de Mascy to Robert son of Ralph of a bovate of land in Stretford, namely, the eighth part of that Township. Rent 2s.*]

Ham' d' Mascy oib; hoib; suis ⁊ amicis clicis ⁊ laicis frācis ⁊ anglicis tā fut'is qm̄ psētib; salt' Sciatis qd Ego dedi &c Rob'to fil. Rad' unā bovetā t're ī Stretfordia sc' octava pte t're ville ī feuda ⁊ h'editate illi ⁊ h'edib; suis tenēdū d' me ⁊ d' hedib; meis p homonagio suo ⁊ servicio Redd. ad fest. Sci. Martinj ij sol' Hiis testib; Ada fil' Ormi, Rob' d' Stokeport Hug' d' Dottone Matheo d' brōhale hug' d' Mascij Adā Estona Willo d' brōhale ham d' brampton Alano d' tattn Simōe camario hug' p'tore hug' d' Stretfordia Rob' d' Mascij Hērico d' Stretford Rob' d' erdene Willō breari Thom' Ric' clīcō.

The seal, Raines says, is of white paste fastened by a silk cord. The device is a lion or horse, walking and facing sinister, with a lion's tail.

2. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 177.

[*Grant by Hamo de Mascy to Henry son of Robert de Trafford of a bovate of demesne land which William son of Robert held in Stretford at a rent of two shillings for all service except service abroad but finding a doomsman who ought to be found for that township.*]

Nov'int psentes & futi qd Ego Hamo de Mascij ⁊ dedi et cōcessi et hac psente carta mea cōfirmavi Henr' fil' Rob'ti de T'fford p homagio et servicio suo unam bovatom t're cum p'tinentiis de d'nico meo in Stretford illam scl. qm̄ Will's fil' Rob'ti tenuit illi & h'edib; suis tenendam de me & de meis h'edib; libe & quiete integre

* Ranulph de Blundeville was the sixth Earl of Chester, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1181. His son was knighted in 1188. Ranulph in 1228 was confirmed by Henry III. in his possessions between Ribble and Mersey, and immediately afterwards conferred on William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, who had married his sister, the town and wapentake of Salford (Hibbert Ware's *Foundations of Manchester*, vol. iv. p. 43). Ranulph died 17 Henry III. (1232-3). He left his inheritance to be shared by his four sisters, of whom Agnes, the third in point of age, had married William Ferrars. She had for her share, amongst other things, all the land formerly possessed by William Peverel between Ribble and Mersey, which had been forfeited to Ranulph Gernons her grandfather (*op. cit.* vol. iv. p. 51.)

Ralph Gernons granted Stretford in fee to Hamo, the first Baron of Dunham Mascy (*op. cit.* vol. iv. p. 42).

Hamo Mascy, the first baron of Dunham, held various towns in Bucklow Hundred

& honorifice in bosco in plano in ptis in past'is in assartis & in omnibz libtatibz & aisiamentis ad eandem t'ram ptinentibz Reddendo inde annuatim mⁱ et h'edibz meis duos solidos ad festum beati Martini p omi s'uicio & exacionē ad me p'tinente Saluo forinseco s'uicio excepto iudice qⁱ inueniri debet de eadem uilla unde q'iet' erit p alium defensorē de eadem uilla. Hiis testibz Robtō de Buř Helia de Penelbiř Ada fil' suo Galfrido de buř Ada de Aston Hug' de Mascij Rob' fil' suo Alano de taton Henř de Aston Hug' de Stretford Will'mo de Radecliue Alex de pilkinton Rič cličo de Mamcestr'.

The seal, Raines says, has gone. William and Henry de Trafford were presumably brothers (sons of Robert de Trafford), and perhaps William left the son Adam, on whose behalf Henry had some contention with Hamo de Mascy, see next deed. Hugh de Stretford is a witness. The judge or doomsman is referred to in the chapter on Manorial Records, ante vol. 2, pp. 29, 30.

3. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 178.

[*Accord by Hamo de Mascy in favour of Adam son of William de Stretford.*]

Hilr' [Justic' ?] Cestr 7 Omibz homibz has litas uisuris 7 audituris Ham' de Mascy salt'. Nou'itis qd de c'tangcione mota int' me et Henr' de t'ffort p Ada fil' Willi de Stretford amici sumus et bene vero [*sic*] et intelexi q' dict' Adā fil' Will. de Stretford

under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror, all of which one Edward held formerly, as appears by Domesday Book.

He had a son and heir, Hamo the second, who had issue Hamo the third, his son and heir, who married Agatha and had issue Hamo the fourth, his son and heir, also a son Robert, and a daughter Agnes who married Geoffrey Dutton of Cheadle, also a daughter Sibil and a daughter Cicely, while another daughter married Hugh de Dutton, and a daughter named Agatha married Joceraline de Hellesby, Sheriff of Cheshire.

Hamo the third died *temp.* John or beginning of Henry III., leaving Agatha his widow.

Hamo the fourth had issue—1, Hamo, son and heir; 2, William; 3, Margery, to whom her father gave the whole town of Stretford, about A.D. 1250, and afterwards Margery, as widow of Roger Pain of Ashbourne, released all her right in the whole town of Stretford to Henry de Trafford, lib. C. fol. 251, d.e. The original of her two deeds were among the Trafford evidences in 1666 (Helsby's Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 520). Mr. Bird considers this pedigree erroneous. If not six Barons, there must have been six generations to cover the period. The attempt to identify the second, third, and fourth barons is hopeless.

lib. hō est a me et ab omibꝫ gentibꝫ vnde peto hiltr [justic' ?]
cestr et omibꝫ ballivis tocius cestr q' in aliquā destr racione penes
Henr' de T'ffort decernis sibi deliberare velitis & ut hoc verū tenore
datis lit'as meas patentes vob' transmittō, vale.

To this deed, Raines says, is appended a large round seal of white paste lettered "SIGILLV . . . CI + " on a border surrounding what may be a lion but looks more like a horse walking and facing dexter, with a lion's tail, and a fleur de lys over its back. Compare this seal and the two next with seals of Hamo de Massey delineated at pages 424 and 521 of Helsby's Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i.

4. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 179.

[Release by Hamund Massy to Richard de Trafford of all rights in Stretford Township rendering to William de Ferars the services pertaining to Stretford. Should follow No. 6.]

Sciānt &c. Hamundus Massy remisi et quiet' clamavi de me ⁊
hedibꝫ meis Ricardo de t'fford et hredibꝫ suis vel assignatis totū
jus et clamū qd habui vel h're potui in totā villam de Stretford
cū ptinz Tenend et habend de dñō Willo de ferar' Comite
derbeye et hredibꝫ suis dēto Riē et hredibꝫ suis vel assignatis libē
et quiete integre ⁊ pacifice cū omibꝫ lib'tatibꝫ libis cōmunis ⁊
esciamtis dce ville de Stretford ptin In boscis in planis in pratis
in pasturis in viis in semitis in duitis redditibꝫ homagiis s'uiciis ⁊
in omibꝫ esschaetis que incidere possūt dce ville de Stretford
faciendo inde dcō dñō Will. de ferar' comite derbeye et hredꝫ suis
dcs Riē ⁊ hredes sui vel assignati s'uiciū ⁊ qd ptinet dce ville de
Stretford sine aliquo retenemto Hiis testibꝫ Dom. Galfrido de
Dutton Dñō Galfr. de Chetham Robto de Byru Willo le Norreis
Ricō de Moston Johe de Laya clico et aliis.

A large but imperfect seal of green wax is appended. The border inscription reads SIGILL HAMONIS DE. The device is a nondescript animal with three claws to each foot, a shaggy main, and a lion's tail curling over its back. Above the back there is a fleur de lys. The animal faces dexter, and is walking.

* Servitium implied *inter alia* forty days' personal service, which was later compounded for by paying for every *scutum* or shield that should have been brought to the host 26s. 8d., i.e. two marks, which represented the normal sum paid in the twelfth century to a knight for forty days' service at 8d. a day. This scutage was a recognised institution under Henry I., but his grandson made it normal and customary (Oman's *Hist. of Art of War*, vol. ii. p. 367).

5. Raines MSS. vol. xxv., p. 179.

[Grant by Richard de Trafford to Richard, son of Robert of Stretford, of the eighth part of Stretford Township, which Robert his father held; Rent 6s., and the second best pig for pannage, and the twentieth vessel for multure.]

Sciant &c q^d ego Ric' de T'fford dedi &c. Riċ fīto Rob'ti de Stretford et hredibz suis p homagio et s'uicō suo octavā ptem totius ville de Stretford cū ptin illam scil ptem q^a dcs Rob. p^r suos tenuit in pdca villa de Stretford Tenend ʒ habend de me & hredibz meis sibi & hredibz suis . . . cū omibz libtatibz libis cōmunis & esiamtis villa de Stretford ptinentibz concessi & eidem & hredibz suis cōmunia pasture in villa mea de T'fford ad omīa mobilia sua ubi hoīes mei de T'fford cōmunicant Reddendo in annuatim mⁱ & hredibz meis ipse & hredes sui sex soʒ. argenti ad duos anni t'minos scil. ad pentecosten et ad festū s̄ci Martini tres soʒ p omibz s'uiciis demandis & exaccōnibz . . . Saluo forinseco s'uico excepto q^d qū porci sui fu'int impingn'ati de persona tnc dab'nt ipe et hredes sui mⁱ et hredibz meis scd̄m meliorē porcū suū noīe pannagii Pterea dcs Riċ et hredes sui facient sectā ad molendinū meū de T'fford cū toto Blado suo ʒ dabnt vicesimū vas noīe multure qū aq̄ ibi fu'it vñ molire possint . . Hiis testibz Rob' de Redish Willo de Heton Ad. de Hulton Rog'o de Penilbyri Riċ de Vrmiston Johe de leya clerico ʒ aliis.

The seal appended is round, of green wax, and well preserved. An eight-pointed star is in the centre and the border is inscribed S: RICARDI D: TRAFFORT +

6. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 177.

From a Bundle of Deeds marked "Stretford".

[Grant by Margery, daughter of Hamund de Massy, to Richard de Trafford of the Township of Stretford. Should precede No. 4.]

Sciant &c. q^d ego Margeria filia Hamundi de Massy dedi & cōcessi &c. Ricardo de t'fford et hredibz suis vel assignatis p homagio et servicio suo totam villam de Stretford cū omibz ptin in libis hōibz in vilenagiis in omibz s'uiciis Tenend ʒ habend de me & hredibz meis sibi & hredibz suis libe & quiete In boscho in plano in pratis in pasturis in aquis in viis in semitis in omibz libtatibz & esyāmtis ville de Stretford spectantibz Reddendo in annuatim m' et hredibz meis vnū denar' argenti ad festū s̄ci martini p omibz s'uiciis & demandis . . saluo forinseco servicio . .

Et quia volo q^d hec mea donacō stabilis & firma pmaneat huic sc'pto sigillum meū apposui. Hiis testibz Dño Ada de Byri Dño Galf de Chetham Robto de Byrū Robto de Redich Willo le Norreis Riē de Moston Elya de tonge Andrea de Cholere Roḡo de penilbyri Riē de hurmston Johē de leya clico & aliis.

A small circular seal of green wax and exceedingly perfect is appended. It bears a fleur de lys device in the centre surrounded by the legend S: MARGERIE FIL': HAMVDI: D': MACI. +

7. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 84.

"From a bundle relating principally to Manchester."

[Quitclaim by Margaret Massy, formerly wife of Roger Payn de Ashbourne, to Henry de Trafford, during her widowhood, of all her rights in the whole Township of Stretford.]

Sciant om̄s &c q^d ego Margareta Massy quondam vx' Rog'i Pain de Echeburn remisisi et quief clamaui de me ⁊ hedibz meis Hrīco de T'fford & hedibz suis vel assignatis in ppa ⁊ pura viduetate mea totū jus & clamū q^d hui vel habere potui in totam villam de Stretford cum ptin Tenend & habend &c. in boscis &c. in semitis in dñicis redditibz homagiis s'uiciis & in om̄ibz eschaetis que incidere possñt dēe ville de Stretford faciendo inde dño capitali jurem (?) q^d sibi de pdca villa de Stretford debet' &c. Hiis testibz Dño Galf de Dutton dño Galf de Cheth' Dño Johe de Byrū Ad' de hulton Ric de Moston John de Leya clerico & aliis.

The small round seal of green wax attached bears in the centre a quatre foil, and the legend is apparently S: RE: DE: TRAFORTS + Mr. Bird reads it S: REDENTORIS.

8. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 255.

[Release by Richard, son of Jordan de Stretford, to Henry de Trafford of all land held under Henry in Stretford Township.]

Om̄ibz xpi fidbz &c., Ric. fil. Jord' de Stretford salut. Novit' . . . me relaxasse et omnino quiet' clamasse p me et hedibz meis Herēo de Trafford & heredibz suis totum jus et clamū q^d habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in totam terram q̄ tenui de eodem Henrico in villa de Stretford tam infra villam q̄ extra cū om̄ibz ptin suis sine aliquo reteneñto Ita scit q^d non liceat mī nē hedibz meis vel alicui nōie meo vel hedū meor' aliq^d jus vel clamū in pdctam t'ram in post'um exigere vendicare vel optinere In cujus

rei, &c. Hiis testib; Ad' de Hultō Ric. de Mostō Robto de Radecliue Elya de Tonge Roġo de Penilbyri Johe de leya clerico & aliis.

The seal is of green wax, circular, perfect, with a plain cross dividing the centre into four quarters. The legend reads SIG: R: DE: ST-REF +

9. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 86.

[Grant by Simon de Gousil to Henry de Trafford of land by Trafford or Low Moss; Rent 1d.]

Sciant psentes &c. qd ego Simon de Gousil dedi, &c. Henrico de Trafford et hedib; suis totam ptem meam jacentem extra fossatum pdci Henrici incipiend' a canario de viginti acris t're quas tenet de pdcto Simon usque ad fossatū qd vocatur le Hules versus Brōhulton scil' ex^a fossatū de la Hules se recte extendat ext^ausus mussam usq ad fossat' comaind (?) versus Trafford Tend' &c. Redd. annuat' unum denar' ad fest. Sci Mich p omni serv' & demand h. testib; Ada de hulton Robto de Radeclif Rico de Moston Ada de Levir Matho de Birchis Joh. de Leya clico & aliis. s. d.

Endorsed:—ffor ye Moss grene & bounds of ye same.

The seal is of white paste, lozenge shaped, with a sharp snouted fourfooted beast couchant facing sinister in the centre. The legend is SIG: S: SIMON: D: GOVSILIS.

The bounds are described as lying beyond Henry's ditch beginning at the dog kennel (?) from twenty acres of land which Henry holds from Simon as far as the ditch called le Hules towards Bromhulton (Bromyhurst?) following from the Hules ditch in a straight line across the Moss as far as the ditch leading towards Trafford. The endorsement appears to be an error. Cf. Deed No. 11 post.

10. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 180.

[Grant by Thomas, son of Richard de Hyde, to Henry de Trafford of land in Sale Township beginning at the old hey and running between Barfoot holt and Mersey down to the Mersey; Rent an iron barbed arrow.

Sciant psentes et futuri quod ego Thom' filius Rici de Hyde dedi concessi et hc p'senti carta mea confirmaui Henrico de T'fford & heredib; suis uel assignatis totam t'ram meam in villa

de Sale infra has diuisas Incipiendo ad le olde he & seq'ndo int barfoothalt & merce descendendo in aq^m de m'ce Tenend & Hndam de me & heredibz meis et heredibz vel assignn suis libe quiete Integ^e & pacifice cū omibz libtatibz & aysiamentis pdce tre ptinentibz Reddō inde annuatū m' & heredibz meis de se & heredibz suis vel assign vnam sagittam ferream barbatam ad festu s'ci m'rtini in yeme p omibz suiciis c'suetudinibz & demandis Et ego v^o pscrtus Thom & heredes mei pdcam t'ram cū ptinent sicut pdcum est p'nōiato Hlenr & hedibz suis vel assignn cont' o'es hoies & ffeminas Imppetū warantizabims In cui^s rei testimoniū huic presenti scrpto sigillū meum apposui Hiis testibz dno Galfr' de Chedlee W'llmo de Baggeley Willmo de carinton Thom de Aston Rico de Moston & aliis.

Endorsed Barfoothalgh and Stretford.

The seal is of white wax, but is in bits.

11. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 180.

[*Quitclaim by Richard, son of Adam de Urmston, to Richard de Trafford, Richard, son of Jordan de Stretford, and Richard, son of Malle de Stretford, of land in Stretford, beginning at the Green slade in Brunehul on the west towards Urmston and from the Greenslade straight over the Moss to the head of the Medelache (middle pool?) and thence in a straight line to the Lave on the moss towards Lostock.*]

Oñibz &c. Ric' fil' Ade de Vrmiston . . . concessi et quiet clamasse p me et hedibz meis Ric. de T'fford Ric. fil Jord. de Stretford et Ric. filo Malle de Stretford et eor hedibz et hōibz de eisdem in eadem vill. t'ram tenentibz totū jus et clamium qd hūi &c. in totam t'ram v'sus Stretford scil. incipiendo ad le Grene-slade Strcer (?) le Brunehul in occidentali pte v'sus Vrmiston et de la Grene-slade in directo vbi mussam vsq' cap'd de la medelache decendendo (*sic*) et de pdco Grene-slade in directo vsq' le lave in mussam vsus Lostoc &c. hiis testibz Dño Galfr. de Chet-ham Alano de Ryxton Ad. de Hulton Roġo de penilbyri Th. de hulm & aliis.

Endorsed: Boundarie of Low mosse unto Vrmston & lostoke, Stretford.

The seal is of white paste, but the device is indecypherable.

12. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 180.

[*Quitclaim by E. de Massy to Rich. de Trafford of her dowry land in Stretford.*]

Oñib; hōib; adquos lite iste puenit E. de Mascy salť Nou'it vniu' lit'as nřa me dedissce In viduetate mea & Qetū clamassce Ric' de Třford & hedib; suis totā t'cia ptē q' me ctinget h're In villa de Střford nōie dotis Tenend & hñd illi Ric' & hedib; suis In tota uita mea In homagiis & omib; s'uiciis & In Patis (?) libe & q'ete Ita quod ego ñ null' p me In dcam t'rā nichil de cet'o exig'o ut vindicare pot'im' In h' rei testimoniu huic scpta sigill' meū apposui Hiis test' Dno. G. de Duttona Dño Henr' de torboc Will' de Heton Ric' de Moston Ric' Armeston' Hug' de Bond [or Gbond] clico & aliis.

The seal is oval, of green wax, and the device is apparently a feather in a pot on a stand. The surrounding inscription is illegible, but "De Masci" forms the left hand portion. A somewhat similar device appears on two seals shown on page 424 of Helsby's Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i.

13. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 181.

[Release by Avice, Widow of Nicholas de Stretford, to Henry, son of Henry de Trafford, of her rights in land which her father Jordan held in Stretford.]

Omnib; xpi fidelib; &c. Auicia q' fuit ux' Nichi de Stretford salm in dno Nov'itis me in pura viduitate remississe et imppm quiet' clamasse Henr'o fil. Henr' de Trafford et hedib; suis totum jus meum ⁊ clamium quod habeo vel hūi &c. in tota terra cum ptinenc qm Jord' pr meus tenuit in vill de Stretford Ita videlicet qd nō ego pdcā Auicia nō hedes mei nō aliquis p nos vel nōie nřo quicqm jur' vel clamū in pdca terr' cum ptinenc' &c. exig'e vindicare vel optinere potuimus, &c. Hiis testib; Dno Johe de Byronn Ričo de Radecliue Ričo de Moston Ričo de hulton Willo cličo de Mamc' Ballivo tunc tepe de ead' Galfro de Walford (?) ⁊ Ročo fil Johis de Mamcestr ⁊ multis aliis. Dat. apd Mamcestr die dōmīca px post ascension' dñi Anno r.r. Edwardi vicesimo [1291].

The seal is of green wax, and circular. The device is a rabbit riding on a dog? The inscription is illegible, but looks like S: AVICIE D: LCVOV. A pencil note states that the same seal was used by Robert de Walkdene. Deeds 10, 11, 12, 13, are fastened together. Mr. Bird reads it SOHO VILL QVO, and suggests that it is a hunting mott.

14. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 181.

[Grant by Sir Henry de Trafford to Richard Braybone, chaplain, for settlement of the estates in Trafford and Stretford with the Mill at Stretford and the Fishery in the Mersey.]

Sciānt &c. ego Henr' de Trafford miles dedi &c. Rico Braybone capellano om̃ia mesuag' t'ras et teñ reddit' et s'uicia mea tam lib'or' tenenciū qm̃ alior que hui die confecōnis huj^s carta mee in Trafford et Stretford cū molendino meo de Stretford et piscaria mea de Meresee Hend ⁊ tenend &c. pfato Ričo heredibz & assign' suis de capitalibz dñis feodi illius p s'uicia inde debita & de iure consueta &c. Hiis testibz Roḡo de Pilkington milite Ričo fil Johis de Radecluf Johē de Assheton Nicho de Prestewyche Radō de hyde ⁊ aliis Dat' apud Trafford die Martis px post fm̃ sci Mathi ap'li [Sep. 21] Anno r.r. Edwardi t'cii a conq. Anglie quadragesimo septimo [1373].

Endorsed in a later hand "Grant of all messuages lands tenelements rents and services in Trafford and Stretford, with a right of fishing in the Pool at Stretford."

The Seal is circular, of red wax, and very perfect. The legend reads SIGILL HENRICI DE TRAFFORD. The centre is bordered by seven trefoiled lancet heads, surrounding a shield with the arms of Grelle, with a difference, three bendlets within a bordure.

The Fishery is mentioned in the Inqq. p. m., taken 6 Eliz. and 32 Eliz. on deaths of Sir Edmund and successor.

15. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 182.

[Regrant or Settlement by Richard Braybone, chaplain, to Sir Henry Trafford of the property comprised in the preceding deed, to be held for Sir Henry for life, and then to his son Henry and the heirs male of his body with remainder to his brothers Thomas, Peter, and John, in tail male.]

Sciānt p'sentes &c. ego Ričus Braybone capellanus dedi &c. Henr' de Trafford militi om̃ia mesuagia tras & ten. reddit' et s'uic' mea &c. que hui &c. ex dono et feoffamento pdci Henr. in Trafford et Stretford cū molendino meo de Stretford et Piscaria mea de Meresee &c. Hend &c. pfato Henr. & assign' suis ad totam vitam suam de capitalibz dñis feodi illius &c. Ita qd post mortē pdci Henr. volo et concedo qd oia mesuag. &c. remaneant Henr' fil' pdci Henr. de Trafford militis et heredibz masculis de

corpē suo legi'e pcreat [Remainder] Thomoe fri pdci Henr. fil Henr. et heř masculis [Remainder] Petro fri pdcē Thome et heř masculis [Remainder] Johi fri pdci Petri et heř masculis [Remainder] pfato Henr. de Trafford militi et heř de corpore suo legi'e pcreatis [Remainder] rectis heř pdci Henr. de Trafford militis. Hiis testibz Rogo de Pilkynghon milite Ričo fil. Johis de Radclyf Johes de Assheton Nichō de Prestwyche Rado de Hyde et aliis Dat' apud Trafford die dñica px ante fm omñ s'ctorum [Nov. 1] A^o r.r. Edwardi t'cii a conq. Angl' quadragesimo septimo [1373].

The seal, Raines states, is of red wax, and very perfect. The legend is S: GALFRIDI DE SALFORD. The centre bears a shield with a cross of St. George charged with a dagger on the dexter chief.

16. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 149.

[Demise by Henry de Trafford and his brother Edmund to Robert Pendyllon of a messuage and parcel of land in Stretford lying between the tenement and garden of John Bothe on the south, and the tenement in the tenure of William Balshagh on the north, and adjoining the Chapel of Stretford on the west. Term 10 years. Rent 5s.]

Sciant &c. quod nos Henr de Trafford armig et Edmund de Trafford frat' ej tradidisse et ad firmā dimisisse Robto Pendyllon unu' mess. et pcele terre in Stretford jacen' inter tenement et gardin Johis Bothe ex pte austral et tenem' modo in tenura Willi Balshagh ex pte boreal et juxta capella' de Stretford in occident. pti hend et tend ad term decem annor reddo inde annuat pfat Henr. et Edm. quinqz solid ad duos termin . . . Hiis test. Joh. le Byron mil. Robto de Longley Henr del Bothe armigō Thurston de Longley psoña eccles. de Prestwych Hugh de Bromburgh capell et m. aliis. Dat apd Mamcestr die px ante fm purif. be. Marie virg. [Feb. 2] Anno r.r. Henr. quarti post conq. decimo qŕto [1411-2].

17. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 131.

[Order by Reginald West, Lord la Warr and Lord of the Manor of Manchester to Sir Edmond Trafford, seneschall of the manor concerning the homage of Sir John Byron.]

Raynold West seignoŕ la Warr' et del S'rie de Mamcestr a nŕe eschier et bien ame Esmond Trafford chŕ nŕe seneschall de nre

Srie aũnt dit salutȝ Sacheȝ q' nicholl Thorley chř vne de noȝ ffeoffeȝ del srie ejusdit (?) en nome de luy et seȝ compaignons ad resceu de John Byron chř son homage pur toutȝ leȝ t'reȝ q'eux il tient del Srie de Mamcestr ejusdit (?) Pur qe voȝ mandom⁹ q voȝ ne distreineȝ neu nulle man'r greues le dit John pur la non faissance del homaȝ aũnt dit Et q' voȝ entreȝ en noȝ Rolleȝ de noȝ Courtȝ illoqs le tenor de cest escript emsemblement oue le dit escript anoȝ Rolleȝ filer Don a loundreȝ desous nře seignes le vint iour de Novembr lan du reigne le Roy Henry sisme puis le conquest quarsisme.

The seal is of green wax with a fleur de lys device.

18. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 134.

[*Receipt by John Pilkington, knight, for 200 marks, part of the marriage portion of Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Trafford, knight.*]

Pateat &c. me Johem Pilkyngton militem recepisce et habuisse die confecōnis p'senc' de Edmō de Trafford milite ducentas marcas argenti in p'tem solucōis majoris sum̃æ p maritag⁹ Elizabeth filie pdcto Edmundo michi debit' de quibȝ q'dē ducentis marcis fateor me fore pacat dc̃m S^r Edmōm herd et &c. Dat die mercur px ante festu Sci Valentini martyr A^o r.r. Henr. sexti post conqȝ tertio decimo.

The Seal is of green wax bearing the crest of Sir John Pilkington, namely a man standing on a helmet and holding a scythe, and the letters PILKYNTON flanking his head.

19. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 133.

[*Receipt by John de Pilkyngton, knight, for a further 100 marks on account.*]

Pateat &c. me Johem de Pilkyngton militem recipisse &c. de Edmundo de Trafford milite centum marcas sterlingor in p'tem soluōnis majoris sum̃æ p maritagio mei pdcti Johis ut de festo Nativitatis sc̃i Johis bap. ultimo elapso de quibȝ quidem centum marcis fateor me fore solum dctum qȝ Edmundo hedȝ &c. quiete p psentes. In cujus &c. Dat. die martis px post festu Nativit sc̃i Johis baptist [June 24] A^o r.r. Henrici sexti post conq. quarto decimo [1436].

Seal same as last.

20. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 135.

[Bond by Nicholas Longford, knight, to Edmund de Trafford in £200 that Nichole Longford should abide by the award of persons named, in disputes about the Yeeldhouse Moss Grene.]

Nou⁹int univ⁹sis me Nichm Longford militem teneri ⁊ firmit obligar Edmundo de Trafford milit in centum libris sterlingor soluend eidem Edmō vel suo c'to attornat. in festo s̄ci Georgii martis px futur post dat. psens ad quam quidam solucōem d̄co testo (?) bene et fidelit faciend⁹ obligo me heredes et executores meos ac oīa bona mea firmit p psentes sigill meo sig. Datu octauo decimo die Ap'lis Anno r.r. Henrici sexti post conq. anglie vicesimo septimo [1449].

The Seal is of green wax. The inscription RICUS DE LONGFORD. Device a two headed spreadeagle(?).

The Condōn of this Obligacon is such y^t yf Nichole of Longford knyght stand to the dome and awarde of Thomas Afsheton knyght John y^e Waren and Alex^r Radclyff Esquiers Thomas Duncalff and Christōr of Hilton of and for all man^r of accōns querrels trusts &c. of the lands ⁊ ten^{ts} called Mossgrene otherwise called the 3eledhouse mofse grene movyd & had betwene the sayd Nichole and Edmund &c. to stand to the award to be geven before the fest of y^e Natiuitie of St John the Baptist next [June 24] then &c. or else &c.

Indorsed Yeeldhouse Moss or Moss Grene 27 H. 6. [1449].

[Cf. No. 9 ante]

21. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 136.

[Bond given to Sir Edmund Trafford respecting a box of deeds belonging to Sir John Pilkington, deceased, and held by his widow Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund.]

Nou'int universis pp. nos Petru Legh Johem Sauuage seniore et Willm Stanley armigōs teneri et firm oblig. Edmundo Trafford militi in mille libris bone &c. Soluend eidem Edm^o aut &c. ad festu om̄n scōr px futur post datam p'sentem ad quam &c. Dat. decimo die Octobris A^o r.r. Henrici sexti post conq Angl tricesimo [1452].

Two seals of red wax. One with a goat's head facing sinister. The other bears the arms of Savage, co. Chester.

This endentur made the x day of October the xxx yer of Kyng Henr the sixte betwene Edmundē Trafford knyght open

that one ptye and Peres legh esquier opou that other ptie beres wyttenes where the said Peres John Cauage [Sauuage] the elder & William Stanley bene bounden in an obligacō of a thousand l^b to the said Edmund to paie at a certein daye as in the said obligacō mor pleyn apperes neu'thelesse the said Edmund Wyll & by thereen p'sentes g^auntez to the said Peres John & Wm yt if the s^d Peres after yat he be possessed of the grete blak yrne bounden cofer enlokke wth deedes mynymen^t & euydences yⁱn wheche wer to John Pylkington knyght opou enlokke ne breke the sayd cofer ne any deede^s evidences ne other munymen^t yⁱn take oute embesaille ne yaⁱ delyuer bot by y^e assent of Thomas Stanley knyght & the said Edmund and if y^e s^d Edm^d be vexed or sued by ony accō of or for y^e s^d cofer deedes ct yⁱn co'teyned & then the s^d Peres do his diligence & labor to defend & stoppe such vexacōs open his owne costes And also paye to the sayd Edm^d his costes & expences Also if Elisabeth dogh^r to the seid Edm^d & late wyfe to John Pylkington knyght dee or if the s^d cofer dedes &c. yⁱn beyng be recou^ded by lawe ageynes the s^d Edm^d or s^d Edm^d constraynet or distrest by lorde shyp or any o^r meanes to delyuer the s^d cofer dedes ct in als gode fraie & als holly as he resceyves yaⁱ yat then the s^d obligacō of a thous^d poundes lose hys strength or else &c. In wytnes wherof &c. interchangeable set to yair sealeys the daye & yer aboue-wrytten [Oct. 10, 1452].

22. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 137.

[Bond of Peter Legh and others to Sir Edmund Trafford and his son John in £200 that Peter Legh wo^d settle land on Elisabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund, and widow of Sir John Pilkington.]

Noverint univ &c. nos Petrum Legh Johem Sauuage sen^r et Willm Stanley armigōs teneri et firm obligari Edm^o Trafford militi et Johem Trafford fil et heredi apparenti ejusdem Edⁱ in ducentis libris Soluendo ejusdem Edmō & Johi Trafford ad festu oīum scōr [Nov. 1] px futur post datu p'sent. Dat. 10 Oct. 30 H. 6 [1452].

Condōn that if above bounden Peres in any tyme comyng pchase or make to pchase any londs or ten^{ts} then he make yaⁱ to be gyuen to hym & to Elisabeth doghter of ye s^d Edmund Trafford & late y^e wyfe of John Pylkington knyght & to the heirs male betwene hym & the s^d Elisabeth geton yat then &c. or else &c.

23. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 137.

[Bond by Peter Legh to Edmond and John Trafford in £200 that Peter, on marrying Dame Elisabeth Pilkington, would sue for the dowry given her at the church door by her first husband, Sir John Pilkington.

Nov' univ. nos Petrum Legh Johem Sauuage sen^r & W^m Stanley armig ten et firm oblig. Edmo Trafford et Johē Trafford fil. et her. app. Edi in sexcentis marcis &c. Soluend ad festu oim scōr [Nov. 1] px futur. Dat 10 Oct. 30 H. 6 [1452].

The Condōn is soche yt if aboue bounden Peres after the espousales hadde betwene hym & Elisabeth the dogh^r of y^e aboue wrytten Edm^d & late y^e wyfe of John Pylkyngton knyght by the auyse of Thomas Stanley knyght & the sayd Edmund diligently aske clayme & pursue to recouⁿen & get by laghe if nede be all y^e londz tents ct wheiche late wer to the seed John & in whyeche y^e said Elisabeth was endowet at the Chirche doer y^e time of y^e espousals hadde betwene thayme and alsoe all oyr manors landz ct in w^{ch} ye s^d John enfeof^r the s^d Elisabeth—by y^e avyce of the s^d Thomas & Edmund—that then &c. or else &c.

Two of the three seals appended are the same as those to No. 21 ante. The third bears a stag's head, caboshed.

[Dowry at the church door by word of mouth was not common and was apt to lead to disputes and proceedings to enforce performance. Both it and dower ex assensu patris were abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 74, sect. 13.]

[24. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 139.]

[Undertaking by Walter Wynall, Principal of the Order of Preaching Brothers of the English Province, that prayers for the souls of John Trafford and his wife Elisabeth shall be said by the Brotherhood].

Deuotis et in xpo sibi dilectis Johi trafford et Elizabet g^osorti sue ffrat^r Walterus Wynall p^olor p^oncipalis Ordinis ffr^m p^odicator in pro^uicia Anglicana salu^m et augmeⁿtu coⁿtinūm celestium grac^o Exigete v^re deuocōis affectu q^oad nrm frat^m (?) ordinem vobis oim missar' orōnū p^odicaconū jeunor' abstinēciar vigiliar labor cetorūq bonor que p ffr^{es} nri ordinis p prōinciam dns fferi dedit uniu^sam p^otipacōm cōcedēdo tenore p^osenciu sp^oalem in vita pit ē in morte Volo insup et ordino ut post decessus v^ros aie v^re ffratru toti^s prōincie anglie hybernie wallye et schocye Oiōmbz regmendent in n^ofo p^onciali caplo si obit vri ibide fuerit

nu'ciati. Et jugant p ipis misse ⁊ orōnes fiant p fribz nris definit fieri gsuerint. In cujus gcessionis igit sigillu officii mei psentibz est appensum. Dat bostonije i nro puiciali caplo in festo assu'p-cionis v'ginis gl'ose celebrato. Anno dni millesimo cccc. 1^o 11^o [1452].

Cowley fr.

Indorsed John traffords lett^r and hys wyffes.

"The seal gone. The black and white silk cord left. The writing in black and red ink is very perfect and beautiful."

25. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 141.

*[Indenture between Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, and Sir John Trafford for military service, in return for an annuity of xx marks, and in time of war the wages of his degree.]*¹

This endenture made the xxvj^{te} of May the fyrst zere of y^e regne of the Kyng our sou^raigne lord edward y^e iiij^t [1461] Betwen Richard Neuille erle of warewyk ⁊ capitaine of Calays of y^e one p'tie and S^r John Trafford knyghte of y^e oyr p'tie

¹ This system of Indenture for military services was in 1461 of long standing. In Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. 510, is an early agreement, dated September 30, 1360, between King Edward III. and Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, whereby the Earl contracted to serve the King, "at the accustomed wages of war," for a quarter of a year; the sum due was to be paid to him beforehand, in order that he might have sufficient ready money to equip his contingent, namely, 60 men at arms, of whom ten were to be knights, and one a banneret, and 120 archers, all of whom were to be provided with horses. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ix. p. 234, furnish for 1425 an example of an Indenture between King Henry VI. and Sir Thomas Strykland, binding the latter to serve in the Duchy of Guienne or the Kingdom of France for a whole year, with two men-at-arms and six archers, the former to receive forty marks each, and the archers twenty marks each, for serving in Guienne, and twelve pence and six pence each respectively for serving in France, and the King was to have the third of the third part of the profits of war of his retinue, &c. Similar Indentures were made with Gilbert Umfrevill, *Robert de Stanlby*, and Thomas Tunstall. In 1449, Walter Strickland, Esq., son of the above named Thomas S., entered into an agreement with Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, to serve the Earl in peace and war against all persons except the King (Lady E. Strickland's *Sizergh Castle*, 1898, p. 20). Mr. Oman, in his second volume of *A History of the Art of War* (1898), p. 595, mentions the above noted agreement of 1360, and says "The use of the Indenture system saved the King the friction and show of compulsion caused by the use of the conscription carried out by the Commissioners of Array. The men brought in by the contractors were all freely enlisted and willing soldiers serving under the leader of their own choice." This Deed appears in the notes to *Lanc. Visn.*, 1533, Chet. Soc., vol. xcvi. p. 69.

bereth wittenefse y^t y^e said Sr John Trafford of his fre and mere motion ys beleft and reteyned to Ward and w^t y^e said Erle duryng y^e term of hys lyffe to be w^hym and do hym s^uice and attendance ayenst all man'e psons except hys allegeance. And y^t y^e said Sir John Trafford shal be redy at y^e desir & comādemant of y^e said Erle to come vnto hym at all such tymes and in such places as y^e said Earl shall call upon hym or geue hym warnyng sufficient horsed harnessed arrayed and accompanied as y^e cas shall Requir' and accordyng to y^t that y^e sayd Erle shal call hym to at y^e costs of y^e said Erle Resonable And y^e said Erle for y^e same haue graunted unto y^e said Sir John Trafford to haue by patent vndre y^e seale of hys Armes an Anuyte duryng hys lyf of y^e some of xx m^{rc} st^l to be leveyed taken and receyved thifsues and reuenues of his lordshyp of Midelh^m by y^e hands of his Receyuo^r p^d at y^e tymes of mikelmas & pasche. And ou^e this y^e said erle hath granted vnto y^e said Sir John Trafford y^t in tyme of ware he shal haue such Wages Rewards & profits as oyr psonnes of hys degree shal haue yeldyng vnto y^e said Erle his iij^{des} and y^e iij^{de} of iij^{des} in like wise and same as it ys accustomed in y^e werre. In Wittenefse wherof y^e yere and day abouen said y^e said pties ent^rchangeably to pⁿtes haue pute to their seall.

F^o (?) John trafford.

Endorsed Sr John Trafford i Edward IV. [1461] Erle of Warwick's man.

Seal with device a muzzled Bear facing dexter, holding or standing on a ragged staff.

[In one of the Paston Letters, vol. ii. p. 38, it is said that the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick came after the Battle of Stamford in 1469 to Manchester in the hope of obtaining aid from Lord Stanley but were disappointed and returned to London. Thomas, second Lord Stanley, married Eleanor, sister of this Earl of Warwick.]

26. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 143.

A bond endorsed

Oblig. 18 Ed. 4 [1478] conc^d a marryage betw. Margarete Traf-
forde and Nicolas son & heire of Elias Prestwicke of hulme as
app. by londs. settled in jointure for the said Marg. the lands were
in Crumpsalle & Manchester. The Indentures of marryage were
made 13 August 18 Ed. 4 [1478].

250 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

27. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 145.

[*Receipt of Elias Prestwich for all sums till then due under the above mentioned Settlement*].

Pateat univ'sis me Eliam Prestwych recipisse &c. de Johem Trafford milit omēs pecuniar' sumū mihi pdct Elia ante datu' p'sent debitū p Quibz idm Johēs in cujusd' Indentur dat. xiii Aug. 18 Edw. 4 [1479]. Datū in festū Scī Johis Baptist [June 24] A° r.r. Edw. 4. 22 [1482].

28. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 147.

Elias Prestwych, Esq., acknowledges the receipt from Sir John Trafford of ten pounds of silver for the term of Xmas last past. Dated 3 Febr. 22 Edw. IV. [1483].

29. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 149.

Elias Prestwich, Esq., acknowledges the receipt from Sir John Trafford of 20 marcs of silver for the term of the birth of St. John the Bapt. [June 24] last past. Dated 1st August 1 Ric. III. [1483].

30. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 149.

[*Receipt of Elias Prestwich for five marks, balance of 200 marks due under Sir John Trafford's Bond*].

Pateat univ. p.p. me Eliam Prestwyche Armig^m recipisse &c. die confecto is p'sentu de Johē Trafford milite quinqz marcas argenti in plena soluōem ducentar marcar p quibz idem Johēs sil. cu certis aliis psonis p script suu obligator' mihi obligat viz. p. maritagio habito et celebrato inter Nicholam fil et hered. appar. mei p'dct Eliæ et Margareta' filia' pdcī Johis de quibz quidem ducentis marcis scdm formam effcm et tenore quaru indentur inter me pdcam Eliam ex una pte et pdcam Johēm ex alt pte p eod. maritagio sic habito cōfectar — fateor me &c. In cujus &c. Datu vicesimo die Januarii anno r.r. Ricardi tercii post conqz Anglie primo [1483].

Small seal of red wax, bearing a shield with a cross.

31. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 145.

[*Bond of John Mainwaring, Sen^r and others in 200 marks, to Edmund Trafford, Esq., in connection with the divorce of John M., junior, and Katrine his wife, daughter of Edmund T.*]

Nou'int univ⁹is pp. nos Johem Maynwaryng sen' Willm Maynwaryng de Hightfeld Hug. Dauenport & Ranulph Leicestr armig^t teneri & firm' oblig' Edmundo Trafford Armig' in ducentis marcis soluend ad festiv. Nativ. dni [Dec. 25] px futur. Dat. 2 Nov. 20 Edw. IV. [1481].

The Condōn wheras there has bene a devorce or disagreement betwene John Maynwaryng the yonger and Katrine his wief^e y^e caust seut & p'chase upon y^e pte of s^d John whereby y^e weddyng so had betwene yaim be undone annulet & defeatit that then John Maynwaryng thelder his heyres exōrs or mynistrs of his goods schall paye to above named Edmund Trafford all the money that the sayd John Maynwaryng have receyuet for y^e sayd marryag & wedyng or for ye sayd maryag or wedyng due to be receyuet that then this obligaçon &c. or else &c.

Small seal of red wax, inscribed IOHN MANWARING about an ass' head facing dexter.

32. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 146.

[Award concerning disputes about various matters relating to the marriage of John Maynwaring, junior, and Katrine Trafford.]

Wher varyanse discorde & debate hath bē movyd & stirret Betwixt John Maynwaryng of Peu⁹ Squier on that on pte and Edmund Trafford and Margaret his wife on that other pte and in especiale of & for a joynture of Londs & tent^s to y^e yerely value of xx. m^{rs} to be made to John Honford & Marg' his wyfe daūr of the s^d John Maynwaryng during her lyfe Of which varyance &c. [the seyde pties be fully condescendet & also Sworne opon the holy Evangelists to abyde the Warde and Dome of us Thomas Lord Stanley Gret Constable of Englonde Mr. James Stanley Archidiacon of Chestr S^r William Stanley knyght Chambrelayn of Chester Arbitrs betwixt the seid pties indifferently chosen Whereupon we the seid Arbitrs takyng upon us the besynes of y^e seid Award Do award seid Edm. & Margret to cause the feoffes of the s^d John Honford to make the seid joynture by Dede to the use of y^e s^d Marg^t afore the fest of y^e Assumcōn of o^r Lady next comyng & s^d Dede to be deliv^d to s^d John Manwaryng & to pay him x m^{rs} of money which s^d Edm^d was bound to pay at the fest of Midsomer last past And we award John Maynwaryng the fader to enfeoff some persons of londs to the yerely valew of x merces to the use of the seid

Katrine & her hōnd Also we award the seid Edmund and Margret to send John Maynwayryng son of the seid John to the Man' of Peu' to his fader and his moder afore y^e fest of y^e Assumcōn of o^r Lady next & s^d John the fader afore y^e fest of y^e Natiuity of o^r lady next to put & sende the seid John the son to his s'vice ageyn & for hys sake the seid Lord to receyve him And as for the Wyne and the Ox we award the seyd pties to abyde soch order & direcōn as o^r brother S^r John Savage thelder and Rau-lyn leycestre shall take therin In witnes whereof to this o^r Awarde indented We the seid Arbitfōrs haue set o^r sealys Yeuen the xxvij day of July the yere of y^e reigne of Kyng Richard the thrydd aft^r ye conquest the seconde [1485].

Indorsed—Award concern^g a marr. betw. John Manwayryng of Peeuor y^e yōnger and Katherin Trafford 22 E. IV. [*Error*. 2 R. III., 1485].

The three seals, Raines shows, are first, Stanley, Lord Derby, the Latham legend, an eagle carrying a child in swaddling clothes; second, Downes, a stag couchant, with D (?) over its hind quarters; third, a stag's head caboshed, and the legend JAMES STANLEY.

33. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 151.

[*Bond of Hugh, son of William Bulkeley de Whatcroft, in £50 to Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Trafford.*]

Nov⁹ &c nos Hugonem Bulkeley fil. Wiffi Bulkeley de Whatcroft Wiffm Venables de Kynderton et Thomam Bulkeley de Ayton Arm^gis teneri et firm. oblig. Elizabetha Trafford nup uxori Johis Trafford militis in quingentis libris¹ sterling Soluend ad festu Sci Mich. Arch. px. Dat. July 25 5 Hen. 7 [1490].

The Condon that s^d Hugh shall keep all articles and agreements specifi^d in a pair of Indres made between him and s^d Elizabeth dated 24 July 5 Hen. 7 concerny^{ng} the Marryage to be had betweene the s^d Hugh and Dowce Trafford daughter to the s^d Elizabeth that then &c. or else &c.

34. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 151.

[*Hugh Bulkeley's Receipt for £40 on account of 300 marks, or £200.*]

¹ Deeds 33 and 34 are in Harl. MS. 2112, f. 138 b where m^cs takes the place of libris; see also Deeds 36, 37.

Pateat univ &c. me Hugh Bulkeley fil. Witti Bulkeley de Whatcroft Armig recipisse et hūisse die confect. psen de Elizabeth Trafford nup ux. Johis Trafford milit. quadraginta libris bone &c. in pte solute tricent marcar. de quibꝫ &c. Dat. 15 Aug. 5 Hen. 7 [1490].

35. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 152.

[30 July 7 H. VII. [1492] Rich^d Bulkeley cler'cus in decret. Baccall' conveyed to Hugh Bulkeley, Esq., and Dulcia his wife, 11 messuages in Beaumaris and 4 closes there, and a messuage in Caernarvon of which Rich^d had lately been enfeofed by Hugh; and Rich^d Bulkeley, jun., was a witness.

36. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 134.

[*Hugh Bulkeley's Receipt for 40 marks.*]

Noverint univ. p.p. me Hugone Bulkeley Armig recepisse &c. de Elizabetha Trafforde nuper uxore Johis Trafforde milit. xl. marc. de quibꝫ quidem xl. marc. fateor me fore salut. pdct Eliza-beth heredꝫ et executor suos inde ei quiet. imppm Sigillo meo signat. Dat. xii. die mensis Augusti A^o r.r. Henri septimi nono [1494].

Small seal, Raines shows, bearing a shield with a chevron between three bulls' heads horned and in profile decouped.

37. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 152.

[*Receipt of Hugh Bulkeley for 40 marks.*]

Pateat vniversis p.p. me Hugonem Bulkley de Bewmarres Armig. recipisse &c. de Edmundo Trafford milit Executor testamenti Dñæ Elizabethæ Trafford quondam uxoris Johis Trafford milit. sive Administratore omn' bonor. &c. catallar dñe dom Elizabethæ quadraginta marcas in pte solucionis majoris sūme de quibꝫ quidm quadraginta marc fateor me fore solut In cujus &c. Dat. 17 Aug 12 H. 7 [1497].

Small round seal, Raines shows, of red wax, with the letters i h c.

38. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 152.

[*Receipt of Hugh Bulkeley for 20 marks.*]

Pateat &c. me Hugonem Bulkley Armig recipisse &c. de Edmō Trafford milit. viginti marcas &c. Dat. 15th Aug. 13 H. 7 [1498].

39. Raines MSS., vol. xxv., p. 154.

[Bond in £100 by James Radclyff, of Manchester, Esq., to Sir Edmund Trafford for observance of covenants on the marriage of Anne Trafford to Thomas Radclyff.

Noverint &c. me Jacobum Radclyff de Mamcestr Jacobum Hulme Armig. et Radūm Hulme gen'osus teneri et firm. oblig. Edmundo Trafford militi in Centum libris &c. Soluendo eidem Edmō ad festū Purificaōnis be. marie virg. [Feb. 2] px. Dat. 4 Jan. 15. H. 7 [1500].

The Condon—for s^d James to keep without fraud Articles & Covts expressed in a pair of Indres made betwene S^r Edm^d Trafford knt 1 p^t & s^d James Radclyff & Thomas his Son 2^d pte dated 2^d Jan. 15. Hen. 7 [1500], then this obligation to be &c., or else, &c.

Small round seal, Raines shows, of red wax with a large R in centre.

40. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 153.

[Bond in ten marks by Sir Edmund Trafford and others to James Radclyff against the death of Anne Trafford without living issue by Thomas Radclyff, her husband, before Martinmas 1500.]

Nov^o &c. me Edmund Trafford milit Rog'm Barlowe fil et hæ. appar. Alexi Barlow gen'os et Ricm Hunt filiu & hæ Willi Hunt de Mamcestr teneri et firm. oblig. Jacobo Radclyff de Mamcestr in decem marcas Soluend ad festu Sci Martyn in hyeme px futur. Dat. 12 January 15 Hen. 7 [1500].

The Condon if Anne Trafford doghter of John Trafford Knyght discesse before y^e day of payment specyfyed in the obligaōn without Issewe inheritable gotten betwene hir & Thomas Radclyff sun of the aboue named James Radclyff the same Issue being on lyfe the tyme of hir dethe that then &c. or else &c.

Oblig. on Marr. of Ann Trafford and Thos. s. & h. of Jas. Radclyffe of Manchest^r 15 H. 7 [1500].

41. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 154.

[Receipt of James Radclyff for 20 marks.]

Sciant univ^o &c. me Jacobum Radclyff de Mamcestr recipisse &c. de Edmundo Trafford militi viginti marcas de quibz fateor me fore solut. &c. Dat. 19 Jan. 15 H. 7 [1500].

42. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 155.

[*Institution of Sir. Rainald Hobson as Chaplain of St. Nicholas Chantry in the Collegiate Church, Manchester, vacant by the death of Dom. Thomas Whitehead. Sir Edmund Trafford patron.*]

Johannes Veysy legum doctor Archidiaconus Cestr in Ecclia Cath. Lich. dilect. nobis in Xpo Dño Romaldo [*sic*] Hobson capo salm in dño Cantariam ppetuam Sancti Nicholai in Ecclia coll. beate Mar' Mancestrie archiñatus nři p mortem Dñi Thome Whitehed vacant' ad qua p nobilem viru' Edmundu' trafforde militem verum ipius cantarie Patronum nobis iuxta fundacōem dēe Cantarie p'sentat' exist^s te admittim^s ac te cap^m ppetm cu onere psonat^r mīst^{and}' et continue residend sub debito inveniend p te ad s^a Dei oia ncēia (?) iuxta forma Ordinacōis fundacōis dce⁹ Cantarie Juraq³ et contenta in eadem jura^mti pro virib³ tuēdi et observand prestit institui^s canonce in eadem cu suis jurib³ et ptiñcis universis juribus et consuetudinibus Arch'nat nri predct in omib³ semp saluis In cui^s rei testim Sigillo offic Offic^e Cestr pdct apponi fecim^s Dat sub sigillo predco secundo die mensis Maii Anno dñi milesimo Quingentesimo sexto [1506].

43. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 156.

[*Dispensation to Thomas Davenport and Agnes Stanley, widow of John Stanley, to marry, being second cousins.*]

Petrus Griphus Juris utriusq³ Doctor Protonotarius Aplicus Sanctissimi in Xto pris et dñi nři dñi Julij diuina Pudentia Pape secundi et aplice sedis ad Regnum Anglie Nuncius In eodemq³ Regno fructuū reddituū et puentiu aliorumq³ iurium sancte Romañ Ecclie et Aplice camere Collector et receptor g'nalis Dilectis nobis in Xpo Thome Davenport et Agneti Stanley relictę Johis Stanley Couent' et Lich' Dioc. salt. in dno sempiterna sedis aplice pudentia circu'specta nimiūq³ juris vigorem sua māsuetudine temperat et q^d sacror. canonu phibent instituta de grā sue benignitatis indulget Aliisq³ indulgendi facultates sua aūcte concedit prout psonar et eřor qualitate pensata id in deo salubriter expedire cognoscit Cum aut idem Sanctissimus dñs nři inter alias facultatas nobis concesserit ut cum quibusdam personis dicti Regni tertio et quarto mixtis aut quarto tm consanquinitatis et affinitatis gradibus conjunctis inuicē mrimoniātr copulari valeant dispensare possimus put in lřis aplicis

nobis ēcessis plenius continetur Nuper uero pro parte v̄ra nobis fuit expositum q^d ex certis rationabilibus causis animū v̄rū mouentibz desideratis inter vos matrimoniu' contrahere Sed quia tertio et quarto consanguinitat ex capite duplici et quarto equali consanguinitatis ex alio capite gradibus conjuncti estis v̄rū in hac parte desiderium adimplere non pōtestis canonica dispensatione desuper non obtenta Quare nobis humiliter supplicari fecistis ut sup hoc vobis de opportuno dispensacionis remedio providere dignaremur Nos igit v̄ris in hac parte supplicationibz inclinati vobiscum per hec scripta ut impedimento q^d ex h̄mōi consanguinitate provenit nequaqz obstante inuicem matrimonium contrahere et in eo postqz contractum fuerit libere et licite remanere possitis aūcte ap̄lica nobis in hac pte concessa dūmodo d̄cta Agnes propter hoc raptā non fuerit et aliū canonicum vobis non obsit misericorditer dispensamus Prolem exinde suscipiendam legiptima discernētes In contrarium facientibus non obstantibus quibuscunque. In quorum fidem p̄ntes l̄ras fieri fecimus ac sigill officii n̄ri insup appensione communiri. Dat. Londin in Domo n̄re hitationis prope sanctum Paulum Anno a Natiuitate dñi millesimo quingentesimo vndecimo [1511] nsic [et die?] decima tertia Julij Pontificatus ejusdem sanctissimi domini p̄pe anno octavo

+ Jo + de Bonconabuc'g'.

Large seal, Raines says, of green wax broken.

44. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 231.

[*Appointment by Edmund Trafford, Esq., of Deputy Sheriff of Cheshire, A.D. 1541.*]

Omibz xpi fid. &c. Edmund Trafford Armiger Vicccomes Com. Palat. Cestr' salm̄ in dño Cum Dñs Rex nup p l̄ras suas patentes quar' dat. erat vicesimo quinto die Nouembris A^o r.r. tricesimo secundo [1541] dedit et concessit mihi pfato Edm^o officium Vicecom' Com. Pal. su' Cestr. hend. occupand et exercend officiu' Vic. pdct p me uel p meu' sufficient. Deputat siue deputat meos sufficient durant beneplacito d̄ci dñi Regis cu' . . . eidem officio Vicecom debet et consuet p̄cipiend Annuatim p manus proprius de exitubz . . . cu oibz aliis commodbz et aysiamētz eidem offic spectantbz. Sciatis me Edmundus Trafford p'fat. Ordinasse deputasse et fecisse dilectu' mihi Willm' Trayford geñosum meu' deputatu' meu' sufficient in officio Vicecom' Com p̄dct.

Hend occupand. et exercend officiu' pdct cu' pensio' et reuencoib3 eidem officio Deputat spectantb3. Dat decimo die Novembr [Dec. ?] A° r.r. Henrici Octavi tricesimo scdo.

Signed Edmūd Trayfort.

Ind^d Edm. Trayfort esq. Sheriffe of Cheshire A° 32 H. 8 [1541].

45. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 164.

[Appointment of Edmund Trafford, Esquire, to be Steward of the property of the College of the Blessed Mary of Manchester.]

To all men to whom these p'sents shall come Thomas Hearle Clerke M^r or keeper and fellowes chaplens of y^e Colledge of Blessed Marye of Manchester in y^e Co. Lanc^r of the fundacōn of Phillipp and Marye Kyng & Quene of England send greeting in our Lord God everlast^g Know yee that s^d Thomas Herle and fellowes chaplens afd Have given & granted to our trusty and well beloved Edmund Trafford of Trafford Esq^r his heirs c^t for their office of the Stewardshippe of all the Manors Lands ten^{ts} rents & hedts of the s^d M^r and fellow chaplens as well in the tyme of warres as peace And also a clear rent of 40^s a year To have & to hold the sayd office of Steward &c. In witness &c. Dat. 17 Sept. 17 Eliz. [1575].

Thoms Herle Wardyn
Trsr

Oliver Carter
Robert Barlow felowe
Thomas Rychardson felowe.

Possessⁿ and seisin had & deliv^d by the within named Wiltm Glover one of the Attorneys named xxvii Sept. 17 Eliz. in the p'sence of John Trafford James Neuell *alias* Shippewelbotham & Lawrence Crowder with others.

Indorsed—The Stewardship of y^e Man^r of Manch^r Colledge to Edm^d Trafford Esq. 27 Sep. 17 Eliz.

Seal, Raines shows, bearing a shield charged with the arms of Grelle, three bendlets.

46. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 167.

[Letters of administration granted on death of Sir Edmund Trafford.]

Oib3 Xpi fidelib3 &c. David Yale legu doctor curie cons. Cestr'. Officialis principal &c. Noverit univer. oia quo scrutat diligenter Regris et Archivis Rev. in Xto patr' et dñi Domini Richardi permiss' dia Cestr Episc' ap^d Cestr bene et fidel custodit et per

discretu viru m̃grum Johem Morgell ejusdem Rcdi p̃ris Reḡrariu principale Reḡrat invenimus q^d 3 Junii A^o dñi 1590 L̃re Admin oia et singl' bonor creditor Edmundi Trafford nuper dum vixit de Trafford pochia de Mancestr milit. defunct per nos admin Revⁱ in Xto patris Dñi Wiffi Chaderton nuper Cestrien Ep̃i tunc deputat quibusc. Johanni Holme et Hugoni Davenport genōsis de bene et fidel. eadem bona jura & Administrand certific' Elizabetha Trafford filia ejusdem defunct &c. Dat. 1 Aug. 1598.

L̃res of Adm. gr. of S^r Edm. Trafford's goods (Elizab. renouncing) to John Holme and Hugh Davenport 3 June 1590.

47. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 193.

[*Grant by John de Hulm to Adam de Pendlebury of land in Wickleswick.*¹]

Sciunt &c. ego Johēs de hulm dedi &c. Ade de penulbī p homag' suo ⁊ servicio tota tram meā de q'kleswic et sex bovatae tre in s̃ædo ⁊ heditate illi et hedbꝫ suis hend et tend Redd^o unū par' calcar' de ferro ad pasch p oibꝫ serviciis ⁊ assuetudine et exaccōe Hiis testbꝫ Rob. de Bur' Ad. de heton Rob. de Heton Elia de pen'lbur Rad. de most' Robto clico mamecestr Henr' de T'fford Ade de Urmsto' Ric de Schoreswrth.

Indorsed—Hulme to Penulbury.

48. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 194.

[*Release by Alice, daughter of William, clerk of Eccles, to Roger de Pendlebury, of her rights in Wickleswick.*]

Oibꝫ Xpi fidelibꝫ &c. Alicia filia Wiffmi cliē de Eccles salm̃ Noverit me dimisisse et quietcl &c. Roḡo de Penelbury et hedbꝫ suis totam jus q^d ego unquam hūi in quickleswike cu'oibꝫ p'tinentis sine aliquo retenem̃to Hiis testibꝫ Dno Galfr. de Chetham Galfrid Capell de Mamcestr Tho de Prestwich Ad. de Hulton Ric. de Moston Ric. de Workedesley Ad. de Leu'e Joh fil. meuric Ad. de Eccles Rob. de Schoresworthe Ric de Boudon cum aliis.

Indorsed—Quickylswyck.

Seal, Raines says, fastened in linen, but decayed.

¹ A full and elucidating account of the history of this Manor or Township and its owners is given by Mr. Bird in *The Ancestor*, No. 4, January, 1903, pp. 205-224.

49. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 195.

[Grant by Elias de Pendlebury to his father Roger of his rights in the Manor of Wickleswick].

Oib3 xpi &c. Eleya fil. Rog' de Penlebur' &c. concess. remis. ct Rogero de penlebur' pater meo totu jus meu' q3 hūi in toto manerio de Quyclisweke cu' oib3 suis ptn3 Tend ʔ hend sine ullo retenemento. Hiis testb3 Ric de Workisleye Willo de Eclys Robto de Schorisword Ad de Eclys Gal. de Workisleye P. de Schorisword et aliis.

50. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 195.

[Grant by Roger de Pendlebury to his son Elias of his Manor of Wickleswick.]

Notum sit omib3 qd ego Rog' de Penelby concess. et confirmavi Elie filio meo et hedi totu maneriu' meum de Quickleswic cu' oib3 ptn3 libfatb3 et aysiamtb3 sine aliquo retenemeto tenend et hend faciendum forensicum capitali dño p oib3 serviciis consuetudinib3 et demandis post meum vero decessum pdcum manerium una' cu' oib3 aliis terris meis qe jure heditare decedant ut hedi mee et hedib3 suis salu'et fct (?) remaneat. Hiis testb3 Dño Galfr. de Chetham Ad. de Bury Hnř de trafford Joh. de buron Ad. de hulton Ad. de Prestwich Ric. de Moston ʔ aliis.

Indorsed—William Brereton.

Raines shows a seal lozenge shaped, of dark brown wax, very perfect, device a cockatrice segreant facing sinister; legend SIGIL ROGERI DE PENNILB +

51. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 196.

[Grant or release by Adam de Hulm to Adam de Prestwich of the latter's homage and a rent of 2d. for part of the Manor of Wickleswick.]

Sciant &c. qd ego Ad. de Hulme dedi &c. Adæ de Prestwych et hedb3 suis homagium ipius Adæ de Prestwych et serviciu' ejusdem de duab3 denar' annuatim redd. dic' p sexta pte man'ii de qklewyk qm de me tenuit in vill de Barton hend et tend de cap. dom fædi hiis testb3 Thom de heton Aleõ de birches Roõ de Midelton juniore Galfrid de Salford Robto de Walm'ley Galfrido de Chad'ton junior ʔ aliis.

Indorsed—Willm. Brereton.

Small round seal, Raines shows, of green wax, device a long-billed bird with curling tail feathers facing sinister head turned back; legend RODGE DE HULM +

52. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 197.

[*Grant by Adam, son of Alexander de Pilkington, to Adam de Prestwich of the former's rights in the Manor of Wickleswick in right of his late wife Matilda.*]

Omiß xpi &c. Ad. filius Alexandri de Pilkinton dedi concessi &c. Ad. de Prestwiche ⁊ hedß suis totu jus & clamu' qd hui vel aliquo modo habere potui in toto manerio de quickliswike qd jus hui p Matilde quondam uxorem meam curialitate anglie. Dat apd Prestwiche die assõpsionis bē Marie Anno r.r. Edwardi decimo nono [1291] hiis testb; Dno Jacobo de byronn Dño Johe de byronn Galfr. de Chad'ton thom de Heton Wiffo de hopewode Robõ clico ⁊ aliis.

19 Edw. I. [1291].

53. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 201.

[*Grant by Adam, son of Alex. de Pilkington, to William, son of Roger de Pendlebury, of rights in Wickleswick Manor in right of Adam's late wife Matilda.*]

Oib; &c. Ad. filius Alexandri de Pilkinton dedi concessi &c. Wiffo filio Rog'i de Pennilbyri ⁊ hedß suis totu jus meu' q3 hui in toto mañio de Quickliswike cū ptin; q3 jus hui p Matild^m quondam uxorem meam lege Anglie Datu apd Mamcestriam die Jouis pñx ante festu Sancti Michaelis [Sep. 29] Aº r.r. Edwardi decimo nono [1291] hiis testb; Dño Johe de Byronn Galfr. de Cha'dton Riço de Moston Thom de heton Galfr. fil. Thom. de Saleford Galfr. filio Thome de Mamecestria Ada de Rocindale Robto clico ⁊ aliis.

Indorsed—Adam Pilkington to Rog' Pendlbury Whickliswike.

Seal, Raines shows, of green wax, lozenge shaped, very perfect, device an eight pointed star, legend S' AD' DE' PILKITO

54. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 202.

[*Quitclaim by Beatrix, daughter of Elias de Pendlebury, to Adam Lord of Prestwich, of her rights in q'keleswick hamlet in Barton Township.*]

Oibz &c. Beat'x filia Helye de Penulbyri saīm in dñō Noverit me in plena ætate mee concessisse &c. et in ppm quiete clamasse Ade dñō de prestewiche et hedbz totu jus meu' q3 hūi in toto hameleto de q'keleswike in barton infra diuisas cu' oibz ptnz suis et cu' oibz libtatbz ꝛ cōmunibz aysamentis vill de barton ptintibz sine aliquo retenemento Hiis testibz Magistro Ricardo de Trafford Galfrido de Chaderton Juniore Ric de moston Willo filio suo Thom de hopwood ꝛ aliis dat. ap^d mamcestr die annunciationis beate marie [Mar. 25] anno regni reg. Edwardi filii Regis Henric' vicesimo septimo [1299].

27 Ed. I.

[Seal, Raines says, originally fastened up in wool].

55. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 208.

[Release by Beatrix, daughter of Elias de Pendlebury, to Henry de Wickleswick, of her rights in lands in Barton, given to him by his father, Adam de Prestwich.]

Oñibz xpi &c. ego Beatrix filia Elya de Pennulburi saīm in dnō Nover' me remisisse relaxasse &c. Henrico de Quickleswyke et hedbz suis totu jus meu' q^d hūi in oibz terris et tentis q3 pdctus Henr' ht de dno ꝛ feoffinto Adæ de Prestewyche patris sui in villa de Barton Hiis testibz Henr' de Trafford milite Ricardo de Workeslegh Ricardo de Radeclyf Johne de Hulton Jordano de Workeslegh Robto de Ecclijs clico et aliis Dat. ap^d Quycleswych die martis p̄rx ante festu Pentecost. anno dñi milesimo c.c.c. tricesimo p̄mo [1331].

Indosred—Willia' Brereton.

Small round seal, Raines shows, of brown wax, very perfect, device in centre, the paschal lamb with banner; legend "ECCE AGNUS DEI +".

56. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 219.

[Release of Geoffrey de Boulde to Henry, son of Henry Trafford, knight, of rights, &c., in Wickleswick Manor].

Noverit univ' pp. me Galfrid de Boulde remisisse relax &c. et in pe'pet. quietclam Henr' fil. Henr' de Trafford milit. totu' jus et clam' meu q3 heo in manerio de Quycleswyk cu' ptnz in vill de Barton et in oibz mess. terr tenem reddit et servic in eadem villa — Hiis testibz Radu' de Radclyf milit Riço de Holand Radūs de Prestewich Willo de Hulme Johe de Radclyf de Chaderton ꝛ multis alijs Dat. ap^d Quycleswyk die veneris px post festu sc̄i

Michis archli [Sep. 29] A^o r.r. Rici scdi post conq' Ang' duodecimo [1389].

Small round seal, Raines shows, of coloured wax, green and red, in the centre a Lombardic T, surmounted by a crown with three points.

57. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 196.

[Grant by Geoffrey de Boulde to Henry, son of Henry de Trafford, knight, of Wickleswick Manor, &c.]

Sciánt &c. ego Galfrid. de Boulde dedi cōcessi &c. Henrico fil' Henr' de Trafford milit. manerium meu' de Quycleswyk cū ptnj in villa de Barton ac oīa messuagia terr et teñta redd. et servic jacens in eadem villa. Hend et Tend de cap dom fœdi imppm. Hiis testb; Radus de Radclyf milite Riçō de Holand Radus de Prestwych Witfo de hulme Johes de Radclyf de Chaderton et m. aliis. Dat. apd. Quycleswyk die lunæ p̄x ante festu' s̄ci Mich Archi [Sep. 29] Anno r.r. Rici secundi post conq; Angl' t'cio decimo [1390].

Indorsed—Witfm Brereton.

58. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 128.

[Declaration for perpetuation of testimony concerning the livery of seizin of Wickleswick Manor when Geoffrey de Boulde enfeoffed Henry, son of Henry Trafford, knight.]

ffor als myche as hit is a dede of charite in iche mat^r to record a sothe. Knowen be hit to all men y^{tt} Wee S^r John of Afsheton S^r Rauf of Longton S^r Rauf of Longford S^r Rauf of Radclyf knyghtes and John of Radclyf of Ordesall Esquier Weren psent att Mamcestr y^e Tyusday next after y^e fest of y^e Inuençōn of y^e holy crofse [May 3] in y^e 3ere of y^e regne of Kyng Henry y^e sext aft^r y^e conquest fyft [1427] And herden Rog^o Joneson a trewe husband a mon of sixty Wynt^r and ten of age and mōe Swere opōn a Boke yatt he was psent when Geffrey of Bulde enfeofft Henr. of Trafford y^e son of Henry of Trafford knyght in y^e manōr of Whicleswyth to him ʒ to hys heires for eu'more be dede of fefment ʒ y^o reopon delyv^o hym seisyn and putte out one Rog^o of Entessyle y^t yat tyme was tenant at wylle in y^e same manor And also y^e sayd S^r John S^r Rauf &c. weren p'sente y^e sayd daye 3ere and place when Thom' y^e Pyp a mon of sixty Wynt^r and ten of age and more swere and on a boke yat he was

p'sent at y^e livere of seisin yat aft^r y^e feofment was made to y^e sayd Henr⁹ yat y^e sayd Thom mony jeres aft^r yat gederet y^e rent of y^e sayd Manor and payet hit to y^e sayde Henry as to hym yat was lord of y^e same Manor. In y^e witnes of y^e quache thyng to yese p'sents lres Wee haue sette our seals Writen day jere and place abuf sayd.

Indorsed—Geffraie boulde & Henry Trafford witnesses of feoffmt of Whickleswicke 5 H. 6 [May, 1427].

The first of the four seals bears, Raines shows, the upper part of a capital A surmounted by a crown and flanked by palms (?); the second a paschal lamb couchant dexter regardant and carrying a cross with banner, legend over it RAV D LANGTON; third a double Tau; fourth a garb.

59. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 227.

[Grant by Sir Edmund Trafford to Thomas, son of Sir John de Stanley, and Thomas Spencer, Vicar of Bowdon Church, of his Manor of Wickleswyk].

Sciانت p'sentes c't ego Edmundus de Trafford miles dedi &c. Thome fil. Johis de Stanley milit et Thome Spencer Vicar Eccie de Boudon maneriu' meu' de Whikleswyk cu' suis ptnj Hend' &c. de cap. dom. fœdi hiis testb3 Radūo de Radclyf milite Johe de Radclyf de Ordesale Johe de Radclyf de Chaderton Elia de Chaderton Laurenc' de Hulme ꝛ aliis Dat die lune px post festu Sci Andree apli [Nov. 30] A^o r.r. Henri' sexti post conq3 Angl. quinto [1427].

Raines shows an ornamental seal in the centre, of a quadrafoil a shield with griffin segreant facing dexter, over the shield a helmet; legend "SIGILLVM. EDMVND DE TRAFFORD+"

60. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 226.

[Release by Thomas, son of Sir John de Stanley and Thomas Spencer, Vicar of Bowdon Church, to Sir Edmund Trafford of Wickleswick Manor.

Pateat univ &c. nos Thome fil. Johis de Stanley milit. et Thome Spencer vicar' Eccie de Boudon remisisse relaxasse et impp quietclam. Edmundo de Trafford militi totu' jus clamu' nrm que ham̄s in Manerio de Whikleswyk cu' suis ptnj que quidem Maner' nuper hūimus ex dono et concessione pdci Edmundi Dat. die Jovis in festo Ascensionis Dñi A^o r.r. Henr' sexti post conq3 quinto [1427].

Raines shows two small seals, first with a female bust facing sinister; legend imperfect "SPENSER + " The second Stanley an eagle holding a swaddled child.

61. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 227.

[Award in a dispute between Sir Edmund de Trafford and Thomas del Bothe concerning the advowson of Beswick Chantry.]

Thys endentur beres witnesse yat yere as debats and varyaunce was had betwene Sr Edmonde of Trafforde on ye one ptie ⁊ Thomas of ye Bothe ye alder vpon ye toyr ptie for diuers causez ye ptez aboue said arn put in ye awarde of vs Sr John of Pilkington John of Radclyf of Ordesale Robert of ye Bothe and Robert of Longley & yt to sworne on a boke before vs awardo's of all accōns ⁊ debat;—and sayd Award; ordeynen awarden ⁊ demen yat ye said Thom. of ye Bothe paye to ye seid Sr Edmond xls. at the fest of Sent Margaret next comyng for div' trespasez yat we fynd yat ye seid Thome has don And we award Sr Edmond to delyuer a dede of feoffmente of a certayne p'cell of londe in Bexwyk wth ye Aduowson of a Chauntrye the which ye seid Sr Edmond has of the gyfte of ye heyre of Bexwyk in to ye handes of Sr John Pilkington ye s^d Sr John to kepe to ye behove of ye s^d Sr Edmond duryng yat ye s^d Sr Edmond or hys here hau' oon p'sentement of ye seid Chaunter' yf yt fall in ye lyf of ye s^d Sr Edmond And yene aft^r yat he ⁊ hyse hav. had oon p'sentement or ellez deghe yt yene ye s^d Sr John shal delyue' ye said dede to Thom' of ye Bothe or to hys heyres Also we the s^d Awardo' ordeyne yt ye s^d Thome ne noon of hyse shal neze be agayne ye s^d Sr Edmond ne noon of hyse of none mater yat towches ye first p'sentement of ye s^d Chauntr if hit fall in ye lyfe of ye s^d Sr Edmond—Parties to be friends—Gyfen ye tuysday next after ye feste of Pasche in ye 3er of ye regne of Kyng Henry ye sext aft^r ye Conq; sext [1428].

Raines shows four small seals, first an upright oblong with bevilled corners, device a man standing on a helmet and holding a scythe, legend "PILKINGTON"; second, device a garb, legend "RADCLYF"; third, an eagle with outspread wings facing dexter, and a cross above its back; fourth, a horizontal oblong with bevilled corners, device a lengthened boar's head erased, legend "IB."

The Harleian MSS., 2112, fo. 140 b., mentions an "Endenture betwene Edm. Trafford Kt. and Thomas Booth the elder couzen

germaynes been accordit, &c., That Tho. ne maynteyne no man againe the said Edm. Trafford of the inheritance of the said Edmond Henery his father nor Sr Henery his grandfather, &c., and the Edmond his likewise sworne ne to maynteyne no man againe the said Thomas Booth of the inheritance of the said Thomas, John his father, ne Thomas his grandsire, &c. In presence of Hugh Tildesley, Robt. of Longley, Richard of Chader-ton, James of the Holt, and Henery Parr. Dated the last of January a^o 7 H 6.

62. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 235.

[Grant by John Partington to Edmond de Trafford, Esq., of property in Urmston.]

28 March 1 Eliz. Edmond Trafforde of Trafforde esquier and John Partyngton of Mamcestr. Mercer. Partington for £20 sold to E.T.

one messuage and 16 acres, rent 26/- a yr in ten. of John Gregorye

"	"	6	"	10/8	"	"	Tho ^s	"
"	"	7	"	20/-	"	"	James	"
"	"	8	"	11/-	"	"	William Holland	
"	"	10	"	15/4	"	"	Tho. Gregorye of Hillam.	

in Urmeston in the Parysh of Flyxton.

To hold for ever yielding to John and his heirs during the naturall lyues of Raphe Partyngton Unkle of s^d John & Issabell wife of Robert Boothe 50/- and after decease of Raufe & Issabell £4 . 11 . 0 and paying the cheefe to

Witnesses Thomas Trafford —Alexander Trafforde —Willm. Hardey and Jamys Massye & ors.

Seisin given by the attornies Tho. Trafforde of Mamcestr and Alex^r Trafforde of Trafforde Gen.

63. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 236.

[Agreement between Edmund Trafford de Trafford, Esq., and John Booth of Barton, Esq., respecting the marriage of Edmund Trafford, junior, to Margaret Booth, &c.]

Certayne Articles agreed vpon betwene Edmund Trafford of Trafforde Esq^r 1 pt and John Boothe of Barton Esq^r 2 pt concerning a Marryage to be had & solemnysed betwene Edmond Trafforde sonne & heyre app^t of s^d Edm^d Trafforde Esq. and

Merget Boothe daughter & heire of the seid John Booth as followeth :—

In primis s^d Edm^d T. Esq. covth with s^d John Booth that the s^d Edm^d the son shall & will marye and take to wyfe the said Merget Boothe on this side and before the feaste of Lowe Son-daye being the xxix daie of Aprill nexte comyng.

And in lykewise the s^d John Booth coventh with s^d Edm. the Father that the seid Marget shall & will marye and take to husband the s^d Edmund the Son on this side &c.

In Considera^ōn of the s^d Weddyng and for Estating all the Manors messes lands &c. of s^d John Boothe so that they may descend to theire of the bodiēs of s^d Edm. & Margret lawfully to be begotten immedi^{ly} on death of s^d John Boothe The s^d Edm^d the Father coventh with s^d John that he his heirs &c. will pay to Edm^d his sonne one thousand pounds of good &c. on such feast days as shall be agreed on & app^d by the ryght worshypful Syr Urian Brereton Syr Robert Worstley Syr Rauff Leycestr Knights & Thomas Butler Esquier theyr lovyng and indifferent frendes *Provided* always that if itt fortun that no Issew be begotten as a^d betweene s^d Edm. & Marget that then all soche somes of money as before y^t tyme hath bene payd by s^d Edm^d to s^d John or his ass. shall be payd unto s^d Edm. the Father his heirs &c. on such days & feasts as it was afore deliv^d.

And yff it happen y^t y^e s^d Marget doe decease before carnall knowledge bee hadd betwixt y^e s^d pties then Anne Boothe on other of the Daūgrs of the s^d John shall marye and take to husb^d s^d Edm. the Sonn on such feaste and daye as by the seid former indiff^t friends shall be named *And* for want of y^e s^d Anne the next Daugh^r and heire of the s^d John shall marrie the s^d Edm^d the son and so in default from on daūr to ano^r untill the maryage of on of the daugh^{rs} then heire of the s^d John shall be fullie conformable as a^d.

And in like manner if it happen that the s^d Edmund the Son do decease afore carnall knowledge bee hadd betwene the s^d Edm. & Marget or any other of y^e s^d Daūrs & heire of s^d John that then the next sonn & heire of the body of the s^d Edm^d the Father shall marrie one of the daūrs & heire of the s^d John Boothe as afo^d and so in default from sone to sone then heire of s^d Edmund untill the s^d Maryage betwene one of the Sones & heir of s^d Edm. and one of the daūrs & heres of s^d John be fully completed and carnall knowledge hadd betwene them as a^d.

And if it happen that after the s^d first marryage no carnall knowledge be had betwixt s^d pties and no second maryage & carnal knowledge can be lawfully had then all such s^{omes} of money as are p^d to s^d John Booth shall be repayd to s^d Edm^d the father.

And further that yf it happen y^t s^d John Booth sh^d haue Issue male of his bodye lawfullie begotten then the s^d first begotten son & heir & for want thereof the 2^d son & heyre & soe from one son to another then being his son & heyr shall marie & take to wyfe *Elizabeth* dawter of Edm. the father and for want thereof one other of the da^{urs} of s^d Edm. the Father and soe from one unto ano^r soe long as Edm. hath or shall haue any dawter living untill a full & perfect marryag be hadd between the son & heir of s^d John Booth and a daughter of s^d Edmund Trafford the Father.

And yff ytt happen that the s^d first marryage betwene the Sonn or Sonns of s^d Edm^d the Father & the Dawters then heires of s^d John Boothe be not solemnized and done with full & complete carnall knowledge And the marriage betwixt the Son & heir of s^d John and a Daur of s^d Edm^d the Father *that then* s^d John Boothe covenant^b & granteth with s^d Edm^d the Father that he his heirs &c. will give and pay back all such sums as he has receiud of s^d Edm^d And so moch and great a some of money of Eng^d & to surmount in some or vallew so moch more as the lands & inhance of the s^d Edm^d the Father now surmounteth the lands of the s^d John Boothe as shall appeare hereafter by persight knowledg and survey.

And further Bothe cov^{ts} to levy a Fine &c.

And further if any thyng hath been forgotten in this Indre w^{ch} hereafter may by the pties be thought expedyent & needful for the corroboration strength makyng sure and furtherance of any thing herein conteyned they are agreed to abyde the decision of s^d S^r Urian Brereton S^r Robert Wourseley [*sic*] S^r Rauffe Leycyster Knts & Thomas Butler Esq^r their trustie and loving frendes according to the true intent hereof Dated 6th January A^o r.r. Dom. Elizabethæ septimo. [1564] in the presence of Sir Urian Brereton S^r Robert Worseley Syr Rauff Leycyster Knts & Tho. Butler Esq. with others. 1564.

Signed Jhon bothe
Robert Worsley k
Rauffe leycester k

Sealed signed sub-
scribed & for his deed
deliv^d in psence of us
John massie

humffrie barlawe
Gylbart Bybbye
Thomas Edwardes S
Robart anlezens

- + The mark of William Walker. Norburrie
 - + The mark of Thomas Tildesley Norburie
- Test maḡrum Johm Glouer, Senior, Scriptor J.G. 1564

Ind^d

6 Jan. 7. Eliz.
Articles of Agreem^t between Edm. Trafford &
John Booth touch^g the Intermariage of their Chdⁿ

64. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 238.

[Shortened by omitting redundant words.]

[*Decree concerning the espousal of Edmund Trafford, junior, and Margaret Booth.*]

Elizabeth dei gra &c. Omib; &c. Inspeximus cujusdam decret inter Edmundu' Trafford Arm. et Petrum Leigh militem et alios in Cancellar' nro nup fact in Rotulis Cancellar' &c.

Whereas suite . . hath of long tyme bene dependyng . . . in y^e High Courte of Chancery betw. s^d Edmund Trafford compl^t & Syr Peter Leighe Knt. John Boothe Esq^r & ors Defts touchyng a c'ten maryage heretofore concluded & agreed upon betwⁿ s^d John Boothe & s^d Compl^t by y^e medyacon . . . of sundry their worshippfull friends to be solemnp^d betwene Edmund T. Son & h. app^t of s^d Edm^d & Margaret Boothe one of the Daurs of s^d John Boothe & of Elyn nowe his wife dowter unto the sayd Syr Peter leigh and for the hauing . . of y^e s^d Margaret to the intent the s^d marr^e sh^d accord' be had touchyng w^{ch} suites the Quenes Mäty being heretofore enformed yt hath pleased Her Highnes for the quieting thereof to dyrect her specyall Warrant unto the R^t Hon. Syr Nicholas Bacon Kn^t Lord Keper of y^e Great Seale of Engl^d command^g him to determine y^e s^d controv^r

And as it evydentlie appears that the s^d Marre was fully agreed upon by s^d John Booth Syr Peter leigh & Edm^d Trafford by the medyacon of their Worshipp^t friends And consideryng that the Marre of the s^d Marg^t to the son & heir app^t of ye s^d Edm^d Compl^t is a very good . . advancement . . in respect of the Inhance & Patrimony of s^d Compl^t unto w^{ch} his s^d heire standeth Inheritable And consideryng also the somes of moneys p^d . . to s^d John Booth by s^d Compl^t.

The s^d Lord Keeper in Trinity Term last intended to make a fynall Order . . betwene s^d pties but it was objected . . on behalf of s^d Leigh & Booth that there neither was nor would be any such lyking betwene s^d Edm^d the Sone & Margaret as were convenient to haue any maryage to be had betwene them & that the s^d Margaret could not in her heartelyke well of the s^d Edm^d the sone Whereupon s^d Lord Keeper undst^e s^d Marg^t at that tyme to haue accomp^d the full age of 12 yeres & upw^d & mynding to be enformed of the truth of this objectⁿ before he sh^d proceed to any full order Directed his L^{res} dat^d 17 June last to Thomas Stanley Esq^r in whose indifferent custody the s^d Marg^t then remayned to the end that he sh^d suffer the s^d Edm^d T. the sonn to haue access to the house of the s^d Tho^s Stanley where the s^d Marg^t remayned & that s^d Edm. & Marg^t should then & there haue meetyng talk & conference the one with the other twoe or three seu^rall tymes betwene that & this terme of S^t Michaell in the psence of s^d Tho. Stanley & s^d Tho. to try by such means as he c^d what lyking the same pties sh^d haue ech to other and then to address s^d Lord Keeper of his doyngs & therein saith that he so permitted s^d Edm. & Marg^t to haue meetyng & talke tog^r at his howse & in his presence on the 6th Aug^t last & 19th Sept last on which last day he tooke the s^d yonge Trafford apart & demanded of him what likyng he had of this gentlewoman who ans^d that he had very good lykyng of her And thereupon takyng also the s^d Marg^t apart dem^d of her what lykyng she had for the sayd Edm^d Trafford who likewise did ans^r that she had very good likyng of him and this was s^d in the psence of dyvers witnesses worshipp^l psons And s^d Stanley on 26 Sep had the same Edm^d & Marg^t tog^r again being the third tyme of their meetg And that he then declared to s^d Edm^d that he was to give advertisement to s^d Lord Keeper by next Terme of St. Mich. what likyng he had of s^d Marg^t & willed him to utter . . the same & therepon he ans^d as before & when asked if his Father sh^d haue the custody of her he c^d be content to marry her he replied he could be very well contented to marry her and s^d Tho^s Stanley then used the like speeches to s^d Marg^t if she c^d be contented to marry the s^d young Trafford with a free good will yea or nay she s^d she of her faith could be contented to marry him and this was said before George Byston Randolph Davenport George Brereton & Charles Maynwaring Esquiers & other worshipp^l persons of good credit And s^d Marg^t declared that she had not bene persuaded nor dissuaded to haue likyng or dislikyng of the s^d young Trafford Whereupon

the said Lord Keeper being fully satisfied . . . ordered this 8th Nov^r 15th Q. Eliz. that s^d Marg^t B. shall be deliv^d to the custody of s^d Compl^t by s^d Tho^s Stanley ymmed^y upon the sight of this Decree to the end that a maryage may be had between s^d Edm. S. & heir & s^d Marg^t if the pties shall thereunto agree & that nothing shall be done by Syr Peter & John to prevent &c. And where Order hath bene heretofore taken by the assent of the pties by Syr Robert Worseley Knt Tho^s Stanley Alex^r Barlowe & Edmund Asheton Esquiers that the s^d Compl^t sh^d in coñon of s^d marr^e pay to the use of the younger Doughters of s^d John Booth & for want of such Doughters to the use of s^d John the som of £600 in such soms & at such tymes as by a writing dated 5 Oct. 1566 A^o 8^{vo} Eliz. concern^s the same doth appear It is now ordered that over . . . s^d £600 the som of £400 shall be p^d by s^d Compl^t to the use of s^d Dowters &c. Also s^d Compl^t shall pay to s^d Elyn Booth wife of s^d John within one yere next after marr^e had betw. s^d Edm. & Marg^t £100 to be p^d on feste of St. Mich. in the South Porch of y^e Parish Church of Manchester s^d Co. betwene the hours of 1 & 4 o/cl And s^d Compl^t shall put in suff^t Bonds to s^d Syr Peter William Booth & John Booth Esquiers for the pay^t of s^d sums And sayd Marg^t shall be at liberty to refuse s^d maryage—and if she does she shall be forthwith deliv^d again to s^d John Booth uncontracted and unaffianced And if this happens all writings bonds &c. made concerning it shall be voyd—

In cujus &c. made these Letters Patent. Teste meipsu' ap^d Westm. sexto decimo die Novembris A^o r.r. quinto decimo [1573].

Indorsed—

Exemplith of a Decree made the 8 of Nov^r 15 Eliz. touching the custody & marriage of Marg^t Booth & Edm^d Trafford Esq.

The large seal broken.

65. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 240.

[*Order concerning Barton Hall and Park in proceedings against Dame Ellen Booth, slightly abbreviated.*]

Motions . . . for . . . quiet possession . . . betwene Edmund Trafford of Trafford Esquier for . . . Edmund Trafford his sonn & h. app^t in the right of Margaret his wiffe eldest dowter unto John Booth late of Barton Esq. deceased claymers for the having of two ptes of the whole Inhance of s^d John Booth in posson &

of the reversⁿ of the third p^t after the death of Ellen now wydow of s^d John 1 pte & the s^d Ellyn clayming as well for herself as for the rest of the dowters of the s^d John Booth 2 pte Allowed by Richard Harpur Secundarie Justice of the co^mon Benche at Westm^r & one of the Justices of Assizes at Lanc^r who declared it lawful 23 Aug. 16th Eliz. [1574] and on further conference had with s^d Edm. the Father & Ellyn the widow & Syr Peter Leigh her Father & put into wryting at Swarkeston the dwelling house of s^d Richard 29 Aug. af^d.

The first debate was stir^d for hav^g possⁿ of the Mann' or Mansion House of Barton af^d with the buildings grounds &c. thereto belong^g and the Parke there which s^d Ellen hath in pte had for certen y^rs past in the absence and weak behaviour in life of her late husband and s^d Ric^d orders that she shall possess the s^d cap^l Mansion or Manor place with the proffitts & suff^r foder & herbage for the Deer in the Parke until the feast of the Annunciatⁿ of St Mary the Virgin next And all Tenantes shall likewise occupie their Farmes &c. for the like term without disturbance of any of s^d p^ties And that two indifferent persons be named one by Edm. the Father or Edm. the Son & one by s^d Ellyn shall before the feast of St Michael survey . . all the s^d demesne Lands & Herbage of y^e s^d Parke so limited to s^d Ellyn & set downe the Boones Averages Services &c. & their value till the s^d Feast & s^d Ellyn shall have to her use the 3^d p^t The s^d two praisers not to value any Corne growyng upon any of s^d lands in demesne or any Hay gotten And whereas two persons now occupy on behalf of s^d Edm. & Marg^t his wife the Lodge com^by called the new Lodge otherwise Humfrey Barlowe's Lodge in the s^d Parke And whereas there is now set upp one Tent for the maint^{ce} of the claim of s^d Edm. & Marg^t. it is decreed that s^d Edm. the Father or Edm. the Son shall p^sentlie within 8 daies at the furthest cause the s^d Tent to be removed & all their serv^{ts} or folks in the s^d Tent to be removed And s^d Richard thinketh it most conven^t for s^d Ellyn & her three doghters & all other that have any thing to do for them that s^d Edm^d the Father or Edm. the Son shall enjoy the s^d new Lodge & rooms thereof till s^d Feast Day bringing unto the Keepers Meat Drynke Fuell & without lett of s^d Ellyn or her s^d 3 Daurs And lastly all the Deere within the s^d Parke shall duryng the s^d time be preserved & well kepte by such p^sons as heretofore have been charged therewith and none of the Deere to be killed. All which good meanyng betwene s^d p^ties &c. s^d

272 *History of the Ancient Chapel of Stretford.*

Ric^d hath put into wryting & hath deliv^d one part thereof to Roger Bexwike to hym resorting from s^d Ellyn & Sr Peter in such behalf that he may then the same to the s^d Sr Peter & Ellen deliver And in like mann^r hath deliv^d ano^r to James Nevell s^rvnte to the s^d Edm. the Father & Edm. the son in such &c. Dated Swarkeston 29 Aug. the yere above written.

Signed &c. in psence of
us

Signed Ric. harpur
E. Boothe

Rychard hollande
Thomas legh

Indorsed—

Motions of Peace betw. Ellen Booth & Edmund Trafford
Esq. A^o 15 Eliz. [1573].

66. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 241.

An Exemplification of a Fine levied at Lancaster on Monday 4 Sept^r 1613 from Sir Edm. Trafford of Trafford Knt. to William Lord Sr John James Lord Strange Sir Edward Cecil Knt Sir George Leicester Knt & George Calveley Armig^r of the Manors of Trafford Stretford & Barton upon Irwell & of 300 messuages 100 tofts 5 mills 60 gardens 1000 acres of land 1000 acres of pasture 100 acres of wood 300 acres of moss &c. &c.

67. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 243.

[Fine levied at Lancaster in 1623 settling the Manors of Trafford, Stretford, and Barton-upon-Irwell. Sir Cecil Trafford, with his disinherited sons, Edmund Trafford, Esq., John Trafford, and Richard Trafford deforcians.]

Hec est finalis Concord fact ap^d Lanc die lunæ quinto Sept^r quadragesimo (?) A^o regn. Jacobi &c. et Angl. vicesimo [1623] coram Joh. Sephton milit et Thom. Chamberleyne milit. Inter p^rnobilem Wiffm Seint John Edwardū Cecill milit Georg^r Bouthe Milt et Baronett. William Dauenport milit Thom Leigh Armig^r et Piers Leigh Armig^r Quer. et Cecil Trafford milit. & Edmund Trafford Armig^r Johem Trafford Gen^r et Riçum Trafford Gen^r Deforc. de Maner^r Trafford Stretford et Barton up. Irwell.

68. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 242.

[Grant by Widow Dorothy Liversage to Sir Cecil Trafford of Wickleswick Manor and Hall naming various fields, three acres in a meadow field called the Brookes at Ordsall, and a boat and ferry.]

To all Xpian People &c. Dorothy Liversage of Whickleswicke Co. Lanc. widow &c. Know ye that I for a comp^t sum of money haue granted . . . to Sir Cecill Trafford of Trafford Knight All that the Manor of Whickleswicke *alias* Quickleswyk and all that cap. Mansion house called Whickleswick Hall & all houses &c. & those lands called Birchenbanke the Iles the Iles hill^{*} The Greate breake Bank the little Breake bank The great meadow Ley the Birchen houlte the little meadow Ley the Paddock the Higher Marled Earth the Breake back [*sic*] wood the Low Marled Earth the Davies Croft the Rushie Croft the Thomas Hill the Round Meadow the Pitt field the House field the Hen House Croft the Houlte Eye the Houlte Wood the Cookes Warth the field field the Barlowe Field the Broome field the three Acres

* Isle hill or Iles hill was the promontory formed by a bend in the river at Mode Wheel. Little Breakbank adjoined on the west and Great Breakbank to the west, beyond Little Breakbank. Bennet's Survey of the Trafford estates in 1782 schedules the Trafford Demesne as follows :—

	Statute.			Cust.		
Hall, Outbuildings, Folds, Gardens, Nursery's, &c.	19	1	20	11	3	34
Park.....	176	0	35	108	3	6
Further Marl'd Field.....	10	1	9	6	1	18
Nearer do.	14	3	39	9	1	1
Barley Field	14	1	33	8	3	28
Bottom of Nearer Marl'd Field.....	1	3	23	1	0	27
Cooks Warth	4	3	37	3	0	12
Little Holts Field	13	2	33	8	1	34
Great do.	13	3	33	8	2	0
Holts Eye	19	3	33½	12	0	33
Long Sight	3	1	24	2	0	16
Hen Croft	6	0	0	3	2	33
Hop Croft	1	3	36	1	0	35
Rushey Croft	2	3	30	1	3	10
Davis Meadow	8	1	16	3	0	25
Paddock	7	0	30	4	1	30
Old Park	21	1	27½	13	0	36
Breakback (<i>sic</i>) Wood	8	3	11	5	1	31
Great Breakback	11	2	28	7	0	33
Little do. and Isle Hill.....	13	0	14	8	0	13
Meadow lee.....	22	2	38	14	0	6
Abel Wood.....	1	2	13	0	3	36
Pinfold.....	9	0	23	5	2	23
Birchen Holts.....	11	0	38	6	3	30
Rough Isle	5	0	34	3	0	35
Hulme Fields	63	2	1	39	0	33
Moss.....	132	2	25	81	3	23
W[aste?]	1	3	16	1	0	23
Small patch and Nursery adjoining y ^e Longsight ...	1	3	12	1	0	20
Survey.....	624	0	13	385	1	4

the little Burnd field the Great Burnd field & the Pasture field or parcel next adjoining to the dwellg house of John Turner in Whickleswick af^d contg by estima^on fourscore and eighteene Acres and all in ten. of s^d Dorotheie or her ass. and all that close being 3 acres in Oardsall in a certain meadow field of Sir Alex^r Radcliffe of the Hon^{ble} Order of the Bath Knight called the Brookes & in ten. of s^d Sr Alex^r or his ass. And a mess. or cott. in Whickles^k in ten. of Humphrey Ryle tog^r with the Boate^r in their occupatⁿ And the water passage attachm^t & all advantages to s^d Boat belongg or payable And a parcel of land lately improved from the Moss in Whickles^k being 3 acres in ten. of s^d Humphrey And a mess. & land in Whickles^k in tenure of John Turner & ano^r in ten. of John Hough & ano^r in ten. of Roger Holme And threescore Acres of Waste in Whickleswick bounding the s^d Manor or cap^l mansion house of Whickleswick on one side & adjg W. Moss on the other And all the Manor messes Lands &c. To hold of the Chief Lords of the fee Attornies Tho. Irlam Gen. & John ffielding gen. In witness &c. 23^d April 1632.

Sealed Signed &c. in psence of us

Dorothy Leversage

Humfray Davenport

Joh otes (Boothe ?)

Fran. Fortescue

Nichus Kiluert

John Wood

Phillip Osborne

Seal with shield bearing a cross engrailed, in the first quarter a crescent.

68A.

[Grant by Sir Cecil Trafford to his seventh son John when 9 days old of an annuity of twenty pounds charged on certain fields in Trafford.]

To all Christian people to whom theise presents shall come I Sir Cecyll Trafford of Trafford in the Countye of Lancaster, Knight Send Greetinge in our Lord God everlasting, knowe you mee for the naturall loue and affecon I have . . . vnto John

¹ In 1782 Bennet's Survey of the Trafford estates shows that about midway between Wickleswick Hall (now Trafford Hall) and Wickleswick village or hamlet there was a ferry, and the Traffords owned a fragment of land on the north-western side of the river as a landing place.

Trafford fourth sonne of mee . . . and by force of the power in such behalfe . . . pvided in . . . one Indenture trypartite bearinge date the second day of Januarye in the yeare of the raigne of our late Souraigne Lord King James . . . the nynteenth [cf. No. 67] . . . and made betweene mee . . . of the ffirst pte and Humphrey Dauenporte of Suttone in the Countye of Chester then Esq' and nowe Knight and Lord Chiefe Barrone of the Exchequer . . . of the second pte and Edmund Trafford Esq. nowe deceased late sonne and heire of Sr Edmund Trafford late of Trafford afforesaid knight deceased John Trafford second sonne of the said Sr Edmund and Richard Trafford now deceased late third sonne of the said Sr Edmund of the thyrd pte . . . to haue . . . apointed and to grant limitt and apointe vnto the said John Trafford my sonne one Annuitye or yearly Rent Charge of twenty pounds by yeare . . . to bee yearly issueinge . . . out of all . . . the lands grounds meadowes and pastures in Trafford aforesaid as now . . . called . . . by the sevrall names of the Padocke Stubbs Egle bancke Pollenger the ould Earth the Lands the Mosse Ends great Marley Bradshaw hill little Bradley great Bradley Crab tree fflatt Ladies hole Little Trafford and Worth and . . . not in the said Indentur limited as pte of the jointures of Dame Penelope Trafford the nowe wife of the said Sr Cecyll Trafford To haue . . . from the decease of mee dueringe all the naturall life of the said John Trafford my Sonne . . . payable at the yearly ffeastes of the Naty^e of Saint John Baptiste and Saint Martin the Bysshopp in winter by even porçons.

Power of distress limited if the rent was in arrear. The deed was sealed in the presence of the Chief Baron and six pence was appointed as seisine of the rent.

xxvth Julye 8 Charles, 1632.

Attested Humfray Dauenport
 John Wood
 John ffeilden

69. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 243.

[*Covenant by Sir Cecil Trafford and Edmund his son to levy a fine for settlement of the Family Estates.*]

This Indre 4th made 1 Aug. 1654 Betwene Sir Cecill Trafford of Trafford Knt Edmund Trafford Son & heir app^t of s^d Sr Cecill 1 pt Phillippe Draycott of Paynsley Co. Stafford Esq. 2 pt. Benjamin Weston of Ashley Co. Surrey, Esq. Alex^r Barlowe of

Barlowe Co. Lanc. Esq. 3 pt. & Richard Haworth of Manchester Esq. 4 pt.

Whereas by an Indre 3^{tit} dat. 4 Nov. 1652 made betw. the s^d Benj. Weston & Alex./ Sir Cecill Trafford & Edm^d 1 pt the s^d Phillip Draycott & Frances Draycott 2 pt. s^d Benj. Weston & Alex. Barlow 3 pt. there are certaine Cov^{ts} ment^d for the estating amongst other Lands the Manors of Trafford Stretford and Barton upon Irewell Co. Lanc. to several uses And whereas s^d Trafford did cov^t to assure s^d Lands to Weston & Barlow &c. Now this Indre witnesseth that in pursuance &c. & to the end the s^d Manors messes & Lands sh^d be estated to the uses ment^d. It is cov^d that Traffords shall levy a Fine at the next Assize at Lanc^e to s^d Rich^d Haworth &c.

Signed sealed & deliv ^d in the	[Executed by]
psence of us Henry Hurdis	Cecyll Trafford
William Grantham	Edmund Trafford
Tho. Howarth	Alex Barlowe
	Ri. Haworth

Seal with the Trafford crest.

70. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 244.

[*Documents concerning the recusancy of Sir Cecil Trafford and his estates, one third of which had been leased for 41 years from 1638, if the estates so long remained in the King's hands, to John Wood and Philip Osborne. Abbreviated.*]

A Quietū sunt

Johes Wood et Phus Osborne deb. MDCLX. fi de quodam reddit iijj fi pr. ann. de firma debita triū pt' Maner' de Trafford Stretford et Barton sup. Irwell in Com. Lanc. ac C mess. c tofts 3 molend aqua clx gardin' D acr tre C acr prat D acr past C acr bosci CC acr jamphor D acr. more et xl^s redd. [&c.] in Trafford Stretford [&c.] . . . Ac unius cap. messuag' vocatur Wickleswicke Hall [&c.] . . . Que omia sunt parcella terr et ten Cecilli Trafford milit *Recusant* ac concessa fuerunt p l^{ras} patentes dni nup Regis Caroli primi sub magno sigillo suo Angl'. dat. 6 Julij 16 regni sui pfato Johi Wood et Pho Osborne gen. Hend. a festo Pentecosto A^o dni 1638 p quadragint & un' annor si pmiss pdct tamdiu in manū regis fore contingerunt *Raōne Recusan'* pdct Cecill Trafford Milit. Redd^o inde ann dñō Regi &c. Redd £4.

Sed virtute cujusdam Actus Parliamenti in Parliam. ten't ap^d Westm. 25 Apr. A^o 1660 A^o r.r. Car. 2. 12. Intituled An Act of

free & Gen^l Pardon & Indemnity & oblivion.—In quodā pcess' tangen' pdctm Cecil Trafford modo tenent p^omiss.

In a quieti sunt—the s^d Cecill Trafford Knt had his Lands sequestered as a Recusant 24 March 1647—paying a fine of £213 16 8^d being a 3^d pt of the rents of his Estate for one year in the hands of Oliver *late pretended Protector* 9 Oct. 1657.

Restored by the Act af^d 1660.

71. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 248.

[*Abstract of Title to Wickleswick Manor, and Pedigree of Owners.*

See also Deeds 47-60, 68, and Article by W. H. Bird in The Ancestor, No. 4, January, 1903, pp. 205-24].

A Pedegree with a Breviat aswell for Proofoe of the Tenure as alsoe for derivyng downe the tytle of the Mannor of Quickleswicke als Whicklyswyck in Co. Lanc. to Hugh Massy & Agnes his wife whose heyre generall of that name viz Dorothy Massy ys now wyfe to Thomas Leversage gentleman sonn & heyre app^t of Wylliam Leversage of Northelech in Co. Cestr. Esq^r.

[Sans date.] Gilbert of Barton gave . . to Mathew the son of William Lalyng & to Margery Neece of y^e sayd Gilbert for Marr^e all his right and claym in the Manor of Quyckleswyk (within meeres) with thappt^s . . . in the town of Barton (except Boylsnap) yielding to the s^d Gilbert & his heirs the annual rent for all services viz x^d p. ann'.

This is soccage tenure & of the Lord of Barton.

A^o 20 Edw. I William the sonne of Roger of Penulbury gave
[1292] the Mannor of Quickleswyk (which he had by the death of Maud the daur of Ellys of Penulbury his first begotten brother) to Adam of Prestewych & his heirs for eu^r.

A^o 27 Edw. I. Beatrix dowter of Ellys of Penulbury released to
[1299] Adam Lord of Prestewyche & his heirs her right in all the land within the Fee of Barton called Quickleswyk.

A^o 29 Ed. I. Adam of Prestwyche gave the Man^r of Quickles-
[1301] wick in tail to Henry of Prestwych his sonn & the heires of his body lawfully begotten with remaind' ou' for want of such Issue to each of his daughters one after another as they are named & to the heys of each of their bodyes severallie, the Reversion to himself & his heys.

A^o 4 Hen. IV. Geoffrey Boulde was attainted at the Battle of Shrewsbury. This Geoffrey was Son and heyr of the Body of Catherin who was doghter & heire of the Body of Henry of Prestewiche.

A^o 5 Hen. IV. It was enacted & estab^d that none of the Traytors that weare against the King in that Battaile should forfeyt any lande whereof they were enfeoffed to the use of others or wherof they were enfeoffed to perform the will of such as trusted them but sh^d only forfeyt such Lands as came unto them by descent of inh^tance or by their own purchase.

By the atteynd^r of Geoffrey Boulde & by color of y^e s^d Acte the saide Man^r of Quickleswyk was seized into the Kings hands and after granted to the s^d Geoffrey by Ires patent^s for terme of his lyfe—the Reversion to the King & his heirs.

By Reason herof after the death of s^d Geoffrey the Manor reverted to King Henry the vth who died therof seized & from him it descended to King Henry the vith.

A^o 11 Hen. VI. The King by his L^{res} patents dated primo Julij reciting the forfeiture & the grant to Geoffrey for lyfe & the rever^{con} and being of the s^d Manor in y^e Crowne by the reason af^d granted the Custody of the s^d Manor to Roger Bouthe To hould from the 12th Febr. then last past for the term of xxi years yieldg therefor yerely £4 in the s^d Manor had beene extended & a 6^s/8^d over & above of increase of rent at Easter & Michaelmas by equal por^{con}s repaying the howses & susteyning all charges app^tein^g.

A^o 18 Hen. VI. Hugh Massy and Agnes his wife which Agnes was Da^{ur} & heir of the Body of Nicholas who was Son & heir of the Body of the said Geoffrey Boulde which the Deed in tail made by Adam of Prestwyche to Henry his Sonn & the heys of his body & laying down the descent in tail by the s^d Agnes and recyting all the meane proceed^gs as they are above named (except the grant of the custody) made humble suite to the Kinge to consyder of their ryght & tyle & to do unto them in their

behest as reason & law required and thys for good cause & in the way of Charitee.

A^o 18 Hen. VI. Mense Novembr. The King by his lre under his
[1440] signe commanded the reu'end father [John Staf-
ford] the Bushopp of Bathe then his Chancellor
of England that right & reason should be done
unto them & sent the petition enclosed in his lre.

A^o 19 Hen. VI. Sexto Maii The King sent his Writt close to his
[1441] Chancellor in the Co. of Lanc' & reciting the s^d
proceedings commanded his s^d Chancellor that by
tres patents under the seal of the s^d Co. he sh^d
appointe Commiss^{rs} such as he thought fitt giving
them in command to inquire of the pre^{mes} and
such Inquisⁿ being taken the same to return to
the Chancellor at Lanc' thence to be returned
into the Chancery at Westm^r Herevppon by tres
patentes under the Co. Pal. sealle Commiss^{rs} were
appointed viz Sir John Radclyffe of Ordeshall
K^t Richard Radcliffe of Radcliffe and Richard
Barton of Middleton.

A^o 19 Hen. VI. Before whom on Friday next after the feast of S^t
[1441] Michael Inquisⁿ was taken at Manchester by the
Oathes of S^r Tho^s Asheton K^t and xi other law-
ful men of the s^d Co. who found in all things as
was conteyned in the s^d petition And hereuppon
this being retorned into the Chancery of Eng^d the
s^d Hugh Massy & Agnes his wife desyred livery
of the Manor af^d to be to them made accord^s to
their s^d right & tytle.

Hereunto John Vampage the King's attorney
came and sayd that dyvers tres & muniments
concern^s the King's right to the said Mannor were
in y^e King's treasury & in custody of his Treasurer
and Cham'laine and for that it seemed expedyent
to the King's Justices serv^{ts} & others his learned
Counsell that before any further proceedings
weare had in this behalf the King sh^d be carefully
certified of the s^d Writings (if any such there
were) The King directed divers writts to his s^d
Treas^r & Chamberlayn command^s them that they
sh^d search the records rolls mem^dums chres evi-
dances & other munim^{ts} concern^s the s^d Mannor

in their custody in the s^d Treasury being they sh^d certify into his s^d Chancery what they could find therein.

And the s^d Treas^r & Chamb^r returned that they had made search & could find nothing that concerned the King's right to the said Mannor.

Whereuppon came the s^d John Vampage and not acknowledging that the sayd Agnes was Cozen and heyr of the sayd Henry sonne of Adam as by the s^d Inquisⁿ was supposed nor that the said peti^ōn nor Inquisⁿ thereupon taken were sufficient or of force in the law Whereunto the sayd John Vampage for the King had neu' by the law to answer yet nevertheless for plea for the King he sayd that the s^d Adam by his Dede af^d did not give to the s^d Henry his sonn & the heyr of his body lawfully begotten the s^d Man^r as by the s^d Peti^ōn is supposed & thereuppon the s^d Hugh Massy & Agnes his wife Joyned issue & put themselves upon the Country & the s^d John Vampage lykewise.

And after this it was adjourned ou' before the King's Justices at Lancaster to the next Sessions there to be houlden and xxiv. lawful men returned to try the Issew af^d whereof xii appeared & being chosen tryed & sworne upon their Oathes found for the s^d Hugh & Agnes. Afterwards the sayd record was returned by the s^d Justices into the Chancery at Westm^r & there Judgment given for the sayd Hugh Massy and Agnes his wyfe to have livery of the say^d Mannor to hould according to their right and tytle aforesayd.

A^o21 Hen.VI. November 3^d By wrytt forth of the Chancery at
[1443] Westm^r commandment was given to the Chancellor of the County to command the Escheator of the Co. to make livery accord^{ly}

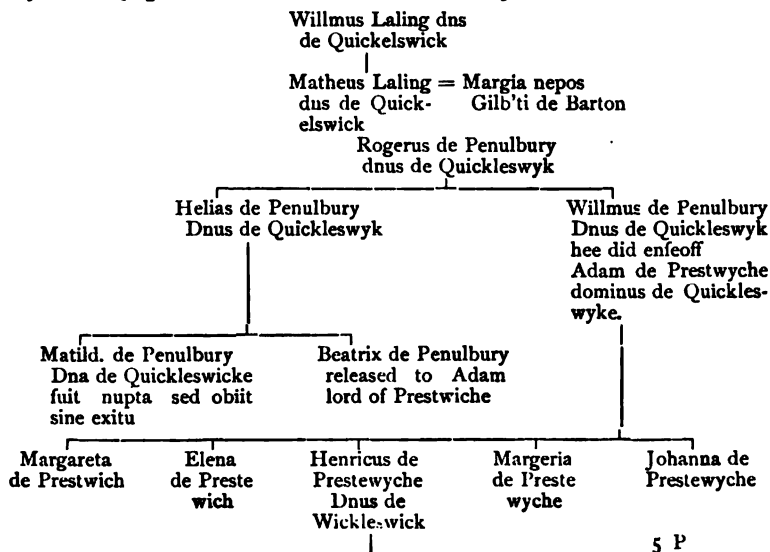
A^o21 Hen.VI. The 8 day of Febr. the Chancellor of the Co.
[1443-4] directed the King's Writt to the Escheator to make the same livery.

And after this for that Livery was made to the s^d Hugh Massy & Agnes accordingly the said Roger Boothe to whom the custody of the s^d Man^r was granted as afores^d being so discharged of the s^d

custody & ceased to pay the s^d Rent of £4 6 8 reserved to the King whereupon pces came forth of the Trrey against him for the said Rent whereupon he pleads for his discharge the same Judg^{mt} & Livery made to the s^d Hugh Massy & Agnes his wife And hereunto exceptⁿ was taken by the King's Attorney that the Mannor of Whickleswyck in Co. Lanc^r whereof the s^d Custody was granted & the Man^r of Quickleswycke in the said town of Barton mentoned were too distinct Mannors And the s^d Roger Bouthe affirmed that these were one & the same Mann^r & not divers And hereupon Yssew was taken & Judgment by the Barons for Bouthe and so he was discharged for answering any Rent from & after the day of the Judgment in Chancery viz 3 Nov. anno 21 Hen. 6 ut app^t p Hillar' Records A^o 24 Hen. 6 ex pte remem^rat these

All this is proved by records and Decrees in Chancery & at Lancaster.

"The Pedigree which follows is enclosed in the original in circles, and appears to have been written about the time of Q. Eliz. [probably 1610-30]. It is on vellum and rather faded."



Johes filius Rob. de = Catherine de Prestewych
 Boulde Dna de Quickleswyk
 |
 Galfridus de Boulde
 Dnus de Quickleswyk
 |
 Nicholas de Boulde
 |
 Hugo Massye fil. Galfridi = Agnes de Boulde Dna de Wickleswicke
 Massye milit.

72. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 349.

[*Lease in 1698 by Humphrey Trafford, Esq., to Elisabeth March, of lands and part of a Wheat Barn at Trafford. Probably the Tithe Barn.*]

This Indre made 10 Febr. 1698 Between Humphrey Trafford of Trafford Esq^{re} 1 pt & Elizabeth March of Trafford Widow 2 pt Witnessth that s^d Humphrey hath to ferm let all that pcell of the demesne of Trafford vz the Great Clay field the Higginearth the Paddock the Stubbs the Eagley Bancke the Bowling Greene & that part of the Bottoms or Lea now in her pos^{on} being ab^t 2 Acres and one bay of building in the Wheat Barn to be lett out by the s^d Humphrey & his heirs tog^r with all ways watercourses &c. To have &c. for four years yielding yearly £37 on the feasts of S^t Mich^l Arch^l [Sept. 29] & Purif. b. Virg. Mary [Feb. 2] by even por^{co}ns freed from all leys & taxes. In witness, &c.

Witnesse

Humphrey Trafford.

John Gooden

Thomas Gooden

Seal, the Trafford crest.

73. Raines MSS. vol. xxv. p. 175.

[*Agreement in 1713 for building a House in the Old Park.*]

Articles of Agreement made 6 Aug. 12 Anne Between James Didsbury of Chorlton Co. Lanc. Bricksetter 1 pt & Humphrey Trafford the yong^r of Trafford Esq^{re}

Impr. James D. af^d agrees to build all the Brickwork of a House Barn Stable & Shippon in the close called the old Parke in the Demesne of Trafford af^d the Barn Stable Shippon & Gauk to be built in length 35 yds, in bredth within the walls 5½ yds, & in height to the square 5½ yds—And s^d Humphrey to pay 3^d for every yard as the work goes on the Chimneys excepted for which 4^d for every y^d shall be p^d—When all finished to be measured & approved by Mr. Barker of in the Co. of Derby whose judgment shall be binding &c. Dat. 6. Aug. 1713.

74. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 183.

[Lease made in 1720 by Humphrey Trafford, Esq., to Thomas Chadwick of a cottage and land containing 7 perches for three lives, Rent 2s. and certain services, and 10s. herriot. A sample of the Leases prevailing on the Estate at that time.]

Indenture—22 November 1720 between Humphrey Trafford of Trafford Co. Lancaster—and Thomas Chadwick of Stretford yeoman—In consideration of surrender of a Lease made to Mary Hardey of Stretford for the term of ffour score and nineteen years determinable by the death of the survivor of three lives (one wherof is yet in being), & putting in Two lives, and of 4*l*. 19*s*. Humphrey Trafford doth demise unto Thos. Chadwick and his assigns All that Cottage or Tenem^t with its appurten'ce in Stretford heretofore in the possession of Mary Hardey & now of Thos. Chadwick . . containing seven perches together with the house Barn stable & orchard thereto belonging and all ways &c. To hold for the natural life of Elizabe Kerfoot aged thirty three William Chadwick aged twelve years, Mary Knight daughter of Richard Knight deceased aged twelve and for the longest liver of them yeilding . . . yearely Two shillings, at St. John the Baptist and St. Martin the Bishop in winter or within ten days next after Also yeilding paying and doeing unto the said H.T. his heirs and assigns one henn or six pence, one day reaping or ffour pence, one day casting turff or three pence, one day filling muck or ffour pence And also . . . all such duties customs and services as heretofore have been used . . for the same premises.

Power of reentry if rent is more than ten days in arrear—or if Chadwick or his exōrs admōrs or assigns refuse or fail to pay or doe the rents boons &c. or make any wilfull wast or exchange any part without lycense first obtained in writing or if a herriott be not delivered within ten days after the death of any of them, tenants, of the best thing [torn] or chattles as they possessed within six months before their death or else ten shillings at the election of H.T. his heirs & assigns.

Covenant by Chadwick to maintain & to keep tenantable the buildings.

Covenant by Trafford for quiet possession.

Appointment of James Birch to deliver seizin.

Signed Tho Chadwick.

Clause endorsed limitting the herriott to ten shillings instead of the best goods or cattell or ten shillings.

[*Signed*] H. Trafford, Thos. Chadwick.

[*Witnesses*] Charles Dutton, Wm. Rogers, Wm. Barloe.

75. Raines *MSS.*, vol. xxv. p. 183.

[*Release of a Crown or Duchy Rent of 5s. for land in Stretford.*

George 3^d by the Grace &c. Know ye that we in conson of £7 10 0 p^d into the hands of our Receiver General for the Duchy of Lancr & with the advice of the Chancellor and Council of our said Duchy do grant bargain & sell unto John Trafford Esq. his heirs & ass. All that rent of 5s. per ann. issuing and payable out of divers lands and Tenements of the s^d John Trafford lying in Stretford within the Wapentake of Salford in Co. Pal. of Lancr. heretofore paid by Humphrey Trafford Esq. and since by the said John Trafford To have &c. In witness whereof we have caused our Letters to be made Patent. Given at our Palace of Westminster under the Seal of our Duchy of Lancaster the 27th April in the 32d year of our reign and A^o Dñi 1792.

Inrolled in the Court of Duchy Chamber
of Lancaster the 28 day of April 1792.

Tho. Oule Rec^r Gen^l

F. Russell.

Villiers

(seal broken.)

FINIS.

POSTSCRIPT.

I OWE to the Very Reverend Canon J. Moyes, of Archbishop's House, Westminster (formerly of St. Bede's College, Manchester, and author of several highly interesting articles on Manchester in pre-Reformation days, published in volumes i.-iv., etc., of *The Harvest*), the following correction and expansion of Deed No. 24, and corrections in Nos. 42 and 43. Peter Griphus of Pisa came to England as Papal Nuncio for Julius II. in February, 1509, and his Register of Papal Dues, and treatise on the office of Papal Collector, are in the British Museum, Marini transcripts, vol. xxxvi.

[24. Raines MSS., vol. xxv. p. 139.]

[*Admission of John Trafford and his wife Elizabeth, to share in the prayers and good works of the Dominican Order in England, by Walter Wynall, Provincial.*]

Devotis in Christo sibi dilectis Johanni Trafford et Elizabethæ consorti suæ, Frater Walterus Wynall prior principalis Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum in Provincia Anglicana salutem et augmentum continuum coelestium gratiarum. Exigente vestræ devotionis affectu quoad nostrum Fratrum ordinem, vobis omnium missarum, orationum, prædicationum, jejuniorum, abstinentiarum, vigiliarum [et] laborum coeterorum quæ per fratres nostri ordinis per provinciam Dominus fieri dederit universam, participationem concedo tenore præsentium specialem, in vita pariter et in morte. Volo insuper et ordino ut post decessus vestros, animæ vestræ fratrum totius provinciæ Angliæ, Hiberniæ et Walliæ et Scotiæ orationibus recommendentur in nostro provinciali capitulo si obitus vestri ibidem fuerint nunciati et jugiter pro ipsis missæ et orationes fiant [quæ] pro fratribus nostris definitæ fieri consueverint. In cujus concessionis igitur sigillum officii mei præsentibus est appensum. Datum Bostoniæ in nostro provinciali capitulo in festo Assumptionis Virginis gloriose celebrato. Anno Domini millesimo cccc. 1º ii.

GENERAL INDEX AND GLOSSARY.

NOTE.—* After the page number signifies that the name or subject is mentioned more than once on that page.

— Between page numbers signifies that the name or subject is mentioned on each page between those numbers inclusively.

Cross references are given between brackets.

ABBEY, Dieu-la-cres, 93.

— Able men, 188.

Abbot of Cockersand, 104.

— — — Furness, 184.

Abel Wood, 273 *n*.

Abingdon, co. Bucks., 82.

Ablutionists, 1, 2.

Abstract of Title, 277.

Accident, 148, 222.

Accord, 235 *n*.

Ackers, —, 9.

Acre, Baguley, 84.

— Five, 82.

— Four, 82-3.

— Parsons, 83 *n*.

— William de, 107.*

Acres, Lancashire, 274; Two, 82.

Act against educating papists' children abroad, 143.

— — — transmuting metals, 113.

— Barebones, 141.

— enforcing Church attendance, 136 *n*.

— Local Government, 1894, 174.

— Papists' Allegiance Oath, 145.

— for Registering Papists' Estates, 146.

— of Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion, 277.

— Reform, 1867, 154.

— Trafford Estates, 148.

Adages, 124.

Adam, brother of Will., 226.

— capellanus, 226.

— fil. Nich., 183.

— — — Orm., 234.

— — — Rich., 226.

— — — Thom., 183.

Adams Field, 83*, 84.

Adams, Mr., 121*n*.

Adams' *Weekly Courant*, 7.

Additional *MSS.*, 117.

Ade, Richard fitz, de Urmston, 105.

Adelaide, Australia, 30*n*.

Adlington, 47.

— co. Chester, 72, 123, 134.

Administration, letters of, 257.

Advertisement for Schoolmaster, 26.

— Auction sale, 222.

Advowson, Chantry, 264; Wilmslow, 96*n*.

Aftermath, 42*n*.

Agarde, Arthur, 91*

— *Observations*, 91.

Age, twelve years full female, 269.

Agent for Bridgewater Trust, 218.

— Trafford Estates, 43*n*.

Agricultural Hall, 69.

— Shows, 59.

Agrimensores, land surveyors, 49.

Aiken's *Hist. of Manch.*, 181.

Ainsworth, Harrison, 29.

— *Guy Fawkes*, 36.

Airlie, Earl of, 160.

Akroyd, Edward, 63.

Albemarle, Duke of, 140.

Alchemist, 112-14.

Aldeburgh, Richard de, 109*

Aldehulme, 104.

Alderman or Earl, 104.

Aldred, Thomas, murdered, 3.

Aldridge, Mrs. 16.

Alehouse keepers, 197*, 198.

Alesellers, 19.

Alewood (Alwood), John, 206.

— Theopelus, 206.

Alger, J. G., 162.

Alice, d. of Will., clerk of Eccles, 258.

Alimony, 227.

- Alkington near Manch., 191.
 All Saints', Barton-on-Irwell, 53, 149*
 Allegations, 134, 141-2.
 Allegiance excepted, 249.
 Allen, Cardinal, 127.
 — Gabriel, 127.
 — John, 216.
 — J. Romille, 47.
Almanach Royal, 162.
 Almington Hall, Stafford, 83*n*.
 Alms, 232.
 Altar, 45.
 Altree, Mrs., 224.
 Altrincham, 12, 70, 96*n*.
 Altringham omnibus, 10.
 — packet-boat, 10.
 Alumnus, Student, 143.
 Alwood (Alewood, Ollwood), John, 206.
 — Theophilus, 206.
 Alwyne (Awen, Owen), Roger, 185*n*, 186.
 Amalgamation with Manch., 220.
 America, War of Independence, 169.
 Amounderness Hundred, 199*n*.
 Amphibiotic Ablutionists, 1.
 Amson (Hampson), Hugh, 183.
Ancestor, The, 258*n*, 277.
 Anchorage, *The*, 73.
Ancient Bailiffs, Lancashire, 24.
 Ancotes, Hamella de, 231*n*.
 Anderson, Robt., 216.
 Anecdotes of Heraldry, Elvin, 94.
 Angel Inn, 9*-10*, 218.
 Angelus bell, 53.
 Angers, France, 142-3.
 Anglesea, 18.
 Anglo-saxon, 70.
 Ankers, Samuel, 216.
 Anlezens, Robert, 268.
 Annett, various spellings, 73 *n*.
 Annett's Moss, 73.
 Annuity, 187, 249, 274.
 Annulling marriage, 116 *n*, 251.
 Antiquarian Soc., Lanc. and Ches., 46;
 see L. & C. Antq. Soc.
Antiquities of Lyme, 47.
 Apparell, 39.
 Apparitions, 14-5; *see* Ghosts, Boggarts.
 Appendix, 5, 13, 17 *n*, 40*, 41, 99 *n*,
 102-3, 106, 116 *n**, 146, 176, 226 *et seq*.
 Apple-orchards, 69.
 Appleton, James, 21.
 — William, 20*.
 Appraisors, 271.
 Apprentice, 197.
 Apprenticeship, 197.
 Arbitrators, 129, 251.
 Arch Papist, 138.
 Archbishop of York, 63.
 Archidiacon of Chester, 251.
 Archers, 110, 192, 248 *n*.*
 Archery, 10.
 Architects, 50*, 57.
 Arden forest, 17.
 Arderne (Erderne), Robertus de, 226.
 Ardwick, 82, 190.
 — Green, 165.
 Aristology, 85.
 Arley, co. Chester, 142.
 Armada, 129, 192.
 Arneston (Urnston), Ric. de, 241.
Arminian Magazine, 213.
 Armitage, William, 64.
 Armour, prices of, 187 *n*.
 Arms, Assize of, 187 *n*.
 — Burgesses, knights, 187 *n*.
 — College of, 231.
 — charged on Manchester, 138.
 — of affection, 110.
 — of the Pilkingtons, 92.
 — of the Traffords, 90, 129 *n*.
 — prices of, 187 *n*.
 — stand of, 84, 143.
 Armstead, —, 28.
 Arrayed, 249.
 Arrow, iron barbed, 239.
 Arrows, sheaves of, 192.
 Arsons, 107.
 Art of dining, 85.
Art Journal, 164.
 — Treasures Exhibition, 2, 59*, 157, 221
 Arthur, King, 45.
 Arthy, Rev. Wm. Rob. B., 63-4.
 Artingstall, John, 225.
 Arundel, Earl of, 107.
 — Society, 135 *n*.
 Ascension Day, 33.
 Ashbourne (Echeburn, Eckburne), co.
 Derby, 103-4, 235 *n*, 238.
 Asheton, *see* Ashton.
 Ashley, Richard, 206.
 Ashley, co. Surrey, 275.
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 112, 179 *n*, 195, 200.
 Ashton (Asshton, Aston, Astun, Estona)-
 on-Mersey, 11, 82, 106, 156, 208.
 — — — Gilbert of, 105.
 — Parish, 36.
Ashton Reporter, 1, 23, 45, 91, 212.
 Ashton (Asshton, Asshton), Anne, 144 *n*.;
 Edmund, 270; James, 129*; John,
 216; Miss, 224; Orm de, 232; Richard,
 144 *n*.; Robert de, 183; Sir Thomas,
 112 *n*, 279.

- Aspden, Elizabeth, 216; John, 216.
 Aspull, co. Lanc., 191.
 Ass head, crest, 251.
 Assarts, clearings, intakes, 235.
 Assessors of Fifteenth, 182.
 Assheton (Ashton, Aston), of Ashton-under-Lyne, Elizabeth, 114; Sir Thomas, 112, 114.
 ——— Ann, 145; Douce, 114; Edmund, 129, 138; Elizabeth, 98; John, de, 242-3; Sir John, 115; Sir John of, 262; Mary, 145; Sir Ralph, 145; Sir Thos., 245.
 Assheton crest, 92.
 Asshton (-on-Mersey), 231.
 Asshton, Edmond, 119; Rev. Edward, 119.
 Assize of Arms, 187 n.
 ——— of Bread, 144 n.
 ——— of Novel Disseisin, 178.
 ——— Roll, 106*, 178.
 Assizes, 199, 271.
 Aston (Ashton, Astun), Adam de, 235; Hen. de, 235; Thom. de, 240.
 Aston's *Lancashire Gazetteer*, 35; *Manchester Guide*, 10 n., 192.
 Astronomy, 152.
 Astun (Ashton), Orm de, 227.
Athenæum, *The*, 229 n.
 Atkins, Richard, 216.
 Atkinson, Edward, 83, 83 n.
 Atlas Works, Manchester, 157.
 Attack on Blind Asylum Board, 68.
 Attorney General, 125, 279, 281.
 ——— King's, 279, 281.
 Attorneys, 30 n.
 ——— for seizin, 257, 265, 274.
 Audeleye, Hugh de, 107.
 Augherington, Alkrington, 191.
 Augmentation, 209.
Autobiography, Newcome, 140.
 Automatic Vacuum Brake, 158.
 Avenue, Trafford Park, 43.
 Averages, 271.
 Avzrington, Alkrington, 191.
 Award, 245, 251, 264.
 Awarden and demen, 264.
 Awardors, 264.
 Awen (Awyn), Randle, 202.
 Awyn (Alwyne, Owen), Gylbart, 190; Rauffe, 189; Richard, 190.
 Axon, Edwin, 56; Ellen, 224.
 ——— *Echoes of Old Lancashire*, 119.
 Ayres, Thos, 216.
 Ayton (place), 252.
 B. W. E., 15.
 B., Bacil, *see* Basil.
 Bacon and ham curing, 19.
 Bacon, Chancellor, Sir Nich., 268.
 Badger baiting, 14.
 Baggeley (Baguley), Will. de, 240.
 Bagshaw, Henry Thos., 216-7.
 ——— John (f. & s.), 30n.
 ——— John Charles, 30n.
 ——— Mr., 32.
 ——— Thomas, 30, 30n.
 ——— Pittard, 30n.
 ——— Woodward, 216n.
 Baguley Acre, 84.
 ——— Meadow, 83.
 Baguley, Lawrence, 71.
 ——— William, 71.
 Bailey, John Eglington, 6, 8, 27, 75n., 153, 228.
 ——— J.P., 77.
 ——— *Dr. De's Diary*, 153.
 ——— *Life of Fuller*, 153.
 ——— *Old Stretford*, 17, 84, 90, 123, 153.
 ——— *Rev. C. Herle*, 153.
 ——— *MSS.*, 153.
 ——— *Memorials of Gorton*, 153.
 ——— *Nonconformity in Manchester*, 153.
 ——— *Palatine Note Book*, 153, *see* P.
 ——— *Queen Eleanor and her Crosses*, 153.
 ——— *School Candidates*, 153.
 ——— *History of English Shorthand*, 153.
 ——— *Stretford Memoranda*, 130.
 ——— *John Whittaker*, 153.
 Bailiff, farm, 195.
Baily's Magazine, 149, 150.
 Baines' *Hist. of Lanc.*, 160, 199n.
 Baiting animals, *see* bear, &c.
 Bakehouse, 37.
 Baker, 102, 199; Alfred, 152; Dr. Charles, 152; Emanuel, 216; Rev. Franklin, 152; George, 6; Henry, 56; John Howard, 152; Sir Thos., 152.
 Baldwin, Rev. John, 26.
 Ball, Father, 52.
 Ballad, 3.
Ballads and Songs of Lancashire, Harland, 115.
 Balshagh, Will., 243*.
 Banastre (Bannister), Adam, 107*, 107n.* 109.
 Banbury, Earl of, 142.
 Bancks & Co., 88.
 ——— Map of Manchester, 88.
 Bancroft, Old, 16.
 Bank, King Street, 18.
 Bankes, Banastre on the, 109.

- Banks, William, 216.
 Banks (Banks), Rev. James, 26.
 Bankrupt, 21, 212.
 Banister (Banastre, Bannister) family, 4.
 — Amos, 4.
 Banister's Cottage, 4.
 — Old House, 24.
 Banneret Knight, 248*n*.
 Bannister (Banastre, Banister), Amos, 72,
 217, 223; Amos, jun., 217; George,
 34, 72, 217; George and Amos, 217;
 Mr., 7.
 Bannockburn, 106, 108.
 Barber, George, 25; John, 185*n*., 186;
 Joseph Marriott, 86, 217.
 Bardsley, Dr., 1.
 Barebones Parliament, 141.
 Barefoot-ford, 80.
 Barfoot Canal Bridge, 5.
 — Holt, 239-40.
 Barker, Emanuel, 210; George, 185,
 185*n*., 186, 203; John, 189-90; Mr.,
 202; Robert, 211; Thos., 211; Will.,
 189, 197, 199; sen. and jun., 203.
 Barkley, John, 207.
 Barley, 194.
 — Field, 273*n*.
 Barleyman's (Bylawman) Lay, 213.
 Barloe (Barlow), Will., 284.
 Barloo (Barlow), Will., 225.
 Barlow (Barloe, Barloo, Barlowe), Adam,
 202; Alexr., 254, 270, 275*, 276;
 Anthony, 159*n*.; Edmund, 212; George,
 212; Henry de, 178; Humphrey, 268,
 271; John, 10, 139, 185*n*., 186*, 188-9,
 197-8, 201, 211; Ensign John, 215;
 Margaretta, 225, 228; Oliver, Oliu',
 190, 198, 198*n*.; Raphe, 201; Rich.,
 188; Rev. Rich., 257; Roger de, 228*,
 fil. Alex., 254; Sybil, 228; Thom.,
 71, 189, 211, 228; Ughtred, 228; Will.,
 197, 202-3.
 Barlow in Chorlton, 159 *n*., 228, 276.
 — Field, 273; Hall, 11, 84*, 168-9;
 Platt Hole, 1, 5.
 Barlowe (Barlow), Richard, 71.
 Barlows of Chorlton, 228.
 Barn, Old Trafford, Great, 36, 122.
 Barnfield Bank, Urmston, 106.
 Barnes, Joseph, 124.
 Baron Field, 82.
 Baronetcy, Trafford, 148.
 — Bazley, 154.
 Baronetti, 102, 272.
 Barons, Lord, 102.
 — of Dunham Massey, 234 *n*.*
 Barons of Exchequer, 281.
 Barons' Wars, 105.
 Barracks, Hulme, 21, 65 *n*.
 Barratt, James, 217.
 Barreclough (Barraclough), Joseph, 207*.
 Barristers, 84 *n*., 169.
 Barritt, Thomas, 115.
 Barrow races, 14.
 Barrow-field Bank, Urmston, 106.
 Barton-on-Irwell, 12, 16, 39, 43, 51, 53,
 131, 184-5, 200, 261*, 265, 270; All
 Saints, 53, 149*; Aqueduct, 154; de-
 mesne lands, 271; Dumpling lane, 52;
 Catholics at, 52; Fee of, 277; Hall,
 270; Lord of, 277; Manor, 40, 181,
 272-4, 276*; Manor House, 271; New
 Lodge, 133, 271; Park 131, 270; Quar-
 ter, 191; Road Chapel, 55; Town of,
 277, 281; Township, 131, 260; Union
 Clerk, 175; Vill of, 259, 261.
 Barton, *Bolton Hist. Gleanings*, 139, 159 *n*.
 Barton, Gilbert de, 277, 281.
 — Margery de, 277, 281.
 — of Middleton, Richard, 279.
 Basil (Bacill, Bezall), Henry, 205*-7.
 Basketmaker, 217-8.
 Bastile destroyed, 169.
 Bate, Henry, 9.
 Bateman, C. T. Tallent-, 83; *see* Tallent-
 Bateman.
 Bateman, Philip, 62.
 — Vault, 65.
 Bates, Ernest, 87; Fred. Wm., 87, 220.
 Bath (place), 159 *n*.
 — Busshopp of, 279.
 — Knight of the, 111, 274.
 — Order of the, 117 *n*.
 Bathing, 1, 5, 13-4.
 Baths, 16.
 Batter for brains, 29.
 Battle of Borough Bridge, 108.
 — — Bosworth, 116.
 — — Crecy, 110.
 — — Dunbar, 106, 208.
 — — Shrewsbury, 278.
 — — Stamford, 249.
 — Wager of, 178 *n*.
 — of Worcester, 207.
 Baumber Park, 156.
 Baxter, —, 38.
 — John, 125; Rev. John, 224; Robert,
 224; Mrs. Robert, 224.
 Bayley (Bailey), Christopher, 131.
 Bayne, bath., 117.
 Bays of building, 282.
 — — corn, 195 *n*.

- Bazaar and Ball, 61.
 Bazley, Thomas, 67; Sir Thos., 154.
 Beadles, 77.
 Bealie (Belay), Thos., 206.
 Bealy, trumpeter, 207.
 Beans, 194.
 — for pigs, 18.
 Bear and staff, crest, 249.
 Bearbaiting, 14-5, 55.
 Beaumont vault, 65.
 Beaumaris (Bewmarres), 253.
 Beaver and felt hats, 66.
 Bedford, Rev. John, 58.
 Beebe, Rev. W. N. P., 51.
 Beech House, Edge Lane, 82.
 — Mount, Edge Lane, 82.
 Beeches, 43.
 Beer retailer (Ale seller), 217.
 Beesley, Rev. Prov. John, 52.
 Beeston, Samuel, 217.
 Bekingham, Elias de, 178.
 Beleft, 249.
 Beley (Bealie, Bealy), Thos., 206.
 Bell, Adam, 86; James, 127; Mrs., 86.
 Bell blessing, 53.
 Bellman, 57.
 Bells, Blind Asylum, 63.
 — Tolling, 77.
 Belle Vue, Police Soirées, 155.
 Bellew, Chas. B., 149; Edw. J., 149;
 Lord, 149; Mildred M. J., 149.
 Bellhouse, David, jun., 61.
 Belper, co. Derby, 167.
 Benedictine Monk, 137.
 Bennett's Survey, 273 *n.*, 274 *n.*
 Benson, Archbishop, 152.
 Bent, James, 155; John, 203, 212; Peter,
 13; Thos., 217.
 Bent Lanes, 12.
 Bent's children, 156.
 — *Criminal Life*, 155.
 — gravestone, 4.
 — soup kitchen, 155.
 Bentley, Isaac, 224; John, 215.
 Bequests, Blind Asylum, 68-9.
 — Raingill, 34.
 Berdshill, Hamlet de, 231 *n.*
 Bergen op Zoom, 261.
 Beswick (Bexwick), nr. Manchester, 232*.
 Beswick (Beswicke, Bewsicke, Bexwick),
 Isaac, 217; Isaac and John, 217; John,
 217.
 Beswick Chantry, 264*
 Beswicke, John, 202.
 Bewmarres (Beaumaris), 253.
 Bewsicke, Hugh, 206.
 Bexwicke (place), 104, 232.
 Bexwyk (place), 264.
 — heir of, 264.
 — Roger, 272.
 Beye (bay) horse, 207.
 Beza, 127.
 Bezall (Basil) Henry, 207.
 Bible in paragraphs, 166.
 Bible reading, 29.
 Biden, H. B., 46-7.
 Billmen, 192.
 Billposter, 57.
 Bills, pikes or halberts, 188.
 Bills, black, 128, 192.
 Birch (place), 122, 228, 231.
 Birch, James, 283; John, 71; Rev.
 Robert, 210; Samuel, 25; Thos. jun.,
 228.
 Birches, Alex. de, 259.
 — Math. de, 239.
 Birch trees, 43.
 Birchen Banke, 273.
 — Holts, 273 *n.*
 — Hoults, 273.
 Bird, Anthony, 198; W. H. B., 95, 96 *n.*,
 97 *n.*, 99, 99 *n.*, 100 *n.*, 235 *n.*, 238,
 241, 258 *n.*, 277.
 Birley, Hugh, M.P., 154.
 — Hugh Arthur, 33.
 Birmingham, 21 *n.*, 60, 152.
 Biron (Byron), John, 115 *n.*
 — Sir John, 126.
 Bishop Blaize, 4, 7.
 — Inn, 9, 14, 15*, 16, 19, 24,
 218, 224.
 — Chaderton, 125.
 — of Chester, 26, 125-7, 130 *n.*
 — Gastrell, 25, 122.
 — of Manchester, 50*.
 — Salford, 51*, 52-3.
 Bits of pork, 19.
 Black bills, 128.
 Blackbirds, 5.
 Blackburn (Blakeborne) Hundred, 199 *n.*
 Black Book of Trafford, 98*.
 — currant bushes, 28.
 — Death, 110.
 — Meadow, Far, 83.
 — nag, 207.
 — Pudding, 27.
 — cart, 14.
 — Swan, Manchester, 144, 144 *n.*
 — Black villain, 29.
 Blackley, 30, 66, 159 *n.*
 Blackpool, 144*.
 Blacksmith, 52, 57, 158, 217*, 218.

- Blackwood, 26.
 Bladum, corn, 237.
 Blainscough, co. Lanc., 127.
 Blakeburne (Blackburn), John de, 177.
 Bland, Ann, 144; Sir John, 81, 144.
 Bleached Cotton, 169.
 Blind Asylum, 2, 35, 59, 61, 66-9, 163, 217; Chapel, 5, 61, 65, 164, *see* St. Thomas; Endowment Fund, 65; Repair Fund, 65; Chaplain, 65; Secretary, 217.
 Blocked with pigs, 19.
 Blomeley, Rich., 203.
 Blomerly, Mr., 58.
 Bloodsucker's, Oliver's Crew, 139.
 Bloweberme, Walter, 179 n.
 Blue Coat Scholars, 60.
 ——— School, Oldham, 66.
 Blundel, Nicholas, 182.
 Blundell, Sicele Francis, 150; Wm. Joseph, 150.
 Blunderbuss, 11, 42 n., 192.
 Blundeville, Agnes de, 234 n.; Ranulph de, 234 n.
 Boardman, John, 224.
 Boar's head, crest, *see* Booth.
 Boat, 274.
 Boat and Ferry, 272.
 Bobbin Winders, 158.
 Bodleian Library, 123.
 Body, proof by the, 178 n.
 Boggart House, 73.
 Boggart John, 73.
 Boggarts, 14-5, 73.
 Bold, *see* Boulde.
 Boleyn, Queen Anne, 121.
 Bollin (Bolyn) Lordship, 96 n.
 ——— river, 96 n., 112.
 Bolton (Boulton)-le-Moors, 53, 128, 139, 152, 154, 159, 159 n., 184.
Bolton Historical Gleanings, 139, 159 n.
 Bolton, Robert de, 110.
 Bolts, 205.
 Bolyn (Bollin), 96 n., 111.
Bombastes Furioso, 87.
 Bonconah'g, Jo. 256.
 Bond, Hug. de, 241; Margaret, 217.
 Bonds, 133.
 Booker, *Hist. of Blackley*, 159 n.; *Didsbury*, 185.
 Boones, 271.
 Boon Services, 283.
 Booth (Boothe, Bothe, Bouthe), Ellen, 131, 270, 272*; Elyn, 133, 268*, 270; Sir George, 98; Isabel, 265; Johanna, 110; John, 39, 131*, 265, 268*, 270*, 274; Sir John, 110; Margaret, 39, 97, 98, 131*, 133, 265-6, 268*, 270; Robert, 265; Roger, 280; Thos. senior, 264, Sir Thos. del, 114, Thos., son of John, son of Thos., 265; Will., 219, 270.
 Booth, Arms of, 130 n.
 Boothes, The, 125, 188, 191.
 Borough bridge, 108.
 Borough-reeves, 77, 84, 210.
 Boston, co. Lincoln, 248, 285.
 Bosworth, battle of, 116.
 Botanical (Botanic) Gardens, 2, 56, 59, 60-1, 216-7.
 Botany, 152.
 Boteler's Grammar School, Warrington, 153.
 Bothe (Booth), Douce, 96 n.; Dulcie, 96 n.; Elsbethe, 186; Henr. de, 243; Joh., 243*, 267; Rob. del, 96 n., 264; Thomas del, 264*, Thos. of y^e, sen., 264.
 Bothe crest, 264.
 Botterill, Chas., 217, 224; Elizabeth, 224.
 Bottoms *or* Leas, 282.
 Boudin-noir, black pudding, 18, 27.
 Boudon, Bowdon, 263*.
 ——— Ric. de, 258.
 Boulde (Bulde), Agnes, 278*, 282; Catherine de, 282; Galfr. de, 282; Geoffrey de, 111, 262-3, 268*, 278*; Joh., fil. Rob. de, 282; Nich., 278, 282; Rob. de, 282.
 Boulde heires, 111.
 Bouldes, John, 207.
 Boulogne, siege of, 120.
 Boulton, Bolton-le-Moors, 185.
 Boundary along Ship Canal, 44.
 ——— posts, Edge lane, 15.
 Bouthe (Booth), Sir George, 272; Roger, 278, 281.
 Bouverie Street, London, 83 n.
 Bovates, oxgangs, 229, 229 n., 230*-1*, 234*, 258.
 Bow with arrows, 187 n., 188, 192.
 Bows, 125.
 Bowdon (Boudon), co. Chester, 55, 59.
 ——— Vicar of, 263*.
 Bowker, Mrs., 16.
 Bowland Free Chace, 109.
 Bowling Green, 9, 16, 165, 282.
 Bowls, 75.
 Bowman, James, 157.
 Bowstones, 46-8.
 Bowyer, Ewayne, 185, 187.
 Boylsnap, 277.

- Bracken, 43.
 Bradgshaw (Bradshaw), John, 206; Robert, 205.
 Bradley, Great, 275; Little, 275*.
 Bradshaw (Bradgshaw), —, 224; Edmund, 7*, 26*, 212; Ellen, 224; James, 56, 82, 217, 223; Jane, 196; John, 62*, 195, 207; Robert, 206.
 Bradshaw Hill, 275.
 Brains mingled with mortar, 170.
 Braird, sprouting, 2.
 Brake, automatic vacuum, 158.
 Bramhall, co. Chester, 15.
 Brass pan stolen, 198.
 Braybone, Rich., chaplain, 242*.
 Brazenose College, Oxford, 30 n., 123.
 Breake Backe Wood, 273, 273 n.
 — — — Great, 273 n.
 — — — Little, 273 n.
 — — Bank Great, 273, 273 n.*.
 — — Little, 273, 273 n.*.
 Bread, Assize of, 144 n.
 Brear, Will., 234.
 Breeches, yellow leather, 31.
 Breeding horses, 40.
 Brereton, Benj., 217; George, 269; James, 217; Old, 16; Sir Urian, 266, 267*; William, 259*, 261-2.
 Brett, George, 156.
 Breviat, abstract, 277.
 — with Pedigree, 277.
 Brewer, 102.
 Brewhouse, 78.
 — Chamber, 38.
 Bricksetter, 282.
Bridge of Shaigh Hall, 74.
 Bridge Hall, co. Chester, 195.
 Bridgwater, Duke of, 10, 169.
 — Canal, 1, 20, 42, 67, 69, 73, 150, 174, 215, 221, 223; Agent, 21; Ironworks, 69; Trust, Agent, 218.
 Bridgewater's *Concertatio*, 127.
 Brighton, 51.
 Brindle, *see* Burnhull, 177.
 Briscoe, Briscoe, Rev. Michael, 209*.
 Bristles, 19.
 "Bristle Row," 19, 30.
 Bristol, 168.
 Britannia rules the waves, 170.
 British Museum, 98, 226, 285.
 Broadsword, 171 n.
 Broady, Hugh, 222; Mrs., 56; Robert, 219.
 Bromall, Math. de, 226.
 Bromburgh, Hugh de, chaplain, 243.
 Bromhale, Math. de, 226, 234; Will. de, 234.
 Bromhulton (Bromyhurst), 239.
 Brompton Oratory, 150.
 Bromyhurst (Bromhulton), 239.
 Brook Meadow, Nearer, 83; Further or Large, 83.
 Brook House, The, 81.
 Brooklands, 49, 59.
 Brooklyn, U.S.A., 51.
 Brookes Meadow, 272, 274.
 Brooks Bar, 59 n., 88.
 — Samuel, 59.
 Broome, Frances, 163; Thomas, 163.
 Broome Field, 273.
 Broson, Henry, 201.
 Broughton (Burghton), Salford, 185.
 — Hall, co. York, 148.
 Brown, —, Schoolmaster, 26.
 — William, 50.
 Browne, William, 71.
 Brownhill, Old, 28.
 Browning vault, 65.
 Brownsword, Isabell, 193, 199; Thos., 193*, 199; jun., 199.
 Bruce, Robert, 106.
 Brundrett, Jacob, 217; Joseph, 217; Thomas, 217; Wm., 203, 217.
 Brundrit (Brundritt) —, 18, 30; J., 18; Jacob, 26; John, 223.
 Brundritt (Brundrett), George, 217; Moses, 57; Thomas, 9; William, 7.
 Brune hul (*see* Le Hules, Bro-hulton), 240.
 Brunswick Street, 30.
 Brussels, 172.
 Bryne House, 39.
 Buck, Thomas, 55.
 Buckley (Bulkeley), Rev. Chas. Fredk., 63; George, 206; James, 129; John, 205-7; Rev. John, 130 n.*; Rev. Thomas, 61-63, 68, 217.
 Bucklow Hundred, Chesh., 234 n.
 Bucks, co., 82.
 Buff coat, 187 n.
 Buggard (Boggart) House, 73.
 Builder, 156, 217.
 Building Agreement, 282; Leases, 148.
 Bulde (Boulde), Geoffrey of, 262.
 Bulkeley (Buckley, Bulkley), Dowce, 252; Dulcia, 253; Hugh, 252, 253*; Hugh fil. Will., 252*-3*; Ric., cleric, 253; Ric., jun., 253; Thom., 252; Will., 252*; Bulkley, Will., 253.
 Bullbaiting, 9, 14-5.
 Bull's Head, 9.
 — Crest, *see* Bulkeley.
 Bull and Punchbowl, 34, 217.
 Bullers, Gen., Sir Redvers, 168.

- Bullocks, 39.
 Bur (Buri, Burun), Galfr. de, 235; Rob. de, 235, 258.
 Burg, 230.
 Burgesses, arms for, 187 n.
 Burglary, 3, 75, 77.
 Burghley (Burleigh), Lord, 134.
 Burghton, Broughton, Manch., 185.
 Buri (Bur., Bury), Ad. de, 227.
 Burial by torchlight, 134.
 Burleigh (Burghley), Lord, 40.
 Burnd Field, Great, 274; Little, 274.
 Burnhill, Peter de, 227.
 Burnhull (Brindle), Peter de, 177.
 Burning Tom Paine's effigy, 171.
 Burns-land, Wm. of, 179 n.
 Buron (Byron), Joh. de, 259.
 Burraclough (Baraclough), Joseph, 205.
 Burrun (Byron), Rob. de, 227.
 Burun (Byron), Galfr. de, 228; Rob. de, 227, 232.
 Bury (Bur. Bury), Ad. de, 232, 259; James, 36; Rich., 206.
 Burying plate, 93.
 Bushopp of Bathe, 279.
 Butchers, 18-9, 214, 215*, 216*, 217.
 Butler, Thos., 266, 267*.
 Butt lane, 10*, 217.
 Butts of wine, 39.
 Butter, 214.
 Butter House, the, 74.
 Butterworth (place), 179 n.
 Butterworth, John, 224.
 — *Hist. of Oldham*, 66; *Oldham*, 66.
 Buttoned up Walker, 174.
 Buxton, Michael, 210.
 Bybbye, Gylbart, 268.
 Byri (Bury), Dom. Ad. de, 238.
 Byrom, Edward, 145.
 — *Remains*, 145.
 Byron (Biron, Burron, Buron), 116.
 — Sir John, 129, 243*-4; Rob. de, 232; Roger de, 232; Wm., 210.
 Byronn, Dom. Jacob de, 260; Dom. Joh. de, 241, 260*.
 Byrū (Byron), Dom. Joh. de, 238; Rob. de, 238.
 Byrun, Rob. de, 236.
 Byston, Geo., 269.
 CAERNARVON, 83 n., 180, 253.
 Cal. Close Rolls, 107; *inquis. p. mort.*, 71; *Patent Rolls*, 107, 109*, 178, 182; *Pleadings*, 194 n.; Rot. Chart., 105, 180; *State Papers*, 123, 140*.
 Calays, 248.
 Caldow, *see* Codoe.
 Calenderer, 159-60.
 Calendering, 161-2.
 Calf and Pig Fair, 19.
 Calico Printing, 162.
 — Printer, 217.
 Calivers, 129, 192*.
 Calves, 39.
 Calveley, Geo., 272.
 Calverley, *Sculptured Crosses*, 47.
 Calvin, 127.
 Camararius (Chamberleyne), Simon, 234.
 Cambridge, 164, 172.
 Campbell, Charles, 217.
 Campfield, Manchester, 45, 49*.
 Campion, the Jesuit, 122.
 Canal, Bridgwater, 1.
 Canarius, dog kennel, 239.
 Candlelight, Sermon by, 134.
 "Cane, Mr.," 30.
 Canterbury, Archbishop Benson, 152.
 Canute, King, 99, 101-2.
 Canutus, Petrus, 226.
 Cape de Gat, 140*.
 Capellanus, Chaplain, 226.
 Capital mansion, 271, 273-4; messuage, 276.
 Captain, 204-5.
 Car (Carr) Lane Head, 83.
 Carden, Martha, 165; Richard, 165.
 Cardinal hats, 31.
 Carelton (Carlton), Antony, 207*.
 Carey, Christian name, 83.
 Carinton (Carrington), Will. de, 240.
 Carleton (Chorlton), co. Lanc., 185.
 Carlisle, 160.
 Carlton (Carelton), Anthony, 205-6.
 Carnarvon, 83 n., 180, 253.
 Carobins, Carabineers, 137.
 Carols, 23.
 Carr (Car), 41; *see* Morris Carr.
 Carriers, 10, 17, 17 n., 143.
 Carrington (Carinton) Chapel, 11; Ferry, 12; Hall, 12.
 Cart at execution, 76.
 Carters, 77.
 Carter, Mr., 53; Rev. Oliver, 257.
 Cartwright, Matthew, 205*, 206-7.
 Carucate, plough land, 100 n., 176, 229* 229 n., 230*.
 Cassock, 192.
 Cassoon, caisson, 222.
 Casting turf, 283.
 Castleton, Rochdale, 231 n.
 Catechism, 31*.
 Cathedral Gates, Manchester, 89.

- Catholics, 51, 136; *see* Recusants, Roman Catholics, Papists.
 Catholic Cemetery, Barton, 52.
 — History of Eccles and Barton, 52.
 — Statistics, 52.
 Cauuage (Savage), John, sen., 246.
 Cavalry troop, 204.
 Cecil, Sir Edward, 272*; Lady Mary, 97; Lady Mildred, 39, 98, 134; Secretary, 131; Thomas, Earl of Exeter, 39; Thomas Lord Burghley, 134; Wm., High Treasurer, 128.
 Celt, 176.
 — stone, 176.
 Cemetery, 59.
 Census, 216, 221.
 Centenarian, 28.
 Certificate against chargeability, 25, 158.
 — King's Bench, 146.
 Chadderton (Chaterton) Manor, 106.
 Chadderton (Chadderton, Chaterton), Elias de, 263; Geoffrey de, 179 n., 260*, jun., 259, 261; John de Radcliffe de, 110; Richard of, 265.
 Chaderton, co. Lanc., 200, 231 n., 261, 262*, 263.
 Chadwick (Chadwyke), Colonel, 115.
 Chadwick, Ada, 156; David, 156; Elias, 70; Henry, 115 n.; James, 62; John, 115; Jordan, 115; Oliver, 115*, 115 n*; 116; Roger, 115 n.; Thomas, 25-6, 32, 213, 283-4; Wm., 283, Capt. Wm., 215.
 Chadwick Hall, near Rochdale, 115 n., 117.
 Chadwyke (Chadwick), Jordan, 115; Oliver, 116.
 Chairman, Local Board Council, 219.
 Chamberlain, Lord, 279*.
 Chamberleyn of Chester, 251.
 Chamberleyne, Sir Thos., 272.
 Champion pugilist, 20.
 Chancellor, 187; Duchy, 279; Lord J. Stafford, 279.
 Chancery, 279, 281; of England, 279*, and *see* Duchy; Chief Clerk, 109.
 Chancery Proceedings, 62, 64, 65, 131, 270.
 Chantler, Mary, 224.
 Chantry, 25; Beswick, 264*; St. Nich., Manchester, 255.
 — in Stretford Chapel, 117.
 — Lancashire Commissioners, 120.
 Chapel, Stretford, 3 n., 4, 7, 31, 117, 209, 212, 243*; at Trafford, 52; Chamber, 38, 130; Keeper, 56; Lane, 6; Reeve, 203-4.
 Chaplain (capellanus), 231, 242.
 — Chantry, 255.
 Chapman, shopkeeper, 199, 210.
Characteristic Strictures, Seddon, 147.
 Charitable Bequest, 219.
 Charity Commissioners, 25, 33, 68.
 — Hinde's, 5.
 — Sermon, 22.
 Charles I. at Chester, 138.
 Charleson, Alexr., 197.
 Charlesworth near Compstall, 46.
 Charlewood, Edw. Philips, 33.
 Charter of Free Warren, 42.
 Chartered Accountant, 168.
 Chaterton (Chadderton), 105.
 Chatterton (Chaderton), near Manchester, 103, 138.
 Chatton, Geo., 212.
 Cheadle (Chedlee), co. Chester, 82, 106, 235 n.
 — Rector of, 228.
 Chedlee (Cheadle), Dom. Galfr. de, 240.
 Cheetham (Chetham) Hill, 46, 207.
 — Manor, 179 n.
 — Adam de, 104.
 — John, 121; Mr., 75.
 Chemist, 217.
 Chereleton (Chorlton), 230.
 — (Chorlton Row) Gospatric de, 227, 230.
 Cherleton (Chorlton), Gilbert de, 109.
 — Robert son of Gilbert, 109.
 — Thomas son of Gilbert, 109.
 Cherletona (Chorlton), 227.
 Cheshire Lines Railways, 70.
 — Sheriff of, 235 n.; Deputy Sheriff, 256.
 — Waters, 1, 13.
Cheshire, Hist. of, Helsby's Ormerod, 235 n.
 Chester, 107, 192, 223.
 — Archdeacon of, 251, 255.
 — bailiffs, 236.
 — Bishop of, 25, 125-6, 257-8.
 — Chamberlain of, 251.
 — Coach, 10.
 — Consistorial Court, 257.
 — Diocesan Court, 134.
 — Registry, 141.
 — Earl of, 234 n.
 — Justices of, 235-6.
 — Ordination Book, 120.
 — Road, 11, 16, 41, 51, 58, 65 n, 69, 78, 87-8.
 — Congreg. Ch., 54.
 Chetham (Cheetham), 17 n., 185, 200.

- Chetham family, 179 *n.*
 — Dom. Galfr. de, 236, 238*, 240, 258-9; Sir Geoffrey de, 228*; H. de, 232; Henr. de, 230; Humphrey, 43, 135.
 Chetham College, Manch., 31; Library, 129, 130, 153, 187, 231; *Miscellany*, 130 *n.*, 134; Society, 30 *n.*, 36, 46, 54, 79, 90*, 95*, 97, 113-4, 117, 121 *n.*, 122-3, 127, 138*, 139, 140*, 143, 145, 153, 176, 194 *n.*, 199 *n.*, 210, 215, 216 *n.*, 218 *n.*, 221, 248 *n.*
 Chesworth, Mary J., 164.
 Chief Baron, 275*.
 Child marriage, 111.
 Children's Playground, 166.
 Chimney money, 211.
 Choirmaster, 57.
 Cholere, Andrea de, 238.
 Cholerton (Chorlton), co. Lanc., 196.
 — William, 17 *n.*
 Chollerton (Chorlton), Elles, 186 *n.*, 187; Raphe, 71.
 Chorley, co. Chester, 96 *n.*
 — Arms of, 130 *n.*
 Chorleton al's Chowrton (c.H.) 71, 103.
 — John, 190.
 Chorlton (Carleton, Cherleton, Cholerton, Chollerton, Chorleton, Chorton, Chowrton) (-cum-Hardy), 71, 104, * 227, 232*, 282.
 Chorlton-cum-Hardy, 11, 17, 19, 36, 57, 80-1, 83-4, 159, 172, 179, 179 *n.*, 184, 193, 228.
 Chorlton Brook, 70, 83, 83 *n.*
 — on Medlock, 122.
 — road, 59 *n.*, 88-9.
 — Congregational Church, 54, 58*
 — Row, 122, 200, 232.
 — tithes, 121, 194.
 — Union, 35.
 Chorlton (Carleton, Cherleton, Cholerton, Chorton), Adam de, 232*; Alice, 212; Catherine, 212; George, 203, 212; Gospatrick de, 103-4, 227, 230 *n.*, 231, 232*; James, 215; John, 25, 203; Katherine, 212; Lady of, 110; Mrs., 8; Robert, 212; Robert de, 104; Sam., 212; Wm. sen., 203, jun., 202.
 Chorton (Chorlton), Raphe, 71.
 Chres, Charters, 279.
 Christie, Richard Copley, 33.
 Christie's Rooms, 164.
 Christmas Day, 5.
Chronicles of Manchester, Hollinworth, 36; see *Mancuniensis*.
 Chub, 12.
 "Chum, Old," 16.
 Church and King riots, 170.
 — Goods, 120.
 — Endowment at porch, 113; payment in porch, 270.
 Churchwardens, 22, 26, 34, 72, 156; Accounts, 6, 26, 72, 86, 158; Eccles, 122; Manchester, 122; Pipe, 75; Rounds, 9.
 Churchyard, 4, 8; old, 21.
 Chymist and druggist, 217.
 Cicero, *De Oratore*, 172.
 Circuit, Martha, 168.
 Citizens, arms for, 187 *n.*
 City extension, 220.
 — road, 88*; circuit, 57; Wesleyan Chapel, 54.
 Civil Engineer, 216 *n.*
 Civil War, 138, 204; Tracts, 138.
Clam. de Quo Warranto, 105.
 Clap Gate, 89.
 Clapper Hill, 2, 87*, 88-9.
 — Cottages, 89.
 Clare (Clore), Wm., 206.
 Clarence, Duke of, 249.
 Clarke, Dr. Henry, 12, 27; *Memoir*, 153.
 — Rev. Joseph, 31-2, 34, 204, 217.
 — *M.S.S.*, 3 *n.*, 7*, 9, 52, 204, 233.
 Clarke's Charity, Manchester, 159 *n.*
 Clarkson, Frances, 141.
 Class Leader, 56.
 Clayfield, Great, 282.
 Clay floor upstairs, 24.
 Clayton, near Manchester, 36, 43, 135.
 Clayton, Mrs., 9, 25.
 Clericus, cleric, clerk in holy orders, 227, 237, 258, 260; dau. of, 258.
 Clerk to Mags., 218.
 Clifford Ward, 219.
 Clifton (Clyfton), near Manchester, 116, 142, 180, * 181, 200.
 — juxta Pennybury, 183.
 Clifton, Charles Wm., 150; Rev. Canon, 67; Robert de, 181; Sicele Agnes, 150; Sir Thomos, 140, 143-4.
 Clipped hawthorn, 3.
 — holly, 3.
 Clipstone in Sherwood, 106.
 Clitheroe, see Clyderhowe.
 Clod Holl, 87.
 Clore (Clare), Roger, 202.
 Clothier, 193.
 Clothworker, 71.
 Clough, Thos. Turner, 56.
 Clove gillyflower, 180.

- Clowes family, 17 *n.*; Muniments, 121; Rev. John, 215.
 Clulow, 47*.
 Clyderhowe (Clitheroe), Robt. s. of Adam, 109.
 Clyfton (Clifton), near Manch., 180.
 Coaches, 10, 30.
 Coaching Days, 10.
 Coal barges, 174.
 Coat (Cote, Colt) Field, 83.
 Coate, cote, 198.
 Coats of plate, 192.
 Cochrane, Ann, 217.
 Cock (Old Cock) Inn, 6, 7*, 8 *n.*, 19, 24, 27, 55, 80, 222, 224.
 Cockatrice, 259.
 Cockersand Abbey, 232; *Chartulary*, 232; — Abbot of, 104.
 Cockfighting, 6, 14, 16, 55.
 Cock Pit, 16.
 Cockell, John, 26.
 Codoe (Caldow), John, 206*.
 Cofer grete blak yrne bounden, 246.
 Coffee House, 165, 222.
 Coffee Tavern, 16.
 Cofferer, 71.
 Coins found, 7.
 Cold House Lane, Manch., 58.
 Coldstream, N.B., 157.
 — House, Old Trafford, 157.
 Cole (Coole), John, 205.
 Colehurst (Collyhurst), 188.
 Coley, Rev. Samuel, 58.
Collectanea, 106.
 College of Arms, 134, 231.
 Colleg. Ch., Manch., 89. *See* Manch. Coll. Ch.
 — Survey, 193.
 — Yard, 208.
 Collier, Ann, 219.
 Collyer, Warden Geo., 194 *n.*
 Collyhurst (Colehurst), Manch., 44.
 Colman, Francis, 148.
 — Laura Anne, 148.
 Colour, sad green, 192.
 Commander, 187.
 Commissioners, *see* Chantry, musters, &c.
 — of Array, 248 *n.*
 — Ecclesiastical, 126.
 — Sequestrations, 209.
 — to enquire, 279.
 — Subsidy, 185, 197.
 Common of pasture, 18 *n.*, 71, 81, 177, 237.
 — turbary, 81.
 — Socage, 102 *n.*
 Common Bench, Justice of, 271.
 Commonwealth, 204.
 — Church Survey, 194.
 Compstall, 46.
Concertatio, &c., Bridgewater, 127.
 Concord, 179 *n.*
 Confexcionary, Sergeant of, 118.
 Confessor, Edward the, 101-2.
 Congregationalists, 58, 165.
 Congregational Chapels, 54.
 Conjuror, 16.
 Conquest, before the, 101.
 Consecration of Asylum Chapel, 67.
 Conservative M.P., 154.
 Consols, 33.
 Constable of England, Great, 251.
 Constables, Parish, 72, 198, 200, 204, 208, 214.
 — Lay, 213.
 Constabulary, Lanc., 155.
 Contagious Disease, 34.
 Contractors, 156.
 Controller of King's Household, 187.
 Convent, 89.
 Conversion of Puritans, 137.
 — Sir Cecil Trafford, 137.
 Convivial Government, 174.
 Cook, Lieut.-Col. James, 205.
 Cooke, Lieut.-Col. Charles, 215.
 Cooke's Warth, 273, 273 *n.*
 Cookson, George, 29; John, 214, 217.
 Coole (Cole), John, 205.
 Cophull, John de, 177.
 Copley, Christian name, 33.
 Corby Castle, Cumberland, 159 *n.*
 Cork, Ireland, 18.
 Corn growing, 271.
 Corn-brook. 21 *n.*, 54, 65 *n.*, 69,* 87-8; Bridge, 69; Park, 88*; Street, 49, 59 *n.*, 89; Ward, 219.
 Cornet, 205-6.
 Cornforth, Annie, 156; Wm. Halliday, 156.
 Coroners, 178 *n.*
 Corporals, 205-6; pay of, 207.
 Correction, Ho. of, 198.
 Corry, *Hist. of Lancashire*, 103.
 Corslets, 129, 192*.
 Cote (Coat, Colt) Field, 83.
 Cote, 198.
 Cotes for pigs, 18.
 Coton of Stafford, arms of, 130 *n.*
 Cottage, 283.
 — Great Stone, 24.
 Cottages, Clapper Hill, 89.
 — old, 6, 10, 28.

- Cottages pulled down, 7.
 — re-erected, 3.
 Cottam, Rev. Henry, 49.
 Cotton famine, 164.
 — Manufacture, French, 162.
 — Spinner, 163.
 Cotton MSS., 117.
 Coulburn, Maria, 219 n.; William, 219 n.
 Council of state, 209.
 Council, Privy, 125-6.
 Counting, error of, 106.
 Court Baron, 18, 25, 27, 40-1, 158, 215;
 — see Manor Court.
 Court Records, see Manor Court.
 — Rolls, 244.
 Courtesy of Engl. ; estate by, 260.
 Courtship in Chancery, 132.
 Cousins, marriage dispensation, 255; cou-
 zen germaines, 265.
 Coventry, 179 n., 255.
 Cow Lane Head, 83.
 Cowley frater, 247.
 Crabtree Flatt, 275.
 Crampton, Hamo de, 234.
 Craven, Ada, 156; Annie, 156; James,
 156-8, 219; John, 156; Jonas, 156*;
 Mary Ann, 156; Sarah, 156; Thomas,
 156*, 158.
 Craven Porch, Manch. Cath., 157.
 Crecy, battle of, 110.
 Credland, W. R., 153.
 Cressingham, Hugh, 105.
 Crest of the Traffords, 90-1.
 Cresswell, Edmund, 215.
 Crew of Pulford, arms of, 130 n.
 — of Bloodsuckers, 139.
 Crewdson, Thos. Dilworth, 168.
 — Wilson, 167.
 Cricket Field, 49, 59 n.
 — Ground, 59, 89.
 — House, 89.
Criminal Life, Bent, 155.
 Cripps, C. A., 221.
 Crocker, Jas. B., 217.
 Crofton, H. T., 157.
 — and Craven, 157.
 — Craven and Worthington, 156.
 Crompton, Dr. Samuel, 62, 67, 68*.
 — Wm., 197.
 — Coffee Ho., Manchester, 222.
 — Place, 180.
 — Manor, 179 n.
 Cromwell Street, 80; see Parker Street.
 — Oliver, 139, 277.
 Cromwell's army, 207; troops, 93.
 — Bloodsuckers, 139.
 Crosbee, James, 206-7.
 Crosby Hall, 150.
 Croskell, Rev. Provost, 51*.
 Cross, The, 4, 7, 8, 14; described, 7;
 and bells, 45; socket, 4.
 Crosses, 49; by Calverley, 47; cylindri-
 cal stemmed, 47.
 Crossford (Crosford), 81; Bridge, 1, 5*,
 6, 71, 222.
 Crossford Bridge pool, 19.
 Croston, co. Lanc., 100, 144 n., 147, 148*,
 149.
 Croston's edition of Baines' *Lancashire*,
 105, 129, 146, 187, 191, 204.
 Crowder (Crowder, Crowther), Ellin, 225.
 — John, 225.
 Crowder (Crowther), Lawrence, 71, 211,
 257.
 Crow Feld Yate, 24.
 Crowfield Yate, 74, 75*.
 — — Estate, 78.
 Crown, The, 278; Office, 146; Rent
 extinguished, 284.
 — of Italy, order of, 166.
 — Point estate, 223.
 — — milk farm, 223.
 Crowther (Crowder), Ann, 224; Edward,
 72; Hannah, 26; John, 202, 224, Mrs.
 John, 224; Lawrance, 202; Thomas,
 202.
 Crumpsall, 49, 249.
 — Hall, 159 n.
 — Oldham's Tenement, 152.
 Crysom (Chrysom), 75 n.
 Cuckoo, 5.
 Culcheth, co. Lanc., 144.
 Culcheth, Anne, 144; Catherine, 144;
 Thomas, 144.
 Culloden, 42 n., 160.
 Cumberland, 159 n.
 Cunningham & Orr, 217.
 Curates, St. Bride's, 50.
 Curator, Botan. Gardens, 217.
 Curing bacon and ham, 19.
Curious Discourses, Hearne, 91.
 Curtis, John, 63.
 Curwen, Samuel, *Journal*, 1.
 Cust, Lionel, 142.
 Customs, 22.
 Cut Hole Bridge, 215.
 Cutlass, 11.
 "Cyprus," 65, 65 n.
 D. M. D., 35.
 —, Dacca House, 87.
 Dace, 13.

- Daggers, 187 *n.*, 192.
 Dairyman, 16.
 Dalton, Dr. John, 75, 77; Lawrence, 96.
 Dalton's pump, 77.
 Dame's School, 28.
 Dampord (Davenport), Charles, 205-6.
 Daniels, Wm., 217.
 Darbshire (Darbyshire), James, 212;
 Wm., 203.
 Darby (Derby), Earl of, 105.
 Darbyshire, Geo., 216-7.
 Darley Hall, Seymour Grove, 167*.
 Darliston Bridge, near Stone, 7.
 Darnetal, near Rouen, 162.
 Dauenport (Davenport), Hug., 251.
 — Sir Humphrey, 275*.
 Davenport (Davenport, Dampord), Thomas, 203.
 Davenport, Christian name, 33.
 Davenport (Dampord, Dauenport, Devenport), Hugh, 116 *n.*, 194, 196, 258;
 Humfray, 274; Sir Humphrey, 135*;
 Penelope, 98, 135; Randolph, 269;
 Thos., 255*;
 Sir William, 272.
 Davies Croft, 273.
 Davis meadow, 273 *n.*
 Davye, John, 197.
 Davyhulme, 12, 55*, 198.
 — carrier, 10.
 Dawson (Dason), 206.
 Day, near the, 223.
 De—De Trafford and other Proper names
 with this prefix are indexed under next
 name.
 Deaf and dumb alphabet, 63; Schools,
 2, 60-2, 66, 218; Institution, Yorkshire,
 152.
 Dean, Joseph, 217.
 Deane, near Bolton, 30 *n.*, 191.
 Deansgate, *see* Manchester.
 Decree in Chancery, 132; espousal, 268.
Dee, Diary of Dr., by Bailey, 153.
 Deeds, 5, 17 *n.*, 92, 99 *n.*, 101-2, 103*,
 104, 122, 176.
 — Bond for box of, 245.
Deeds, Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient,
 231.
 Deeds, order in Raines MSS., 233.
 Deer, 43, 109, 271*.
 — Barton Park, 133.
 Defalcation, 64.
 Deforcians, 177, 181, 183, 272*.
 Deghe, die, 264.
 De-la-rue, 162.
 De la Warre, Thomas, 114.
 Delinquents, 139.
 Delivery of letters, 11.
 Demesne land, 234.
 Demesne, Trafford, 41, 195, 273 *n.*
 Demi-lance, light-horseman, 192.
 Demonstrations, 69.
 D' Moulpied, Rev. D. A., 57.
 Denhigh, Earl of, 150.
 Depositions, 141-2, 212.
 Deputy Constable, 77.
 — Steward, 215.
 Derbeye, Comes, 236*.
 Derby (Darby), Earl of, 103, 105, 140*.
 Derby (West) Hundred, 199 *n.*
 Derbyshire Lane, 10.
 Derbyshire (Darbshire, Darbyshire), Jas.,
 222.
 Derlinge (Darling), Richard, 184.
 Deserter, 207.
 Designer, pattern, 217.
 De Trafford, *see* Trafford.
 Devenport (Dampord, Davenport), Charles,
 207.
 "Devil's Darning Needle," 56.
 Devon, 179 *n.*
 Devonshire, Duke of, 2.
 Devorce (divorce), 251.
 Dewhurst, Rev. Archibald, 51.
 D'Eyncourt, Alice, 79.
Dialogue between Bluster and Bull, 169.
Diary of Henry Newcombe, 140.
Diary of Dr. Dee, 153.
 "Dick Turpin," 29.
 Diccons (Dickins), Edmund, 139.
 Dickenson, Edmd., 212.
 — Thos., 198, 203, 211-2.
 Dickinson (Diconson, Dyconson), family,
 89.
 Diconson (Dickinson), Thomas, 189.
Dictionary of National Biography, 162,
 166.
 Didsbury, 12; Archers, 171; *Hist. of*,
 Moss, 13, 119, 171; *Hist. of*, Booker,
 185; Moor End, 71; *Parish Registers*,
 225.
 Didsbury, James, 282.
 Differences, 67.
 Dilworth, *Spelling Book*, 28.
 Dingle, 73.
 Diodati *New Testament*, 166.
 Directory, Manch., 10, 11.
 — Manch. & Salford, 21.
 Disinherited, 98, 100, 134, 272.
 Disley, 46-7.
 Dispensation for cousins marrying, 255.
 Dissenters, 170, 173, 221, *and see* Non-
 conformists, &c.

- Distress amongst weavers, 22.
 Diving trick, 13.
 Divorce, 116 *n.*, 227, 250-1.
 Dixon, Rev. John Wm., 51.
 Dockray, W., 50.
 Doctor (Surgeons), 152.
 Dodson, Thos., 186.
 Dog and Partridge Inn (Crowfield), 3, 24,
 42 *n.*, 74-9, 218.
 Dome and Award, 245.
 Domesday Book, 42, 176, 235 *n.*
Domesday Book, New, 149.
 Domestic Chaplain, 52.
 Dominicans, 285.
 Donecastre, 107.
 Donkeys, 28.
 Doomsday (Domesday) Book, 42.
 Doomsman (judex, judge), 229 *n.*, 234.
 Dorrity, Rev. David, 64, 65*.
 Doston (Dawson), James, 206.
 Doterinde, Agnes or Alice, 108.
 Dottone (Dutton), Hug. de, 234.
 Douai, 143*.
 Douai College, 52*, 143, 160 *n.*
 Doublets, 129 *n.*, 188, 192.
 Douglas, 108.
 Dower, 133.
 Dower House, 40.
 Downes, Francis, 137*; John, 137, 141;
 Penelope, 137, 141; Roger, 137.
 Downes' crest, 252.
 Dowry at church door, 247.
 — ex assensu patris, 247.
 — land, 240.
 Doyle, Rev. Wm., 62-3.
 Dragoons, 137.
 Draper, 164.
 Draycott, Frances, 141, 276*.
 — Philip, 141, 275-6.
 Drincke, 198.
 Drirlsden (Droylsden), 190.
 Drirlsden, 231 *n.*
 Drowning, 19, 112, 119, 225.
 Droylsden (Drirlsden, Drirlsden), 1, 23,
 190.
 Druggist (chemist), 217*.
 Druitt, Rev. Cecil H., 49.
 Drunkenness, 55.
 Dry Docks, 43.
 Duchy of Lancaster, 211, 284.
 — Chamber Court, 284.
 — Chancery, 187, 192, 197.
 — Depositions, 197.
 — Escheator, 280.
 — Pleadings, 187, 192, 197.
 — Receiver General, 284.
 Duchy Rent extinguished, 284.
 Duel, 105, 178, 179 *n.*
 Duffield, John, 63.
 Dugard and Paynel, 161.
 Dugdale, Sir Wm., 90; *MS.*, 139.
 Duke of Albemarle, 140; Bridgwater, 169;
 Clarence, 249; Devonshire, 2; Gloucester,
 215; Wellington's funeral, 149;
 York, 117.
 Duke's Quay, Manchester, 10 *n.*
 Dumpling Lane, Barton, 52.
 Dumplington, 12.
 Dun, Richard, 183.
 Dunn, —, 171.
 Dunbar, battle of, 106, 208.
 Duncalf, Thos., 245.
 Dunham Massey, 96 *n.*, 98, 102, 177,
 234 *n.*
 Dunham, Richard of, 179 *n.*
 Duse, James, 25.
 Dutton (Dottone), —, 96 *n.*; Agnes, 235 *n.*;
 Charles, 284; Dom. Galf. de, 236, 238,
 241; Geoffrey, 235 *n.*; George, 130 *n.*;
 Hugh de, 235 *n.*; Phillippa, 96.
 Dyconson (Dickinson), Henry's wife, 186.
 Dyewood, grinding, 21.
 EAGLEY (Egle), Bancke, 282.
 Earl or Alderman, 102.
 Earl of Airlie, 160; Arundel, 107; Banbury,
 142; Chester, 234 *n.*, 235 *n.*;
 Denbigh, 149; Derby, 103, 105, 126-7,
 234 *n.*, 236; Exeter, 39, 97, 134; Hertford,
 120; Kent, 248 *n.*; Lancaster,
 107*; Leicester, 123; Salisbury, 248 *n.*;
 Shrewsbury, 149; Warwick, 114, 248*,
 249*.
Early Christian Monuments of Lanc. & Ches., 47.
 Earth, Ould, 275.
 Earwaker, J. P., 1.
 Earwaker, *East Cheshire*, 47, 119 *n.*, 123;
 Manch. Court Led Rec., 114, 144 *n.*,
 159 *n.*, 199; *Sandbach*, 163-4.
 Easby, John, 32.
East Cheshire, Earwaker, 47, 119 *n.*, 123.
 Eccles, 43, 155, 175; Advertiser, 123,
 149; Cakes, 16; *Catholic Hist.*, 52;
 Churchwarden right to appoint, 122;
 Church, 112, 147-8; Parish, 191; Regis-
 ters, 41, 145; Vicar White, 74;
 Weavers, 22.
 Eccles (Ecclij, Eclys), Ad. de, 258;
 Alice, d. of Will., 258; William, 27;
 Will., cleric of, 258.
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 62, 64, 126,

- Ecclijs (Eccles), Rob. de, cleric, 261.
 Echeburn (Ashbourne), 238.
Echoes of Old Lancashire, Axon, 119 n.
 Eckburne (Ashbourne), 103-4.
 Eclys (Eccles), Ad. de, 259; Will. de, 259.
 Eddish, 42 n.
 Eden, Peter, 217.
 Edgbaston, Birmingham, 153.
 Edge, the, 73.
 Edges, the, 73.
 Edge House, 72-3.
 — Lane, 8, 10, 34, 81-3, 84 n., 217.
 — — — haunted, 15.
 — — — Wesleyan Chapel, 54.
 — — — Wharf, 18.
 — Moss, 40-1.
 Edge, Oliver, 208; Robert, 198, 203.
 Edgeworth (Egeward), 180.
Edinburgh Cath. Mag., 159 n., 163.
 Edmund, Earl of Arundel, 107.
 Edward the Confessor, 101.
 — I., 42.
 — II., 107.
 Edwardes, Thos., 268.
 Eels, 12.
 Egerton, Lord Francis, 70.
 Egerton Villa, 153.
 Egewood (Edgeworth), 180.
 Egg boilers, 158.
 Egle (Eagley), Bancke, 275.
 Elder, Ruling, 210.
 Election, Schoolmaster, 27.
 Elixir of youth, 113.
 Ellesmere (Lord), *Barton Aqueduct*, 155.
 Ellis, Jane, 81; Mr., 43 n.; Wm., sen., 81.
 Elms, 43.
 Elsdale, Rev. Robinson, 3n., 22, 27, 29, 34, 216.
 Elvin, *Anecdotes of Heraldry*, 94.
 Embankments, river, 12, 72, 80.
 Emmeson, Hugh, 183*.
 Empress Brewery, 65 n.
 Encyclop. Brit., 155.
 End of the world predicted, 54.
 Endowment at Church Porch, 113.
 — Fund, Blind Asylum Chapel, 65.
 Engine Sheds, 43.
 England, Great Constable of, 251.
 English arms, 150 n.
 — College, Douai, 160 n.
 — Dialect Society, 24.
 — Hospice, Rome, 142.
 — Province, 247.
 Enoch's (Annetts) Moss, 73, 223.
 Entessyle (Entwistle), Rog. of, 262.
 Entomology, 152.
 Entwissell, Elis de, 110.
 Entwistle (Entessyle), John, 32.
 Erastus, 140.
 Erdene (Arden, Arderne), Rob. de, 234.
 Error of counting, 106.
 Escape of the Allens, 127.
 Escheator, Duchy, 280.
 Escheats, 236.
 Esdaile, George, 46, 48-9, 74.
 Espousal Decree, 268.
 Estating lands, 266, 276.
 Estcourt, Chas., 220.
 Eston (Aston, Ashton), Ad., 234.
 Everett, *Panorama of Manchester*, 45.
 Exchequer, Court of 229 n.;
 — Lay Subsidy Roll, 5, 106, 183, 211.
 — Lord Chief Baron, 135, 275.
 — L. T. R., 182.
 — Papers, Miscellan., 209.
 — Proceedings, 139, 212.
 Excommunicated, 130 n.
 Exeter, 61.
 — Earl of, 39, 97, 134.
 Execution of Macnamara, 76-7.
 Exemplification of Decree, 270.
 — of Fine, 272.
 Exhibition, Art Treasures, 2, 59*, 221.
 — Jubilee, 59.
 Extension of Manch. boundary, 220.
 Extent of Manch. Manor, 183.
 Eye Platt Bridge, 222.
 FAIR at Stretford, 2.
 Fair, calf and pig.
Fair Em., 92.
 Falces, 187 n.
 Falconer (occupation), 38.
 Falconer (Falkner, Faulkner, Faulkner, Fawkener, Fawkier, Fawkner, Fawli-
 kener, Folkener).
 Falkner, George & Sons, 70.
 falkner, Wm., 212*.
 Falkirk, 106.
 Fallibrome, 47.
 Fallow deer, 43.
 Fallowfield, Manch., 122.
 Fallow land, 177.
 falloghys (Fallows), Thomas, 119.
 Fallows (falloghys), John, 217; Mr., 27
 Wm., 216.
 Family Bible, 74.
Families, Old Manchester, 101.
 Fardingale, 135 n.
 flarington, William, 137.

- Farington Papers*, 137-8.
 Farm bailiff, 195.
 Farmers, 195, 216*, 218 n., 219*, 223.
 Farmingman, 224.
 Farnworth, 78.
 Farrer, Wm., 99 n., 181-2.
 — *Lanc. Final Concords*, 177 n.
 — *Pipe Rolls*, 177.
 Faulkner, Joh., 211.
 Faulknors, 72.
 Fawkeners (Falconer), Henry, 197.
 Fawkier (Fawkner), John, 203.
 Fawkner, Robert, 202.
 Fawlikener's (Falconer) Chamber, 38.
 Fazackerleys, 24.
 Fea, Rev. W. Hay, 50.
 Feather pillows, 57.
 Feelden (Fielding), John, 275.
Fellows and Chaplains of Manchester,
 Raines, 123.
 Fennel Street, Manchester, 30, 31*, 33.
 Feoffees, Manch. Gram. School, 120.
 Feoffment, 263-4.
 Feorin, fairies, 15.
 Ferar (Ferars, Ferrers), Will. de, 236*.
 Ferars (Ferrers), Will. de, 236.
 Ferns, 15.
 Ferrars, Agnes, 234 n.; William, 234 n.
 Ferrers (Ferar, Ferars, Ferrars), William
 de, 103, 105.
 Ferry boat upset, 119.
 — Carrington, 12.
 — Whikkleswick, 272, 274 n.
 Feudal services, 229 n.
 Fiddle, 57.
 Fiddlers, 19.
 Fielding (Feelden), Lady Agnes Mary Pia,
 149; John, 274.
 Fiery trial, 145.
 Fifteenth, 182, 184-5.
 — Assessors for, 184.
 Fildes, John, 25.
 Filling muck, 283.
 Final Concords, 177, 179, 180*, 181-2.
 Finch, a recusant, 127.
 Fine, 100; covenant to levy, 267, 275;
 exemplification of, 272; origin of, 177 n.;
 Rolls, 99 n., 100 n., 176-7.
 Fire at barn, 222.
 Firehearths, 211.
 Firelock, 213-4.
 Fireman, 60.
 Fire money, 28.
 Firs, black, 43.
 Firs farm, 83.
 Fishing in Mersey, 242*.
 Fishing, 12-3.
 Fish nets, 13.
 Fishwick, *Poulton-le-Fylde*, 127.
 Fitton (Fytton, Fytton, Phitton), of Bollin.
 95*; arms of, 96, 129 n.; Elizabeth,
 96 n.; Hamlet, 95; Hamo, 96 n.;
 Heiress, 98; Johanna, 95; Richard,
 95.
 Fitz, *see* following part of name.
 — Ade; *see* Ade, Richard fitz.
 — Guilielmi, Matthew, 104.
 — None, Richard, 104.
 — Waren, Lord, 118.
 Five Acre, 82.
 Flail, 90, 91*, 93.
 — head, 91.
 Flanders, 161.
 Fleetwood, Elizabeth, 133; Richard, 133.
 Fleming, Thomas, 65.
 Fletcher, Edward, 190; John, 192; Mr.,
 66; Thos., 225.
 Flixton (fflyxton), 11, 12*, 20, 56, 184-5,
 200, 216 n., 219 n., 231; Carrier, 10;
 Church, 147 n.; Court, 204; *History*,
 Langton, 106; *History*, Lawson, 106.
 Flolden Field, 119.
 Flood-gates, 13.
 Floods, 12, 72, 222-3.
 Flour dealer, 216.
 Flower Shows, 59.
 fflyxton (Flixton), 190, 265.
 Foden (Fowden), Mr., 26.
Fœdera, Parliamentary Writs, 108.
 — Rymer's, 248*.
 Folds, 273 n.
 Foley, Col., 245.
 Folkner (Falconer), Elizth., 225; Guliel-
 mus (Wm.), 225; Hannah, 225.
 Folliot, Christian name, 82.
 Folly Lane, Worsley, 78.
 Font, St. Bride's, 50.
 fooden (Fowden), Thomas, 41.
 Footpads, 222.
 Ford, 80.
 — at Trafford, 90.
 Forfeiture for treason, 278.
 Forinsec service, 235, 237*, 259.
 Formby, Rev. Matthias, 51.
 Fortescue, Fran., 274.
 Foster, William, 217.
Foundations of Manchester, 159, 160, 184,
 234 n.; *see* Manchester.
 Four Acre, 82-3.
 — Lane Ends, 14.
 Fowden (Foden, fooden), John, 26.; Mr.
 (steward), 222; Thomas, 41.

- Fowler, —, 205; John, 206.
 Fox, Adam, 64; —, J. P., 77; Mr., 136, 170.
 Fox Hall, Blackpool, 144*.
 Foxcroft, Christian name, 33.
 Foxdenton, Oldham par., 103, 105.
 — Manor, 106.
Fragments, Gregson, 94.
 — by Harland, 105.
 France, 160, 248 n.; and *see* Wars.
 Franciscans, West Gorton, 51.
 Franklin, masc. Chr. name, 152; James, 150; Violet Maud, 150.
 Fraser, Bishop, 50*.
 Free Chace, 109.
 — Library, 165.
 — Warren, 42, 105, 180.
 Freeman, 177-8, 179 n., 236-7; arms for, 187 n.
 French Army 159; Commissioners, 159; King, 157; Navy, 162; Revolution, 169, 170; War, 110, 120, 185; War Office, 160.
 Frippery, 189.
 Frogs for dinner, 170.
 Front Field, 83.
 Frontispiece, 4 n., 7.
 Full age, female 12 years, 269.
 Fuller, Mr., 57.
 — *Life of*, Bailey, 153.
 — *Worthies*, 92.
 Furness, Abbot of, 184.
 Furniture filched, 128.
 Fustian Tax, 169.
 Fytch, 194.
 Fyton (Fitton), Cecilia, 96 n.; Joan, 96 n.*; John, 96 n.*; Richard, 96 n.
 Fytton (Fitton), Richard, 96 n.
- G**ADD, Msgr., C. J., 53.
 Gade-huse-stide (Yieldhouse), 227.
 Gage, Sir John, 187.
 Galfrid. capell' de Mamcestr, 258.
 Gallimore, John, 217.
 Galloway, Charles, 63; Charles John, 157; John, 157; William, 157.
 Galloways Limited, 157.
 Gallows, 171.
 Gamaches, gibbet-irons, 74.
 Gamekeeper, 217.
 Gamershaw (Grimel-shagh), The, 73; Boggart, 73-4; Dingle, 72; House, 73*.
 Games, unlawful, 198.
 Gardener, 57, 217, 218*, 223.
 Gardens, 272.
 Gardiner vault, 65.
- Gardner, James, 32.
 Garnett (Garnet, Gerneth), Rev. Chas., 58.
 Garnit, villam, 225.
 Garrad (Gerard), Thos., 209.
 Garside (Garsed), Robt., 205*.
 Garsyd, Robert, 206.
 Gartside, Catherine, 159 n., 163; John, 159 n., 163; Mr., 159 n., 160 n., 161; Thomas, 31.
 Garter K. of Arms, 231.
 Gas lights, 173.
 Gastrell, Bishop, 25, 122.
 — *Notitia Castriensis*, 221.
 Gasworks, 34, 73.
 Gat, Cape of, 140*.
 Gatcliff, Thos., 206.
 Gatelyffe, George, 190.
 Gate keeper, 216.
Gazette, London, 140.
 G'bond, Hug., cleric, 241.
 Gee (Gie) Charles, 190; Gyles, 202; John, 186-7, 192, 202, 203*, 212*; Lamuel (Samuel?), 202; Nathaniel, 26; Richard, 187, 189; William, 186.
 Genealogy, *see* Pedigree.
 Generation, length of, 100 n.
 — length of Trafford, 101.
 Genney (Janney), John, 71.
 Genoa, 173.
 Gentil, John, 182.
Gentleman's Magazine, 155.
 Gentlewoman, 269.
 Gentry and Nobility, 102.
 Gerard (Garrad, Gerrard), Sir Wm., 138.
 Gerneth (Garnett), Rog., 230.
 Gernons, Ralph, 234 n.*.
 Gerrard (Gerard), Sir Wm., 143-4.
 Garsed, 206; *see* Garside.
 Ghosts, 14-5, 19, 29, 74.
 Giant Tarquin, 45.
 Gibbet, 76.
 — irons, 74.
 Gibbon, John, 17; Samuel, 224.
 Gibson, Robert, 220; William, 217.
 Gie (Gee) Gylles, 189; James, 189; Rauffe, 189.
 Gilbert, John, 21.
 Gilbodie, Thos., 198.
 Gilbody (Gylbodie), John, 205; Penelope, 141; Thos., 204.
 Gilbodye, John, 202, 206; Robert, 203; Roger, 202; Thos., 203.
 Gildbody (Gilbody), John, 206.
 Gild-(Guild)-husteads, Rusholme, 103.
 Gill, Rev. Thos. Howard, 50.

- Gillam (Gilliam), George, 205-6.
 Gillen, F. J., 168.
 Gilliam (Gillam, Gillium), George, 205;
 John, 207.
 Gilliflower, 228.
 Gilligan, Charles, 18.
 Gillium (Gilliam), George, 207.
 Gillow, Joseph, 52, 127, 142, 144.
 — *Haydock Papers*, 52.
 Gilnow, near Bolton, 154.
 "Gingerbread" Murray, 2.
 Gisarnes, axes spiked at back, 187 n.
 Glacial period, 44.
 Glazebrook, 53.
 Glaziers, 12, 218.
 Glothec., Math. de, 228.
 Gloucester, Duke of, 215.
 Glouer, John, sen. scriptor, 268.
 Glover, Will., 257.
 Goadsby, Ald. Thos., 2, 78.
 Goddard the Miller, 92.
 — Sir Thomas, 92.
 God's few at the top, 173.
 Good Samaritan, 147.
 Gooden, John, 282; Thos., 282.
 Goodier (Goodyer), Lieut. Isaac, 215;
 Mark, 216; Mr., 89; Richard, 26;
 Thomas, 215.
 Goodrich, Rev. Dr. Albert, 58.
 Goodyer (Goodier) —, 195; Katharine,
 194; Thos., 194.
 Gorsey field, 82.
 Gorton Chapel, 210.
 Gorton, *Memorials of*, Bailey, 153.
 Gorton, West, 51.
 Gorton, Corporal, 205*; Thos., 206*.
 Gosberton Church, 178 n.
 Gosnell, Rev. James, 128.
 Gospatrick de Chorlton [Row], 103-4,
 227.
 Goselache, 227.
 Gosse-lache, 197.
 Gossiping and gadding about, 124.
 Gould, John, 217.
 Gousil, Simon de, 239*.
 Gout, 128.
 Governor, Blind Asylum, 217.
 Grafton, Fred. Wm., 50, 62.
 Grain elevators, 43.
 Grammar School, 25.
 Grant of sporting rights, 13.
 Grantham, Wm., 276.
 Gravel, the, 19, 55.
 — Lane, Salford, 54.
 Gravestones, 4, 21, 24, 93, 208, 213.
 Grave-yard, 4; *see* Churchyard.
 Gravelines Convent, 162.
 Great Barn at Trafford, 2, 36, 122; Con-
 stable of England, 251; Ecclestone, 144;
 Marley, 275; Stone, 3 n., 41, 44, 78;
 Stone Farm, 3, 46; Stone estate, 3 n.
 Greaves (Greaves), James, 205-7.
 Greaves (Greeves), Thos., 224.
 Greeks, 162.
 Green Children, 32*.
 Green Coat Scholars, 5; Coat School, 25;
 Frocks, 31; Gowns, 31; Gown School,
 32; Scholars, 32; School, 32.
 Green, James, 25.
 Greene, Edmund, 206.
 Greenes, Edmund, 205-7*.
 Greengate, Salford, 29.
 Greengrocer, 160.
 Greenslade, 240*.
 Greenwich, 125.
 Greenwood's Map, 35.
 Greeves (Greaves), James, 207.
 Gregorie, John, 192; Wm., 190.
 Gregory, Samuel, 217.
 Gregorye, James, 265; John, 265; Rich-
 ard, 202; Thos., 265; of Hillam, 265.
 Gregson, *Fragments*, 94, 229 n.; *Frag-*
 ments, by Harland, 105, 187, 228, 230;
 John, 86; Mrs., 86; William, 86*.
 Grelle, Baron, 94; Thomas, 181.
 — arms of, 257; differenced, 242.
 Grelley (Grelle), Lord of Manchester, 110.
 Gresham, James, 157.
 Gresham and Craven Limited, 156.
 Grey, John de, 107.
 Grice, Richard, 79.
 Griffin segreant, 90, 92-3, 129 n., 263.
 Grimel-shagh (Gamershaw), 73.
 Grimshaw, Wm., 57.
 Grinding logwood, 21.
 Griphus, Peter, 255, 285.
 Grit stone, 44.
 Grocer, 31, 218.
 Guardianship, grant of, 118.
 Guienne, Duchy of, 248 n.
 Guild Houses, 193.
 Guild-(Gild-)husteed, Rusholme, 103.
 Guilielmi, Matthew Fitz, 104.
 Gulielmi, Matthew Fitz, 104.
 Gunsmith, 208.
 Guy Fawkes, Ainsworth, 36.
 Gylbodie (Gilbody), Henrie, 190; Roger,
 186; Thomas, 189.
 Gymnasium, 69.
 HACKING vault, 65.
 Hackyng, Christiana de, 179;

- Wm. de, 179.
 Haddoke, Giles, 187; James, 187.
 Hadfield, Ann, 66.
 Haildfield, David, 207.
 Hairdresser, 218.
 Halberds, 192.
 Halberts, 129, 188.
 Hale, co. Chester, 208.
 Hales, Thomas, 8.
 Halidon Hill, 108.
 Halifax, 145.
 Halker (Holker), Jean, 160.
 Hall of Stretford, 193.
 Hall (Haule), Hubert, 229 n.; Nichol, 212; Robert, 205-7; Wm., 206*, 207.
 Halley, *Puritanism*, 113, 137.
 Halliwell Lane, Cheetham, 66 n.
 Halton, Wm., 206.
 Halusby (Helsby), Sir Wm., 95.
 Hambury, Henry de, 107.
 Ham curing, 19*.
 Hamer, John, 24.
 Hammer, axe with hammer behind, 188.
 Hamp maker, 55*.
 Hampson (Hamson) family, 75; Ellen, 75; George, 217; Hugh, 183; John, 73*, 75, 217; Jonathan R., 219; Joseph, 30, 217; Mrs. Joseph, 30; Margt., 217; R. T., 232 n.; Richard, 199; Thomas, 41; William, 72, 75, 82, 211, 214.
 Hamson (Hampson), Christopher, 190; Edward, 203; George, 201; Henrie, 190; Hughe, 190; John, 189; Rauffe, 186, 202; Richard, 189, 202-3; Robert, 189, 197; Thomas, 190; Wm., 71.
 Hancock, Edward, 82; James, 217; John, 12, 82, 83 n.; Samuel, 82; Wm., 214, 217; (No. 2), 217.
 Handkerchief, 76.
 Handloom weaving, 221.
 Hands bound behind back, 29.
 Hanging, 3.
 — on Kersal Moor, 76.
 Hankinson, Ann, 225; John, 217, 225* (f. & s.), 225; Lieut. John, 215; Mary, 225.
 Hannah, Rev. Dr., 58.
 Hanson, Martha, 224; Thomas, 224.
 Harcourt, Richard, 146.
 Hardey, Mary, 283; Wm., 263.
 Hardman, Sarah, 217; Thos., 79.
 Hardnys (Hurdes), Henry, 201, 203.
 Hardwick, *Traditions*, 45.
 Hares, 43, 109.
 Harewood, Mrs., 56.
 Hargreaves, George James, 57; Wm., 57.
 Harison (Harreson, Harrison), John, 190; Thos., 193*.
 Harland & Wilkinson, *Legends*, 45, 137.
 — *Lancashire Ballads*; 24, 115.
 — *Legends*, 46.
 — *Gregson's Fragments*, 187, 192, 228.
 — *Mamecestre*, 79, 183.
 Harleian MSS., 98, 99 n., 101, 103, 106, 110, 112, 112 n., 113-5, 116 n., 117*, 226, 232, 252 n., 264.
 Harnessed, 249.
 Harper, Thomas, 11.
 Harpur, Rich., justice, 271-2.
 Harquebussiers, 192.
 Harreson (Harison, Harrison), Richard, 186; Rondull, 186; Thomas, 186; Wm., 186.
 Harriers, pack of, 43.
 Harriett Street, 80.
 Harrington (Haryngton), Sir James, 119; William, 119*.
 — Arms of, 130 n.
 Harrison (Harison, Harreson), Alice, 212; Edward, 212; James, 203; John, 25, 41; Richard, 203*, 204; Robert, 184, 203; Thomas, 71, 203*.
 Harrison (Haryson), alias Salter, Thos., 193.
 Harrop, James, 217; Rebecca, 217.
 Harteley (Hartley), Jeames, 71; Miles, 71; Richd., 71.
 Harter, James Collier, 67.
 Hartley (Harteley), Ellen Charity, 219; John, 203.
 Haruey (Harvey, Harvie), Wm., 205, 207.
 Harvey, Wm., 206.
Harvest, The, 51-2, 53 n., 149, 150*, 285.
 Harvie, Wm., 207.
 Harwood, James, 201; Thomas, 206.
 Haryngton (Harrington), John de, 110.
 Haryson (Harrison) alias Slater, Thos., 193*.
 Haselum, Hugh de, 177.
 Hat maker, 66.
 Hatter, 218.
 Hattocks, 195.
 Hatton, a priest, 127.
 Hauberk, 187 n.
 Haughe, Thos., 190, 197; sen., 197.
 Haughton, Eccles par., 191.
 Haule (Hall), Robt., 205.
 Haunted school, 29.
 Haverington, John de, 109.
 Haward (Hayward), Jas., 205.
 Hawking, 43, see Falconer.
 Hawkstone, co. Salop, 30 n.

- Haworth, Richard, 139, 276*.
 Hawthorn Lane, 83 n.
 Hawthorne, Little, 83 n.
 Hay gotten, 271.
 Haydock, Rev. James, 52*, 53*.
Haydock Papers, 52, 142.
 Hayes (Heys), Corporal, 205.
 Haywood (Haward), Thos., 205, 219, 220.
 Heads on Manchester Church, 127.
 Headless team, 14.
 Heald, J., 34; Rev. Wm., 209.
 Heald House stead (Yield House), 227.
 Healey, John, 222.
 Health maxims, 173.
 Hearken after lands, 124.
 Hearle (Herle), Warden, 257*.
 Hearne, *Curious Discourses*, 91.
 Hearse cloth, 134.
 Hearte, lyke well in her, 269.
 Hearth Tax Returns, 40, 211.
 Heaton Chapel, 64; Holland, 191; Norris, 63, 200, 212; Rediche, 191.
 Heaton, *see* Heton.
 — tithe corn, 194.
 Heawart (Haward), Wm., 198*, 199.
 Heawood, James, 206.
 Heleas de Pendleberie, 103; *see* Pendlebury.
 Hellesby (Helsby, Halusby), Agatha de, 235 n.
 — heiress, 96 n.
 — Joceraline de, 235 n.
 Helmets, 187 n.
 Helsby (Halusby), Sir Wm., 95.
 — arms of, 95*, 96, 129 n.; land, 96 n.
 Helsby, *Ormerod's Cheshire*, 235 n., 236, 241.
 Hemming, identification by, 76.
 Hen, 283.
 — Croft, 273 n.
 Heneage, Augustus, 140.
 Henlee, Christopher, 206.
 Henrieson, Richard, 188.
 Henry I., 102-4; II., 103-4; V., 278; VI., 111-2, 278; VIII., 93, 121.
 Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 108.
 Henshaw, Thomas, 66*.
 — Blind Asylum, 35, 59, 62, 66, 217; *see* Blind Asylum.
 — Charity, Oldham, 163.
 Henthorne Croft, 273.
 Heralds Book, 98.
 — College, 95 n., 97 n.
 — Visitations, *see* Visitation.
 Herbert St., 51.
 Hereward, Wm's. son, 178 n.
 Herle (Hearle), Warden, 122, 257.
 — Warden, 121.
Herles, Rev. C., by Bailey, 153.
 Heron, Sir Joseph, 158.
 Herrick, Warden, 210*.
 Herriott, 283*.
 Hertford, Earl of, 120.
 Hesketh, Chas. Oldfield, 217.
 Heskeths of Rufford, 119.
 Heton (Heaton), Ad. de, 258; Rich. de, 110; Rob. de, 258; Thos. de, 259, 260*; Wm. de, 237, 241.
 Heus (Hughes), Eliz. (Ellis), 211.
 Hewitson, Anthony, 144.
 Hewitt, Samuel, 217.
 Hey, Corporal, 205; Giles, 206*.
 Heyes, Cornet, 205-6; James, 201, 206.
 Heys, Little, 40.
 Heywood, Arthur Henry, 62; Benjamin, 60; James, 207*; John, 44; Raphe, 71.
 Hilbert-Ware, *Foundations of Manchester*, 159, 160, 184, 234 n.
 Hiding horses and cattle, 93.
 Higgin-earth, 282.
 Higgin Lane, 10*, 15, 17, 217*, 218.
 — Chapel, 54-5.
 Higgins, John, 1.
 High Court, Salford Hundred, 166.
 High Lane = High road, 41.
 — treason, 84, 127, 159 n.
 Higham, Robert, 36, 72; Sarah, 36.
 Higher Walton, co. Chester, 9.
 Hightfield, 251.
 Highway Lay, 213.
 Higson, John, 1, 2, 5, 23, 91, 212.
 — *Description*, 1, 45.
 Hill, Clara, 83 n.; Father, 53; George Wm., 83 n.; Gustavus Valentine, 83 n.; Viscount, 30 n..
 Hill Crest, Market Harboro', 137.
 Hillam, Urmston, 265.
 Hillersdown, co. Devon, 148.
 Hills, Messrs. 57.
 Hilton, Abraham, 206; Corporal, 205*, 207; Elizabeth, 159, 162; Richard de, 177*; Robert de, 177.
 Hind, deer, 136.
 Hinde, Mrs. Anne, 25, 30, 32; Rev. John, 30.
 Hinde's, Mrs., Bequest, 31; Charity, 5, 32; Charity Funds, 33; Monument, 31 n., 32; School, 217; Trustees, 31-3; Will of, 30.
 Hindley, co., Lanc., 26.
 Historic Soc., Lanc. & Chesh., 47.

- Historical Sketches of Manch.*, Prentice, 171.
History of Commoners, 115,
 — *Didsbury*, Moss, 13.
 — *Flixton*, Lawson, 73.
 — *Lancashire*, Corry, 103.
 — *Manchester*, Whittaker, 176.
 — *Presbury*, Renaud, 46.
 — *Staffordshire*, Shaw, 94.
 — *de Traffords*, Richards, 44.
 — *War*, Oman, 187 n., 248 n.
 Hlochot, Math. de, 228.
 Hobson, Sir Rainald, 255*; Romald, 255*.
 Hodcheygson (Hogkinson), Wm., 186.
 Hoghton Tower, 135, 204.
 Hogkinson (Hodcheygson), John, 190.
 — Wm., 187.
 Hogsheads, 39.
 Holland, Ric. de, 261-2.
 Holbein, 130 n.
 Holbrooke, Henry, 222.
 Holden, James, 206; Richard, 31; Robert, 194.
 Holker (Halker), Alice, 158*, 213;
 Daniel, 158 n.*; Elizabeth, 158 n., 159,
 162; George, 160 n.; Henri, 161, 152;
 Jean, 162; Jean Louis, 162; John,
 158*, 158 n., 160, 162, 213; John (son)
 158; Lawrence, 160 n.; Nicholas,
 160 n. Samuel, 158 n.*; Sarah, 158 n.
Holker, Lient John, Nicholson, 160.
 Holker's Sword, 161.
 Holland (Holand), Adam, 71; Catherine,
 82*; Leeft. George, 206*; James,
 205-6, 207*; Mr., 34; Kychar, 272;
 Thos., 248 n.; William, 142, 206, 265;
 William de, 110.
 Holland, *Cheshire Glossary*, 24.
 — Heaton, 191.
 Hollinprest, Rob., 208, 209.
 Hollinpriest, Rob., 198, 203; Wm., 203.
 Hollinprist, Jas., 211; John, 212; Rob.,
 212; Wm., 211.
 Hollinshead, *Chronicles*, 98 n., 109.
 Hollinworth. Rev. Rich., 210.
 — *Chronicle*, 36, 45, 113, 137-8; see
Mancuniensis.
 Holme (Hulme), John, 258; Roger, 274;
 Wm., 195.
 Holmes, Ann, 147 n.; Randle, 112 n.,
 226.
 Holt (Hoult), James of the, 265.
 — John, 199 n.; Mr., 16, 19.
 Holte, Edward, 185-6.
 Holt's Eye, 273 n.
 Holt's Field, Great and Little, 273 n.
 Homage, 227*, 232, 234*, 237*, 243-4,
 259*.
 Home for Gentlewomen, 165.
Home Trade of Manchester, 167.
 Homicides, 107.
 Honford (Handford, Handforth), 116.
 Houford, John, 116, 116 n., 117, 118*,
 251*; Margaret, 116 n., 117, 119, 251*;
 William, 118-9.
 Hoofield, David, 205-6.
 Hooley, Ernest Terah, 43*.
 Hop Croft, 273 n.
 Hope, Thos., 205-7.
 Hopwood, Rev. Edmund, 203; Thom. de
 261; Will. de, 260.
 Horn, post, 11.
 Hornby, Baron de, 229.
 Horsed, 249.
 Horses, 39.
 — breeding of; 40.
 — and cattle hidden, 93.
 Horse accident, 222.
 — bough (bow), 205.
 Horsefield, Mrs., 86.
 Horsekeepers, 38, 130.
 Horse Shoe Inn, 8.
 Horse-shoes, 57.
 Horsfall, Joseph, 217.
 Horsing block, 8.
 Hospital for pigs, 18.
 Hough Hall, 79.
 — The, 79.
 — in Bollin Fee, 96 n.
 Hough, John, 274.
 Houghton, Richard, 195.
 Houleme (Holme, Houme, Hulme), Adam,
 207.
 Hoult (Holt) Eye, 273.
 — Wood, 273.
 Houlte (Holt), Richard, 203.
 Houme (Hulme), Eddoum (Adam), 205.
 House of Correction, 198; Commons, 200;
 Lords, 200.
 Housefield, 273.
 Househill Pool, 13.
 Howard, mas. christian name, 152.
 Howard, Andrew, 203; Queen Cath-
 erine, 120 1, 159 n., 163; Lord Ed-
 mund, 120-1; Mary, 96-8, 120-1, 129;
 Philip, 159 n.
 Howarth (Haworth), Thos., 276.
 Hoyl, Thomas, 205.
 Hudleston, Richard, 137.
 Hudson (Hutson), James, 186, 190, 197;
 John, 186, 189, 190.

- Hugh, son of Emma, 183.
 — Prepositus, 227.
 — — Roger, brother of, 227.
 — — Will., brother of, 227.
 — — fil. Rob., 226.
 Hughes (Heus, Huse), James, 202; John, 202*, 212; Richard, 203; William, 217.
 Hughson (Huson), James, 189.
 Hules, Le, 239*.
 Hull, 50.
 Hullard Hall, 2, 86-7.
 — — Lane, 88.
 Hullart, owlet, 86.
 — — Hall, 86-7.
 — — lane, 87.
 Hulm (Hulme), Thom. de, 240.
 Hulme (Alde-hulme), Manchester, 2, 27, 74, 89*, 104, 144, 185, 224, 249.
 — (Davyhulme), 204.
 — Barracks, 21.
 — Farm, 87.
 — Hall, 1.
 — Holy Trinity, 156.
 Hulme (Holme, Houlme), Adam, 205-6;
 Adam de, 259*; Edmund, 202; Isaac, 217; Jacobus, 254; James, 217; No. 2, 217; John de, 109, 258*; Laurence de, 263; Mr., 198; Nicholas, 199; Peter, 216; Rad., 254; Richd., 204; Rob. de, 109; Roger de, 260; Wm., 159 n.; Will. de, 261-2.
 Hulme fields, 273 n.
 Hulton, Middle and lowest, 191.
Hultons of Hulton, Pedigree, 104 n.
 Hulton (Hilton), Abraham, 206; Adam de, 237-8, 239*, 240, 258-9; Chrstr. de, 245; Elizth, 159; Fredk. B. Copley, 156; Joh. de, 261; Ric. de, 241; Wm. Adam, 104 n.
 Hulton and Lister, 156-7.
 Humpreys, Jane, 65.
 Hung up to a hook, 29.
 Hunt, Hamnett, 202; Jennet, 71; Ric. fil. Will., 254; Will., 254.
 Hunte, Edmund (f. & s.), 71; John, 71.
 Hunter, Miss, 50.
 Hunting mott., 241.
 Huntingdon, Warden John, 113-4.
 Huntroyd, 204.
 Hunts Bank, Manchester, 139.
 Huntsmen, 130.
 Hurdes (Hardnys), Henry, 201, 203, 276.
 Hurmston (Urmston), Ric. de, 238.
 Huse (Hughes), Richard, 17.
 Husbandmen, 195-6, 197*, 198*.
 Hutson (Hudson), Robert, 206.
 Hyde, Edward, 130 n.; John, 204; Rad. de, 242-3; Rich. de, 239*; Stephen, 217; Thom., fil. Ric., 239*; Thos. de, 104; William, 218.
 Iceberg agency, 44.
 Isles (Isles), 273.
 — hill, 273, 273 n.
 Illustrations, 4 n., 6, 129, 135.
 Impedients, 179, 180.
 Impingnorati, impaunded, 237.
In Memoriam, John Rylands, 166.
 Ince, Margery, 110; Robert, 110.
 Independents, 5, 58.
 Independent Methodists, 54-5.
 Industries, 17 *et seq.*
 Infant School, 28.
 Infantry, 215.
 Information, 143.
 Ingle, James, 21 n.; Mr., 21; Timothy, 21.
 Injectors, steam boiler, 158.
 Inning corn, 195-6.
 Inns, 4, 8, 10, *see their titles*.
 Innholder, 3 n., 146.
 Innkeeper, 26, 212.
 Inquest, 215.
 Inquisition, 279.
 Inquisitio post mortem, 242.
 Inscription on Angelus bell, 53.
 Insurance agent, 218.
 Inventory, 141.
 Inventory, Sir Edmund Trafford, 36, 40, 130.
 Ireland, 18, 60, 129, 192.
 Irish Corps, 160.
 — Fusiliers, 149.
 — Wars, 128.
 Irlam, co. Lanc., 194.
 — Boat, 12*.
 — (Erlam), John, 206; Thos., 274.
 Ironmonger, 217.
 Irons, the, 13.
 — Bank, 13.
 Iron Doors pool, 13.
 Irwell, 12, 20, 35, 69, 273 n.
 — ford near Trafford, 139.
 — Navigation Co., 20.
 — Whickleswick Ferry, 274 n.
 Isle (Ile) hill, 273 n*.
 — Rough, 273 n.
 Islington, 49.
 Italian, 166.
 Italy, 166, 173.
 Iu (Hu. ?) Simon de, 226.
 J. C., 4.
 J. Jack, buff jerkin, 188.

- Jack boots, 87, 143.
 Jackson, Benjamin, 225*; Elizth., 225;
 John, 216, 225*; Rev. John, 25; Peter,
 216; Rev. Mr., 212; Robert, 35, 203;
 Samuel, 225; Sarah, 225; Thomas, 71*;
 Rev. Thos., 58; William, 202, 206.
 Jackson's Boat, 11, 159, 228.
 Jacobite prisoners, 213.
Jacobite Trials, 1694, 143.
 Jacobites, 84, 143-4, 159, 174.
 James I., 130.
 James, Sir John, 272; Nicholas, 188.
 James, *Old Halls*, 44.
 Jampnum, heath, 276.
 Janny, *see* Genney.
 Jannie, Robert, 198.
 Javelin men, 76.
 Jenkinson, Richard, 36; Thomas, 218.
 Jenkynson, Edward, 189; Richard, 189.
 Jerkin, buff, 188.
 Jerkyn, an upper doublet, 188.
 Jerrold, Douglas, 170; ed. *The Original*,
 171 n.
 Jesuit, Campion, the, 122.
 Jesuits, 123, 128, 131.
 Joanes (Jones), George, 202.
 Johannes Molendinar, 184.
 John, King, 103-5.
 John fil. Henrie, 258.
 John fil. Thom., 184.
 John Rylands Library, 166.
 Johnson's *Map of Manchester Par.*, 35,
 87-8.
 Johnson (Jonson), Charles, 190; Francis,
 25; John, 25, 30, 189, 202, 212; Jona-
 than, 202; Martha, 28; Mr., 28; Mrs.,
 28; Richard, 202*; sen., 212; jun.,
 212; Samuel, 25, 202; Susannah, 28;
 Thomas, 203; Rev. T. G., 64; Wm.,
 27-8, 36, 87, 189.
 Joiner, 218.
 Joiners and builders, 217, 218*.
 Joitures (joynitures), 249, 275.
 Jones (Joanes), Rev. Bethell, 49; Joshua,
 222; Rev. Kenneth Linton, 49*; Sam-
 uel, 218.
 Jonesson, Rog., 262.
 Jonson (Johnson), Thomas, 186; Wm.,
 186.
 Jordan Law cross, 47.
 Joyned issue, 280.
 Joyniture (jointures), 251.
 Jubilee Exhibition, 59.
 — Altrincham Railway, 70.
 Judex, doomsman, judge, 229, 229 n.*,
 230-1, 234, 235*.
 Julius II., Pope, 255-6.
 Justes roiall, 118.
 KANUTY, King, 102, *see* Canute.
 Karsley (Kersley), Symon, 25.
 Kaye, Wm., 219.
 Keepers of the Old Park, 42.
 — of Trafford Park, 130.
 Kelly, Rev. James Davenport, 33.
 Kelsall, James, 211, 219.
 Kendal, 47.
 — Rev. Henry, 159.
 Kendall, W. B., 50.
 Kenelm, John, 206.
 Kennedy, Matthew, 62, 219.
 Kennerly, Peter, 78.
 Kent, —, 9*.
 — Hamlet, 218.
 — Old, 19.
 Kent, County, 66, 69.
 Kerfoot, Elizabeth, 283.
 Kersal Moor, 3, 76*.
 Kershaw (Kertia), Mnsgr., John, 53.
 Kertia (Kershaw), Samuel, 205.
 Kettledrums, 143.
 Keymes, Edward, 140.
 Kidd John, 25.
 Kiddall, co. York, 81.
 Kiluert, Nich., 274.
 Kinder Scout, Solicitor for, 154.
 Kinderton (Kynderton), 252.
 King's Attorney, 279, 281.
 — Bench Certificate, 146.
 — Peace, 102, 102 n.
 — Health, 160.
 King Street, 10, 15, 19, 27, 216, 217*-8*.
 — Chapel, 55.
 Kingmaker, the, 114.
 Kingston-upon-Hull, 139.
 Kirby, Rev. Arthur, 57.
 Knight, Edward, 202; Henry, 203;
 James, 201, 212; John, 202, 208, 212*;
 Jonathan, 26, 218; Mary, 283; Miss,
 218; Mrs., 16; Richard, 215, 283.
 Knight of the Bath, 111, 117.
 Knights, arms for, 187 n.
 — Chamber, 37.
 — fees, 229 n., 231 n.
 Knight of the Shire, 106.
 Knott Mill, 45.
 Knowl, co. Surrey, 62.
 Knutsford, 70; Coach, 11; Mails, 11.
 Kospater (Gospatrik), Ric. fil., 227.
 Kuerden, Richd., 231.
 Kynderton (Kinderton), 252.
 Kine, cows, 39.

- L** W., 92.
L. La Warr, Lord, 243*.
 Labourers, 216*.
 Lace Ruff, 135 n.
 Lacey, *see* Lasie.
 Lacy, Thomas, 139.
 Ladies Hole, 275.
 Lagoe, Dorothy, 139; Waldiva, 139.
 Lake, 88.
 Laling (Lalyng), Margeria, 281; Mathew, 281; Will., 281.
 Lalyng, Math. s. of Will., 277; Wm., 277.
 Lamb Inn, Bramhall, 15.
 Lambert, Septimus, 6, 9*, 218.
 Lambeth, 172.
 — *MSS.*, 210*, 211.
 Lamborne, James, 125.
 Lame, 102.
 Lamm, John (f. & s.), 225.
 Lancashire acres, 72, 83 n., 195-6, 223*;
 Br.dge, Stockport, 13; and Chesh.
 Antiq. Soc., 46, 134, 153, 160, 169,
 204, 230 n.; and Chesh. Hist. Soc.,
 47; and Chesh. Record Soc., 39, 71,
 119, 120, 134, 139, 177*, 178-9, 180-1,
 182*, 183-4, 194, 197, 199, 199 n.,
 208, 210, 212; *Committer*, by Spencer,
 167; Constabulary, 155; *Faces and*
 Places, 59; Funeral Certificates, 134;
 Gazetteer, Aston, 35; *History of*, by
 Baines, 112 n.; *History of*, by Baines
 Croston's ed., 105, 107 n., 110, 111,
 112 n., 129; Measure, 78, 83, 86;
 MSS., 130 n.; Sheriff, 110; South East
 Division, 220; *Visitation*, 90, 248 n.;
 War Discourse, 138-9.
 Lancaster, 133, 180; Assizes, 272*, 280;
 Executions at, 127.
 Lancaster, Henry, Earl of, 108; Thomas,
 Earl of, 107*-8*.
 Lancastre, John de, 107.
 Lance, 187 n.
 Land Agent, 216.
 Land Tax, 183, 213.
 Landing place, 274 n.
 Lands, the, 275.
 Lane End, Sale, 207.
 Lane, Richard, 61.
 Lanfeld, near Maestricht, 161.
 Langford, 79; *see* Longford.
 Langley, *see* Longley.
 Langton (Longton), Mr., 233; Rev. de,
 263; Willam, 92.
 — *History of Flixton*, 106.
 Lankford, 80; *see* Longford.
 Larcenies, 107.
 Larks, 5.
 Lasie (Lacy), —, 38.
 Latham (Lathom), George, 194; Robert
 de, 104 n.
 Lathom, George, 195-6.
 Lathom, 140.
 — Legend, 252, 264; Siege, 139.
 Launcells, Ranulph of, 179 n.
 Lave, le, 240.
 Lawson, *Hist. of Flixton*, 73-4.
 Lawyer's Clerk, 56.
 Lay Subsidy, 185; Tax, 183.
 Lævigator, Calenderer, 160.
 Le Estraunge, Fulk, 107*.
 Le Hules, 239.
 — lave, 240.
 — olde He, 240.
 Lea Chapel, Preston, 52-3.
 Leach, Rev. Edmund Foxcroft, 33.
 Leaf, *see* Leefe.
 Leas or Bottoms, 282.
 Leases for lives, 79, 283.
 Leaseholds, 3 n.
 Leasues, corn pastures, 71.
 Leather breeches, 31.
 Leicester (Leycester), Elizabeth, 96.
 Lecture Hall, 166.
 Ledger, William, 218.
 Lee, co. Kent, 66.
 Lee (Leigh), Eleanor, 224; Elizabeth,
 224; James, 224; John, 222; Peter,
 205-6.
 Leech, Sir Bosdin T., 43 n., 220.
 Leeds, Edward, 218.
 Leefe (Leaf), George, 206.
 Leeft, lieutenant, 206.
 Leek, co. Stafford, 47, 93*.
 — Churchyard, 93.
 Leftenant, lieutenant, 207.
 Left-handed men, pay of, 215.
 Legend, Lathom, 252, 264; Trafford, 91,
 93-4.
Legends and Traditions of Lancashire, 45.
Legends, Harland, 46, 137.
 Legh (Lee, Leigh) of Lyme, Elizabeth, 113,
 247; Margaret, 123, 134 n.; Peres, 246;
 Sir Piers, 113; Peter, 245, 246*-7*;
 Sir Peter, 134; Thomas, 272; Sir Urian,
 123, 134.
 Leicester, 178 n., 179 n.; Earl of, 123.
 Leicester (Lecester, Leycester), Elyza, 97;
 George, 223; Sir George, 272; Henry,
 72; Ranulph, 251.
 Leigh Parish, 25.
 Leigh, West, co. Chester, 119.

- Leigh (Lee, Legh, Ligh), Charles, 78;
 Elizabeth, 194 n.; Ellen, 131; Elyn,
 268, 271; George, 194 n.; John, 78*,
 214; Joshua, 146; Sir Peter, 131, 268*,
 271; Piers, 272; R. G., 78; Silas, 78;
 T., 140; Thos., 272; Colonel Urian,
 140; William, 78; Rev. Wm., 210.
 Leighton, *see* Lighton.
 Leland, 42.
 Le Saint Pier, David, 111.
 Letters, 11, *see* Mails; of administration,
 257; Patent, 276, 278*, 279.
 Leu'e (Lever), Ad. de, 258.
 Levenshulme, 51.
 Lever (Levir), Sir Ashton, 176; Rev.
 Samuel, 26.
 Leversage (Liversage), Dorothy, 273,
 274*, 277; Thomas, 119, 277; William,
 277.
 Levies, military, 128, 136.
 Levir (Lever), Ad. de, 239.
 Leya, Joh. de, cleric, 236-7, 238*-9*.
 Leycester (Lecester, Leicester), Elizabeth,
 98, 129; Ralph, 116 n.; Sir Ralph, 129;
 Sir Rauff, 266, 267*; Raulyn, 252.
 Leycester of Toft, Arms of, 130 n.
 Leycyster, Sir Rauff, 267*.
 Leylond Hundred, 199 n.
 Libel by Roberts on Walker, 169.
Liber Feodorum, 229 n.
 Liberal M.P., 154.
 Library and Reading Room, 16.
Libri Feodorum, explained, 229 n.
 Licence for Schoolmaster, 26.
 — Royal, 148.
 Lichfield Cathedral, 255; Diocese, 255.
 Lieutenantcy Books, 136.
 Lieutenant (leeft, leftenant, liuft, liuten-
 ant), 205-7.
 Lieut.-Col. James Cook, 215.
 Ligh (Lee, Leigh), Peter, 207.
 Lightbourne, Hannah, 20.
 Lightbown, Thos., 212.
 Light horses, 192.
 Lighthorsemen, 192.
 Lighton, Thomas, 26.
 Lime trees, 43.
 Lincolnshire, 51, 156; Boston, in, 248;
 Fyre, 178 n.
 Linen draper, 31; manufacturer, 164;
 weavers, 19, 197; webster, 199.
 Lingard, Capt. John, 215.
 Linlithgow, 182.
 Liptrott, Rev. Richard, 51.
 Lister, Charles, 2.
 Listing, enlisting, 205.
 Litham (Lytham), 144.
 Little Heys, 40.
 — Trafford, 275.
 Littlfaire, Wm., 199.
 Liustanant, lieutenant, 205.
 Luift, Lieutenant, 206.
 Liverpool, 18, 60, 70, 72, 76, 82, 192,
 229 n.; Mail, 11*.
 Liversage (Leversage), Dorothy, 40, 272,
 274.
 Livery of seizin, 262-3.
 Lloyd family, 84 n.; Ald. Abraham, 56;
 Elizabeth, 84 n.; George, jun., 84; Mrs.,
 56.
 Loamexe (Lomas, Lomax), Willm., 206.
 Local Board, 46, 175, 219; Chairman of,
 219; Moss Side, 156; Stretford, 156;
 Gleanings, 187, 208, *see Manch. Cour.*;
 Government Act (1858), 219; (1894),
 174, 219; Government Board, 220*.
 Lock at Old Trafford, 20.
 Lodge at Barton, 271.
 Lodge-keeper, 271.
 Loe (Lowe), 207.
 Lomas (Loamexe, Lomax, Lummas),
 John, 218; Lawrence, 206; Wm., 205-6.
 Lomax, —, 9; Lawrence, 205.
 Lombard St., Manch., 157.
 London, 17 n., 57*, 60*, 63, 66, 128, 148,
 150, 202*, 227, 244, 249; Citizen, 71;
 Gazette, 212; Relief Fund, 22; St.
 Martin in the Fields, 147 n.; St. Paul's,
 256; St. Sepulchre, 168.
 Lonesdall (Lonsdale) Hundred, 199 n.
 Long bows, 192.
 Longford, co. Derby, 79, 120.
 Long-ford, Stretford, 80, 224.
 Longford (Langford, Lankford), 79, 82,
 84; *and Edge Lane*, Tallent-Bateman,
 83; arms of, 80 n.; Bridge, 78, 80;
 Brook, 83; Cottage, 217; Estate, 80;
 Hall, 16, 34-5, 58, 72, 80 n., 83*-4*, 164,
 168, 172; Hall Estate, 165; House,
 218; Institute, 80 n., 165; Lodge, 218;
 Place, 216-7; Terrace, 216*; Ward,
 219.
Longford and Edge Lane, 154.
 Longfords of the Hough, 79; Alice de,
 79; Elizabeth, 79, 98, 120; Lady
 Joan de, 79; Sir John de, 79*; Nicho-
 las de (f. & s.), 79; Sir Nicholas de, 79,
 228, 245*; Nigel de, 79*, 104; Oliver
 de, 79; Sir Ralph, 79, 120; Sir Rauff
 of, 262; Ric. de, seal of, 245.
 Longley (Langley), Rob. de, 243, 264-5;
 Thurstan de, parson, 243.

- Longshaw, Charles, 218.
 Longside hill, 47.
 Longsight (shut), 273 *n*.*.
 Longton (Langton), Sir Rauf of, 262.
 Looe (Loe, Lowe), Wm., 206.
 Loowe, Wm., 207.
 Lord Barons, 102; Chief Baron of Exchequer, 135, 275; Keeper of Great Seal, 132, 268, 269*; Lieutenant, 148; Mayor Gibson, 220.
 Lord, Wm., 272.
 Lordship of Stretford, 105; *see* Stretford.
 Lord's Day, 136; *see* Sabbath.
 Lords of the Council, 125; *see* Privy Council.
 Loricæ, 187 *n*.
 Lostock, Stretford, 12, 74, 198, 217, 218*, 224, 240*.
 — Lane Railway Bridge, 73.
 Loundres, London, 244.
 Lovell, Gregorie, 71; Sir Robert, 71, 196.
 Low Moss, 239-40.
 Lowder, John, 144.
 Lowe Sunday, 266.
 Lowe (Loe, Looe, Loowe), James, 83; John, 10.
 Lowest Hulton, 191.
 Loyd (Lloyd), Edward, 66 *n*.
 Ludworth Intakes, 47; Moor, 46, 48.
 Lum, deep pool, 13.
 Lumexæ (Lomas), Lawrance, 207.
 Lummas (Lomas), Wm., 205.
 Lund, Rev. T. W. M., 49.
 Lupus, Hugh, 235 *n*.
 Lycett, Stevenson &, 219 *n*.
 Lyke well in her heart, 269.
 Lyme, co. Chester, 48, 72, 134; *Antiquities of*, 47; Hall, 47; Park, 46-7.
 Lymm packet boat, 10.
 Lyne (Lyon), Charles, 86.
 Lyon (Lyne), Charles, 86.
 Lyons, 162.
 Lytham (Litham), 155.

MACCLESFIELD, 53, 156.
 MacConnal, —, 18.
 Macfadyen, Rev. Dr. John A., 58*; *In Memoriam*, 58; *Life of*, 58; Portraits, 58.
 Maci (Massey) Margeri fil. Hamund de, 238.
 Mackennal, Rev. Dr. Alex., 58.
 Maclure, Sir John Wm., 221.
 Macnamara, James, 3, 77; John, 76.
 McNiven, Peter, 35, 42, 42 *n*.
 Macy (Massey), Haman de, 230; Hamon de, 229 *n*.
 Mad Major, 145.
 Madame, 166.
 Maestricht, 161.
 Maghull, m. chr. name, 33.
 Magistrate, 218.
 Magistrates' Clerk, 218.
 Mahon, James, 3; John, 76.
 Mails, 11-12.
 Mainwaring (Manwaring, Maynwaring, Maynwaryng), John, sen., 250; Katrine, 250; Sir Randle, 129.
 Maitland, F. W., 178 *n*.
 Major, Mad, 145.
 Malignants, 138.
 Mallorie de St. Valerie, Gislebert, 92 *n*.
 Malthus, 85.
 Mamcestr, Manchester, 235, 241, 243, 254*, 261-2, 265*; Chaplain of, 258; Joh. de, 241; Roger, fil. Joh. de, 241; Seignorie de, 243; Will., cleric de, 241.
 Mamcestria, 260.
 Mamecestr, 258.
 Mamecestræ, by Harland, 79, 183.
 Mamecestria, Galf. fil. Thom. de, 260.
 Manager of paper-works, 218.
 Mancestria, 255; Ric. cleric de, 227.
 Manchester (Mamcestr, Mamecestr, Mancestria), 82, 92, 138, 179 *n*., 184-5, 197*, 199*, 200, 238, 249*, 254*, 276, 279; Ald. Craven, 156; Ald. Crewdson, 168; Ald. Walker, 174; All Saints', 61, 65; Art Treasures Exhibition, 157, 221; Atlas Works, 157; Bailiff of, 241; Beswick Chantry, 264; Bishop, 64-5, 68; Bishop Lee, 62*; Black Swan, 144, 144 *n*.; Boroughreeve, 77, 210; Boroughreeve Moss, 159 *n*.; Boroughreeve Walker, 84, 168; Bridge St., 208; Campfield, 45, 49; Cannon St. Chapel, 58; Carrier, 10; Cathedral, 65, 148, *see* Collegiate Ch. & Par. Ch.; Cathedral, Craven Porch, 157; Cathedral Gates, 89; Chamber of Commerce, 154; *Charities*, Walker, 170; Charter, 106, 181; Cheetham Hill, 46; Cheetham Hill Road, 66 *n*.; Church, heads exhibited on, 127; Church and King Riots, 170; Churchwarden, 159 *n*.; *City News*, 7, 21, 35-6, 45*, 74, 87*, 93-4, 122, 153, 168; *City Road Wesleyan Record*, 54; Clap Gate, 89; Clarke's Charity, 139 *n*.; Classis, 210; Coach, 10-1; Coach and Horses Inn, 86; Cold House Lane, 58; *Collectanea*, 54, 176, 215; College of

Blessed Mary, 122, 196; College Stewardship, 122; Collegiate Church, 4, 31-2, 36, 40, 60, 66, 86, 89, 113, 121-2, 130, 134, 147, 159 n., 255; Collegiate Church Registers, 10, 121 n.; Collegiate Church, Fellow, 58; Collegiate Church, South Porch, 270; Collegiate Church Steward, 257*; Collyhurst, 44; Corporation, 43, 69, 114, 220; Corporation Annuity, 163; County Court, 2; *Courier Local Gleanings*, 1, 75 n., 187 n.; Court Leet, 192, 199; *Court Leet Records*, Earwaker, 114, 129, 152, 193*, 199, 214; Court Leet Steward, 169; County Police Division, 155; Cricket Ground, 59; Crompton's Coffee House, 222; Cross Street Chapel, 152; Dean and Canons, 63; Deanery Visitation Books, 133; Deansgate, 65 n., 69, 199; Deputy Constable, 2, 198; Directory, 10, 11; Duke's Quay, 10 n.; *Evening News*, 70; Exchange Dining Room, 60; Extent of Manor, 1322, 183; *Faces and Places*, 35, 44, 49, 58, 66, 154, 157*, 175; *Families, Old*, 101; *Fellows and Chaplains*, 123; Fennel Street, 30-1, 33; Fleshmeat hawked, 4; Free Ref. Library, 24, 34, 104 n., 123, 152, 169; Free School, 20, 140, 163*; Freedom, 166; Gartside St., 32 n., Gibson, Lord Mayor, 220; Goadsby, Mayor, 78; Grammar School, 27, 30 n., 120; Grammar School, *Register*, 30 n.; Great Bridgwater St., 55; Grelly, Lord of, 110; *Guardian*, 2, 22, 45, 92, 101, 114, 137; Guardians of Poor, 163-4, 174; High St., 165; *Historical Sketches*, Prentice, 171; Holy Trinity, Hulme, 156; *Home Trade*, Spencer, 167; Hulme, 27; Improvement Commrs., 33; Incorporated Law Assoc., 152; Infirmary, 170; Knott Mill, 45; Language, 1; Leech, Mayor, 220; Lloyd, Lord Mayor, 56; Lombard St., 157; Lord of the Manor, 114, 243; Lord Mayor Gibson, 220; Mails, 11; Manners, 1; Mayor of, 152, 220, and see Lord Mayor; Mayor's Charity, 219; *Mercury*, 6, 9, 20, 21*, 21 n., 26, 42 n., 43, 75, 78-9, 222; Mitre Hotel, 89; New College, York, 152; New Cross Ward, 174; New Fleet, 125, 139; *Nonconformity*, 153; Norman Lords of, 102 n.*; Old Church, 147, see Cathedral; Omnibus, 10; Owens College, 153; Oxford Road, 61; Packets, 10; *Panorama of*, 45; Parish

Church, 115, 133, see Manch. Colleg. Ch.; Parish Clerk, 122; Parishioners, 114; Pillory, 171; *Political Events*, 172; Pork Shambles, 214; Pre-reformation, 285; Prisoners, 127; *Quarter Sessions*, 197*, 199, 199 n.; Rector, 114; Registers, 40, 42, 75, 130; Roman Cath. Mission, 159; St. Ann's Square, 44; St. Ann's Ward, 152; St. Ann. with St. Mary, 65; St. Bede's Coll., 285; St. John, Deansgate, 87, 155; St. John School, 32 n.; St. Mary, Deansgate, 224; St. Mary, Mulberry Street, 51; St. Nicholas' Chantry, 255; St. Nicholas Chapel, 114; and Salford Directory, 21; and Salford Regatta, 70; *School Register*, 30 n., 163, 216 n., 218 n.; and Sheffield Railway, 30 n.; Ship Canal, 21-2, 151, 167, 175; Ship Canal Opening, 222; Ship Canal Co., 43; Shudehill, 58; *Siege of*, Palmer, 136; Smedley, 21; South Junction and Altrincham Railway, 70; South Parade, 169, 170; Southern Cemetery, 165; Steward of the Manor, 114; *Streets*, by Proctor, 12, 33; Sundial maker, 4; Sweating Sickness, 45; Theatre Royal, 22; Town Clerk, Heron, 158; Town Hall, 68; Trafford Chapel, 114, 141; Volunteer Regiments, 216; Warden Collyer, 194 n.; Warden Herrick, 210; Warden, Herle (Hearle), 257; Warden Huntingdon, 103; *Wardens*, by Raines, 114, 140, 194 n.; Watchmen, 155; Wesley at, 54; Winter Assize, 152; Withy Grove, 2; Yeomanry, 215.

Mancuniensis, Hollinworth, 137-8.

Manesse, 58.

Mann, —, 9.

Manor Court, 6*, 13*, 204; House, 274; Place, 271; Court Records, 69, 72; Manorial Records, 235.

Manors, 40.

Mansell, Henry, 179 n.

Manslaughter, 224.

Manufacturers, 224.

Manwaring (Mainwaring, Maynwaring), John, 251, sen., 116 n.; Katherine, 116 n.; William, 116 n.

Manweringe, Hughe, 202.

Maps, 35.

Maratta, Carlo, 142.

March (Marsh), Elizth., 282*.

Mares, 39, 40.

Marc (Marks, mercs), 249, 250*, 253.

- Mare, Wigan de la, 179*n.*; *see* De la Mere.
 Margerison, John, 184; Richard, 183*.
Marine Signals, Holker, 162.
 Marini transcripts, 285.
 Mariot (Marriott), Ric. fil., 183.
 Market, 4; Harborough, 137; Lookers, 144*n.*; Street, 16*.
 Marks (marcs, mercs), 125, 196.
 Marl, 223.
 Marled Earth, Higher, 273; Lower, 273;
 — Field, Bott. of Nearer, 273*n.*;
 Further, 273*n.*; Nearer, 273*n.*
 Marley, Great, 275.
 Marple, 212.
 Marriage agreement, 131, 265; annulled, 116*n.*; mixed, 137; portion, 244*, 249.
 Marriott (Mariot), Rev. W., 47; Mr., 48.
 Mars, 65*n.*
 Marsh (March), Elizabeth, 79.
 Masci (Massey), Rob. fil. Hug., 232.
 Mascij (Massey), Hamo de, 234; Hug. de, 234-5; Rob. fil. Hug., 235.
 Mascy (Massey), Agatha, 235*n.*, sen., 235*n.**, jun., 235*n.*; Agnes, 235*n.*; Cicely, 235*n.*; E. de, 241; Galfr. fil. Ric. de, 226; Ham. de, 234-5; Ham. fil. Ham. de, 226*; Hamo, 234*n.*; Hamo II., 235*n.*; Hamo III., 235*n.**, Hamo IV., 235*n.**, Hamo V., 235*n.*; Hamo de, 226*, 229, 234*, 234*n.*, 235*; Hamon de, 231; Hamond de, 103*; Sir Hamond, 102*; Heiress, 98; Hug. de, 226*, 228; Margery, 104-5; Ralph, s. of Robert, 231, 235*n.*; Robert, 235*n.*; Robert de, 226*, 234; Rob. fil. Hug., 227-8; Rog. fil. Hamundi, 226; Sybil, 235*n.*; William, 235*n.*
 Mass stone, 45.
 Masses, 123, 128.
 Massey (Maci, Masci, Mascij, Mascy, Massie, Massy), of Dunham, arms of, 130*n.*
 — of Tatton, 96*n.*
 — Old, 12.
 Massey, Agnes, 111; Cecilia, 96*n.*; Hamo de, 104*, 236; Sir Hamon de, 96*n.*, 101; Hannah, 225; James, 225; Joan, 96*n.*; John, 222; Sir John, 96*n.*; Mildred, 141; Stephen, 218; William, 141.
 Massie (Massey), John, 267; Wm., 123; Rev. Wm., 123.
 Massy, Agnes, 277, 278*, 280*; E. de, 240; Hamon de, 177, 227*, 229*; Hamund, 236; Hamund de, 237; Hamundus, 236; Hugh, 277-8, 279*-80*; Margaret, 238*; Margery, d. of Hamund de, 239*; Maria de, 227; Mary de, 227.
 Massye, Agnes de, 282; Sir Galfr. de, 282; Hug. fil. Galfr., 282; Jamys, 265.
 Mast, 18*n.*
 Master, William, 212.
 Mathematics, 25.
 Matheus, fil. Will., 227.
 Matthew (servant), 37; Benjamin, 222; Fitz Guilielmi, 104.
 Matill, William's widow, 184.
 Matron, Deaf and Dumb Schools, 218.
 May Carols, 23; Day, 23; Singing, 24.
 Mayall, Hannah, 224.
 Maynwarding (Manwarding), Charles, 269; John sen., 116*n.**, 251*; John jun., 116*n.**, 250; Katrine, 116*n.*, 252*; Margaret, 116*n.*
 Maynwarding, John sen., 252, jun., 251*; John, s. of John, 252; Katrine, 251*; Margaret, d. of John, 252; Wm., 251.
 Mayor of Manchester, 220.
 Meadow, The, 82; Davis, 273*n.*; Field, 274; Lee, 273*n.*; Ley, Great and Little, 273.
 Meare, Rich., 210.
 Mears & Co., 63.
 Measled pork, 214.
 Medcalf (Metcalf), Rev. Mr., 142.
 Mede-lache, 240.
 Mediterranean, 140.
 Medlock River, 49, 104.
 Mee, Alice le, 180; Hugh le, 180; James, 72.
 Meek, Mrs., 56.
 Meeres, boundaries, 277.
 Meetng talk and conference, 269.
 Melbourne University, 168.
 Melche Cattell, 38.
 Mellor, John, 34; Isaac, 55; Samuel, 214.
 Mellor Road End, 47.
Memoir, Dr. Char. Baker, 152.
 Memorial, Cross St. Chapel, 152.
 Memorial tablet, Bannister, 34.
 — Window, 32.
Memorials of Gorton, 153.
 Men-at-arms, 110, 248*n.**,
 — of Trafford, 237.
 Merce, Mersey, 240.
 Mercers, 19, 193*, 210, 265.
 Merchants, 31, 82-3, 219*n.*
Merchant and Friar, Palgrave, 98*n.*, 93.
 Mercs (Marcs, marks), 251.
 Mere, m. chr. name, 33.

- Merryweather, Betty, 26; John, 26-7; Mary (m. and d.), 26; Sarah 26; W., 27.
 Mersee (Mersey), 71.
 Mersey (Merce, Mersee), 2, 11, 12, 70, 80, 83, 139, 239.
 — between Ribble and, 234 n.
 — and Irwell Navigation Co., 20.
 — Fishery, 13, 242.
 — Waters, 5, 159.
 — Weir on, 228.
Mervyn Clitheroe, Ainsworth, 30.
 Messenger, Lieut. Thomas, 215.
 Metals, license to transmute, 112, 112 n.
 Metcalfe (Medcalf), Thomas, 78.
 Methodism, 54.
 Methodists, 54.
 Methuen, 106.
 Metropolis, 85, *see* London.
 Meuric, Joh. fil., 258.
 Mice, 61.
 Middle Field, 82; Hulton, 191.
 Middleton, Manchester, 145, 179 n., 279.
 Middletun (Midleton), Rog. de, 227.
 Middup *or* Midtop, 223.
 Midelham, Lordship of, 249.
 Midelton (Middletun), Rog. de jun., 259.
 Midleton, Rog. de, 232.
 Midtop, *or* Midup, 223.
 Migration to Wickleswick, 41.
 Miles Platting, 224.
 — Steel Works, 155.
 Military service, 107, 121, 230, 248, 248 n.
 Milk farm, 223.
 — Stones, 46.
 Mill, Dam, 20; Doors, 6*; Hey, 6, *see* Miller Hey; Lane, 6; Race, 80; Stone, 6; Stretford, 5, 80, 242; suit at the, 237.
 Miller, John the, 5.
 — John, 184.
 — Hey, 6, *see* Mill Hey.
 Milliner, 217.
 Mills (Mill) Water, 272.
 Milne, —, J. P., 77.
 Minister, 208, 224.
 Minshall, Mr., 140.
 Miscellaneous History, 5, 100 n., 121 n.
 Mistress Ann Meadow, 83, 83 n.
 Mitchell, Peter, 218.
 Mixed Marriages, 137.
 Moat at Trafford, 35, 90-1; House, 2, 90., *see* Trafford Old Hall; The, 35.
 Mobberley Church, 119.
 — Arms of, 130 n.
 Mock Field, 82.
 Mode Wheel, Salford, 273 n.
 Moercs (Moores), Thos., 208.
 Molendarius, miller, 5.
 Mollyneux, 144; Mr., 143.
 Monk, Benedictine, 137.
 Montalt, 94.
 Montargis, 162.
 Monte Begon, Rog. de, 229.
 Montereau spinning factories, 162.
Montgomery, James, Tallent-Bateman, 154.
 Montigny near Rouen, 161.
 Monton, Eccles, 160 n.
 Moores (Moore) Cornet, 206; George, 202; Henry, 11, 13-4, 42, 42 n., 55; Jas., 11*, 12, 42 n., 218; John, 208*; Martha, 208; Thomas, 208; William, 55, 220*.
 Moore Street, 11, 42 n., 58.
 Moores (Moeres, Moore), James, 25; John, 207; Mary, 207; Thomas, 204.
Moor Park, Surrey, 154.
 More, moor, moorland, 276.
 More, Ranulph de la, 180.
 Moreton, *see* Mourtou.
 Morgell, John, 258.
 Morley in Pownall Fee, 96 n.
 Morrians, conical skullcaps, rimmed, 192.
 Morris Carr, 41.
 Morris, Abraham, 218; Alice, 158, 213; John, 213; Peter, 218.
 Morris, Edmund, 203; Henry, 203.
 Morse, Rev. T. D. C., 62.
 Morton (Mourtou), John, 205; Stephen, Steven, 205-7.
 Mose (Moss), John, 189; Wm., 189-90.
 Moseley (Mosley), Nicholas, 71*.
 Mosley (Moseley), Ann, 144; Sir Edward, 81, 144; Elizth., 146; Francis, 81*; Rev. Francis, 72, 81*, sen. and jun., 81.; Jane, 81*; Rev. John, 81; Rev. Sir John, 81*; Mr., 212; Nicholas, 194; Sir Nicholas, 71; Oswald, 198; Sir Oswald, 60, 146; Rev. Mr., 211; Rowland, 72; Thomas, 81.
 Moss (Mose, Mosse) family, 17.
 Moss, Alice, 159 n.; *Didsbury*, 159 n., 171; Fletcher, 13; James, 159 n., 198*; John, 25, 26*, 31, 159 n., 212-3, (f. and s.), 26; Mr., 158; Captain Peter, 160, 160 n.; Rev. Thos., 159 n.; William, 17*, 26.
 Moss's House, 24.
 — Premises, 9.
 Moss, moorland, turbary, 272, 273 n.

- Moss Grene, Rusholme, 239, 244.
 — Lane, 74, 87, 218; Lane Ends
 Turnpike, 88; Lane West, 59 n., 89;
 Moss, Old Trafford, 43; Rooms, 72.
 Moss Side Local Board, 156.
 Mosse Ends, 275.
 Mosses and barren ground, 136.
 Mosse (Moss), Ellen, 10; Geoffrey, 202;
 James, 202, 218; John, 201-3, 212;
 Nathaniel, 203; Philip, 203, 212;
 Ralph, 203-4; Robert, 185-6, 212;
 Wm., 10, 186, 201, 203*.
 Mossley, co. Lanc., 30 n.
 Moston, 17 n.; Math. de, 226; Rad. de,
 232, 258; Ric. de, 236, 238*, 239*,
 240, 241*, 258-61; Will. fil. Ric. de,
 261.
 Motions of Peace, 270.
 Motley, 192.
 Motto, 91-2, 92 n.
 Mottoes of the Traffords, 90.
 Motts, 91.
 Mottram in Longdendale, 47.
 Moulton, Maria, 218.
 Mourtou (Morton), John, 207; Steven,
 207.
 Mower and scythe, 92.
 Moyes, Rev. Canon, 285.
 "Mr. Cane," 30.
 Muck filling, 283.
 Mulct, fine, 125.
 Multure, corn grinding, 18 n., 237*.
 Murder, 74; acquittal, 106; Thomas
 Aldred, 3.
 Murray, "Gingerbread," 2.
 Musbury Park, 109.
 Museum, Lever, 176.
 Musical Festival, 61.
 Musicians, 130.
 Musketoons, 171 n.
 Musters, 187, 187 n., 192; Commissrs.
 for, 111; Roll, 188-91; Salford Hun-
 dred, 120; Volunteers, 215.
 Myerscough Lodge, Garstang, 144.

NADIN, Joseph, 2.
 Nags, 39.
 Nagg, bay, 205.
 Nailmaker, 218.
 Nappery, 39.
 Nasmyth, James, 69.
 National Portrait Gallery, 129 n., 135 n.,
 142.
 National School, 32, 34*.
 Native Tribes, *Central Australia*, 168.
 Navigation by Steamer, 174.
 — Co., Mersey & Irwell, 20*.
 Naylor, Elizabeth, 84 n.; Sir George, 231.
 Near the day, 223.
 Neele (Nield), Edmund, 206.
 Nell, Old, 15.
 Nelson, Old, 55, 57.
 — William, 218.
 Netting pools in river, 13.
 Neuell, *alias* Shippewellbotham, James,
 257.
 Nevell, James, 272.
 Nevil (Nevill), Richard, 248 n.
Nevill, Testa de, 104.
 Neville, Eleanor, 249; Richard de, 248*.
 New Bailey Bridge, 30; Bailey Prison, 5,
 30, 76; Domesday Book, 149; Fleet,
 Manchester, 125, 139; Lodge, Barton,
 133, 271; Park, 41; *Testament*, Dio-
 dati, 166; *Testament*, Ostervald, 166;
 Trafford, 42 n.; York, 1; Zealand,
 30 n.
 Newall (Neuall), Randle, 135.
 Newark-on-Trent, 157.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 107, 109.
 Newcome, Daniel, 140-1; Rev. Henry,
 58, 140-1; *Diary*, 140.
 Newcroft, Urmston, 223.
 Newes, Richard, 212.
 Newgate Prison, 160, 213.
 Newhouse, co. Lanc., 53.
 Newsham, Rev. Henry, 52.
 Newth, Rev. Alfred, 58.
 Newton-le-Willows, 131.
 Newton, John, 212; Rob. de, 227*;
 Widow, 86.
 Nice, 173.
 Nicholson, Adam, 183; Albert, 160, 162.
 Nield (Neele), Edmund, 31.
 Nightingale, mock, 5.
 Nigri, 140.
 Ninths, 184*, 185; Assessors for, 184.
 Nobility and gentry, 102.
 Non-age, minority, 119, 124.
Nonarum, Inquisitiones, 185.
 Non-attendance at church, 136.
Non compos mentis, 106.
 Nonconformists, 54 *et seq.*, 58.
Nonconformity in Manchester, 153.
 None, Rev. Fitz, 104.
 Norburrie, co. Chester, 268*.
 Normans, 92.
 Norman French, 110; knight, 93; Lords,
 102 n.; Tradition, 92 n.
 Norreis, Will. le, 236, 238.
 Norreys, Jordan le, 232.
 Norroy King of Arms, 96.

- North Leverton, co. Lincoln, 51.
 Northamptonshire, 119.
 Northleach, co. Chester, 277.
 Northenden, 12; Ford, 119.
 Northern (Northenden) Ford, 119.
 Northumberland Arms, 86, 88*, 217.
 — House, Old Trafford, 155.
 Northwich, 70; Coach, 10.
 Northwood, D. J., 44.
 Norton, *see* Noton.
 — Rev. T. Baker, 57.
 Norwich, 20.
Notitia Cestriensis, 122, 221.
 Noton, Gilb. de, 232; Rob. de, 232;
 Will. fil. Gilb. de, 232.
 Notona, Gilbert de, 227; Will. fil. Gilb.
 de, 228.
 Nottingham, 111, 199; Our Lady of, 111.
 Novel disseisin, 178.
 Nowell, Lawrence, 160 n.
 Now thus, 151.
 Nuisance, Bridgewater Canal, 67.
 Nuncius, Peter Griphus, 255, 285.
 Nursery, 37, 273 n.*
 — and Seedsmen, 217.
 Nurseryman, 217.
 Nuthurst, co. Lancaster, 121.
- O** G., *see* Ormerod.
 Oak Bank, Old Trafford.
 Oak Lea, Upper Chorlton Road, 157.
 Oak timber, 72.
 Oaks, 43.
 Oardsall (Ordsall), 274.
 Oats, 194.
 O'Brien, Gundrede, A. T., 149; Sir
 Timothy Carew, 149.
 Odcroft, Rev. Mr., 208.
 Oddman, 57.
 Official Trustee, 33.
 Officers, 206; Commissions, 215.
 Ogilvy, David, 160.
 Oketon, John de, 178.
 "Old," *see* Bancroft, Chum, Nell, Nelson,
 Tinshins, &c.
 Old burial ground, 7; *see* Churchyard;
 Chum, 16; Cock Inn, 80, 218, *see* Cock
 Inn; Earth, 275; Hall of Trafford, 2,
 42; Halls, by James, 44; Hay, 239;
 Lane, 17; *Manchester Families*, 101;
 Mortality, 2, 222; *see* John Owen;
 Nell, 15; Park at Trafford, 40*-1*,
 130, 273 n., 282*; Park Close, 41;
 Priest, portrait of, 137; *Stretford*, by
 Bailey, 6, 8, 17, 73, 90, 123, 153, 208;
 Trafford (Humphrey), 41 Trafford
 (place), 20, 24, 35, 42, 54, 59, 67, 74,
 88, 152, 154, 157*, 215, 223*; Trafford
 Demesne, 41; Trafford Hall, 2, 35;
 Trafford Lane, 41; Trafford Moss, 43;
 Trafford Tollbar, 36.
 Oldham (Oldom), 66*.
 — Parish, 103, 105.
 Oldham's Tenement, Crumpsall, 152.
 Oldom (Oldham), Wm. s. of Wm. de,
 109.
 Oliver, Rev. T. B., 51.
 Oliver, late Pretended Protector, 177.
 Oliver's crew of Bloodsuckers, 139.
 Olliwell (Ottiwell), James, 209.
 Ollwood (Allwood), John, 207; Theophi-
 lus, 207.
 Oman, *Hist. of War*, 187 n., 248 n.
 Omnibuses, 10.
 On lyfe, alive, 254.
 Orchards, 5, 69, 78, 84, 223, 283.
 Order in Council, 62; of Crown of Italy,
 166; of St. Louis, 162.
 Ordesale (Ordsall), 263.
 Ordesall (Ordsall), 262.
 Ordeshall (Ordsall), 279.
 Ordination Books, Chester, 120.
 Ordnance Survey, 42, 78, 87, 106.
 Ordsall (Oardsall, Ordesale, Ordesall,
 Ordeshall), 36, 111, 120, 144, 272.
 — Hall, 35-6.
Original, The, 84, 168, 170 n., 172, 174.
 Orme, Ad. fil., 234.
 O[rmerod], G., 106.
 Ormerod, Henry Mere, 33.
 — *Chesh.*, by Helsby, 235 n.
 Ormskirk, 192.
 Orphanage and Laundry, 166.
 Orr, Cunningham and, 217.
 Orrish Meres, 2.
 Osborne, Phillip, 274, 276*.
 Ostervald, New Testament, 166.
 Otes (Booth), John, 274.
 Ottiwell (Olliwell), James, 212.
 Ottywell (Ottiwell), James, jun., 203.
 Ould Earth, 275.
 Ouldfeilds, David, 207.
 Oule, Thos., 284.
 Oume (Hulme), Mr., 211.
 Ourmson (Urmston), 207.
 Outhouse, 198.
 Overflow river, 80.
 Over-ran, deserted, 19.
 Over-sleeves, 130 n.
 Overseers, 22; Offices, 16.
 Owen, Jasper, 87; John, 2, 4 n., 6*, 7*,
 8, 24*, 36, 87, 208, 214, 222; Law-

- rence, 208; Mary, 87; Mr., 75; Robert, 201, 208; Roger, 211-2.
 Owens College, Manch., 153.
 Owen's Croft, 78.
 Owen MSS., 20, 36, 65, 89.
 Owl, *see* Oule.
 Owlet, 86.
 — Hall, 2; *see* Hullard.
 Ox and wyne, 252.
 Oxe money, 199, 199 *n.*
 Oxen, 39, 199 *n.*
 Oxford, 124, 164.
 — Brasenose College, 30 *n.*, 123*.
 Oxfangs, bovates, 177, 179-80, 229*.
 Oziers and twigs, 55.
- P**ACE eggging, 22.
 Pack asses, 17, 28; Horse Inn, 17, 24; horses, 17.
 Packet boats, 10*, 10 *n.*
 Paddock, 273, 273 *n.*, 282; Padocke, 275.
 Page, Anne, 30; Wm., 30.
 Pain (Paine), Margareta, 238; Margery, 235 *n.*; Roger, 235 *n.*, 238.
 Paine (Payne), Roger, 104; Thomas, 171.
 Painsley, co. Stafford, 141, 275.
 Painter, trade, 217.
 Painter, Edmund, 20; Hannah, 20; James, 20; John, 19; Ned, 19, 20; Nehemiah (f. and s.), 20; Steven, 20.
 Palace, 69.
Palatine Note Book, 22, 153, 162, 228.
 Palgrave, *Merchant and Friar*, 92 *n.*, 93.
 Palmer, John, 136.
 Pannage, 17 *n.*, 18 *n.*, 237.
Panorama of Manchester, 45.
 Pantry, 39.
 Papal Collector, 285; dues, 285; Nuncio, 255, 285.
 Paper dealer, 163.
 Paper-makers, 20-1, 216, 218; mill, 20; works, 20, 78.
 Papists (*see* Recusants), 125, 131, 145, 213; Association of, 139; Children's Education, 143; Disarmament, 138; Estate registering, 146; Executed, 127; Lancashire, 146; Liabilities, 143; Register of, 122; Women, 126.
 Papistry, 75 *n.*
Paragraph Bible, 166.
 Parcel next Turner's house, 274.
 Pardon, 112, 117*.
 — and Protection, 102.
 Paris, 111, 162.
 Parish Clerk, 30, 141, 217; Clerk, Manchester, 122; Constable, 72; Registers, 72*, 73.
 Park, 41, *see* Old and New Trafford Park.
 Parks, 39, 40.
 Park House, 216, 282.
 — — farm, 43.
 — keepers, 40, 42, 130, 136.
 — Trafford, 275 *n.*, *see* Trafford Park.
 Park (Parke), Capt. John, 215; Robt., 195-6.
 Parker Street, 80, 83, 84 *n.*, *see* Cromwell Street.
 Parlement Chambre, 118.
 Parliament, 106, 138, 184; member of, 131, 154; *Scout*, 139.
 Parliamentary Report on Charities, 33.
 — Representatives, 220.
 Parnyng, Robert, 109*.
 Parochial coadjutor, 64; Government, 173; *Improvement*, 85.
 Parr (Parre), Henry, 265; James, 199, 203; Wm., 208.
 Parren, Lawrance, 203.
 Parson's Acre, 83 *n.*
 Parsonage House, 222.
 Partington, 11; John, 265*; Capt. John, 215.
 Partyngton, Raphe, 265.
 Pass, James, 220.
 Passage, subterraneous, 36.
Paston Letters, 249.
 Pastoral visits, 64.
 Pasture, 272; Common of, 18 *n.*, 71, 81, 237; Field, 274.
 Patch, small, 273 *n.*
 Pate, head, 92.
 Pâte-anguille, eel-pie, 12.
 Patent, or licence to transmute metals, 112.
 Patents by Gresham, 158.
 Patricroft, 69.
 Pattern designer, 217.
 Paule's Churchyard, 124.
 Pauperism, 85, 172.
 Pavilion, Cricket, 89.
 Paymaster General, 33.
 Payment in Church Porch, 270.
 Payn (Pain, Paine), Margaret, 238; Roger de, 238.
 Payne (Paine), —, 103, Margery, 103-4; Roger, 235 *n.*; U., 104.
 Paynsley, co. Stafford, 275.
 Peace, motions of, 270.
 Peacock, Rev. F. K. 51.
 Pearson, (Pierson), John, 26; Mr. 58 Richd., 218, jun., 218; Wm., 55.
 Pease, 194.

- Pedigree, Hulton*, 104 n.; Trafford, 95 *et seq.*; Trafford supported, 100 n.; Alice Venables, 96 n.; Whickleswick, 277, 281; with Breviat, 277.
 Peel House, 7, 10, 217.
 Peeters (Peters), Thos., 202.
 Peevor, Peover, 252.
 Pemberton, co. Lanc., 177.
 Pemberton, Adam de, 177; John, 78.
 Pendle, *see* Penhill.
 Pendlebury (Penelbiri, Penilbyri, Pennilbyri, Pennulburi, Penulberia), co. Lanc., 200.
 Pendlebury family, 182.
 Pendlebury, Adam de, 258*; Beatrix, 260, 261*; Elias de, 103, 227, 260, 261*; Elias, son of Rob. de, 227; Elias, son of Roger de, 259*; Helias de, 103; John, 68; Robert de, 227; Rog. 260; Roger de, 104, 258*-9*; Will. s. of Rog. de, 260*.
 Pendleton, co. Lanc., 68, 200.
 Pendylton, Robt., 243*.
 Penelbir (Pendlebury), Ad. fil. Helia, 235; Elia fil. Rog. 259; Helia de, 235; Rog. de, 237, 258-9.
 Penhill (Pendle), 109.
 Penilbyri, Rog. de, 238-40.
 Pen'lbur, Elia de, 258.
 Penlebur, Elia fil. Rog., 259*; Rog. 259*.
 Pennilburi, Rog. de, 259; Will. fil. Rob. de, 260.
 Pennington, *see* Pinnington, Pynnington.
 Pennington & Bridgen, 50*.
 Pennulburi (Pendlebury), Beatrix fil. Elya de, 261.
 Penrith, Cumberland, 47.
 Penshurst, co. Kent, 69.
 Pentecost, 18 n., *see* Whitsontyde.
 Penulberia (Pendlebury), Ad. de, 258; Helias de, 227; Helias de fil. Rob. de, 227; Math. avus Elia de, 227.
 Penulbury (Pendlebury), Beatrix de, 281; Beatrix d. of Ellys, 277; Ellys of, 277*; Helias de, 281; Matilda d. of Ellys of, 277; Roger of 277, 281; Will. de, 281; Wm. s. of Rog. of, 277.
 Penulbyri, Beat. fil. Helya, 261.
 Penwortham, Preston, 133.
 Peover (Peevor, Peu'), co. Chester, 129, 251, 252*.
 Percival (P'cual, P'sual), John, 57.
 P'cual, Alexr., 206.
 P'sual, John, 206.
 Perpetuation, of testimony, 262.
 Perrey, Elizabeth, 26.
 Persight, 267.
 Pessoa, mast for pigs, 237.
 Peter of Gosberton Ch., 178 n.
 Peter, Saint, 75 n.
 Peterloo, 215.
 Peters, *see* Peeters.
 Petition to Privy Council, 220.
 Petteward, Mrs., 44.
 Peu', Peover, 251-2.
 Peverel, William, 234 n.
 Pew for paupers, 35.
 Pews, 3 n., 212.
 Philadelphia, U.S.A., 162.
 Philips, a freeman, 178.
 — m. chr. name, 33; Robert, 60*.
 Phillips, Herbert, 62.
 Phiton (Fitton, Fytton), Hamlet, 95; Johana, 95; Richard, 95.
 Picking Rods or Pegs, Robin Hood's, 46-8.
 Pickpocket, 77.
 Pierce, Thos. Carey Willard, 83.
 Pigs, 18, 19.
 — for pannage, 237.
 — dealers, 18.
 — killing, 17 *et seq.*
 Pigeon, Mr., 35; Mrs. 35.
 Piggery, 55.
 Pigot, —, 145.
 Pikes, halberts, 188, 192*.
 Pikemen, 192.
 Pile carpet machinery, 158.
 Pilgrim Book, Rome, 142.
 Pilgrimage, 112.
 Pilkington, 179 n., 200.
 Pilkingtons, 92.
 — crest, 92, 264.
 Pilkington (Pylkynton), Adam, 260; Adam s. of Alex., 260*; Alex. de, 227-8, 235, 260*; Elizabeth, 113, 245, 246*, 247; John, 92, 113; Sir John, 244*, 245, 247*, 264; Dame Margery, 113; Matilda, 260*; Roger, 115; Sir Roger de, 242-3; Sir Thomas, 115.
 Pilkinton, Matilda wife of Adam, 260.
 Pilyngton, Sir John of, 264.
 Pillocan Brook, Sale, 11.
 Pimlott, John, 31.
 Pinchbeck, Prior of, 178 n.
 Pinfold, 9, 16, 273 n.
 Pinnington (Pennington, Pynnington) Lane, 27.
 — Ghost, 15.
 Pioneers, 137.
 Pipe Rolls, 99 n., 100 n., 176.
 Piper, *see* Pyper.

- Pisa, 285.
 Pistols, 11.
 Pit, 88.
 Pitt Field, 273.
 Pitt, Billy, the Tory, 169.
 Pitt's Fustian Tax, 169.
 Pixton, Martha, 224; Wm., 216.
 Places of Worship, 5.
 Plague, 45.
 — Stone, 3, 44, *see* Great Stone.
 — Stones, 46.
 Plantation Fields, Further, Middle, Nearer, 82.
 Plate at Old Trafford Hall, 39.
 — Coats of, 192.
 Platford's Hotel, 89.
 Platt, Rusholme, 122.
 Playground for children, 166.
 Pleasure grounds, 69.
 Pledges *or* bail, 178 *n.*, 179 *n.*
 Plowes, 39.
 Plumbers and Glaziers, 12, 218.
Plundered Ministers' Accounts, 208, 210.
 Plutarch, *Lives*, 85.
 Plymouth, 90.
 Poaching, 16; affray, 109.
 Police, Magistrate, 85; Sports, 155; Station, 18.
 Pollenger, field, 275.
 Pomona Gardens, 69, 70, 88, 216; Gardens pamphlet, 70; Toll bar, 77, 88.
 Pontefract, 108.
 Pool, Stretford, 242.
 Pool Lane, 15.
 Pooley's Park, 88*.
 Poor Laws, 35, 174, Lay, 213; Rate, 27, 85, 219 *n.*, 221; Reforms, 85; Subscriptions for, 223.
 Pope's authority, 127.
 Pope Julius II., 255-6, 285; Nicholas, *Valor*, 184.
 Pope, Rev. Dr., 58.
 Popery, 200.
 Popithorne, Prestwich, 191; Poole (pole), 191.
 Poplar Hall, 24.
 Population (Census), 221.
 Pork, 17; butchers, 17 *et seq.*, 19, 81, 214, 216*-8*; diseased, measles, 214*.
 "Pork-hampton," 18.
 Porters Ward, 38.
 Portraits, 129, 130, 135, 149, 150*, 167, 175; J. Rylands, 166; Mrs. Rylands, 166; Trafford, 137, 142.
 Postmaster, 11; Office, 11.
 Postscript, 285.
 Potatoes, 214.
 Potmen, 19.
 Potteries, 28.
 Potts, Joseph, 219.
Poulton le Fylde, Fishwick, 127.
 Poulton, Professor, 14.
 — & Sons, 66.
 Pound, *see* Pinfold.
 Pounds of silver, 250.
 Poverty, 85.
 Powell, Christopher, 206, 207*; Folliot, 82*; Mary, 218; Richard, 82*.
 Powlering, driving fish with poles, 13.
 Pownall, Benjamin, 6.
 Poynton, co. Chester, 159*.
 Praiser, valuer, 271.
 Prayers for souls, 247.
 Preaching Brotherhood, 247*, 285.
 Preaching-room, 55.
 Prehistoric Relics, 176.
 Prentice, Archibald, 171.
 Prepositus, Boroughreeve, 226-7.
 Presbytery, 51.
 Presentation, Thomas Walker, 86.
 Preston, 52*, 144, 184-5, 192.
 — Brook boat, 10.
 — Gild Roll, 141.
 — *Guardian*, 150.
 Prestbury, co. Chester, 15, 16, 47, 72.
Prestbury, History, Renaud, 46.
 Prestwich, co. Lanc., 200, 260.
 Prestwich, Poppithorn, 191.
 — Parson of, 243.
 — Traffords of, 108.
 — Weavers, 22.
 Prestwich (Prestewych, Prestwyche), Adam de, 182; Agnes de, 182; Catherine de, 282; Cath. d. of Henry of, 278; Elena de, 281; Elias, 249, 250*; Johanna de, 281; Henry of, 277-8, 280*, 281; Henry fil. Adam de, 261*; Margeria de, 281; Margaret, 249, 281; Nicholas, 249; Nicholas fil. Elia, 250; Rad. de, 261-2; Tho. de, 258.
 Prestwyche, Adam de, 181, 259*-60*, 281; Adam of, 277*, 278, 280*; Adam, Lord of, 260-1, 277, 281*; Nicholas de, 242-3.
 Pretended Prince of Wales, 146.
 Pretender, The, 143, 145.
 Pretor, Hugh, 234.
 Priests, 125; fined, 126; Seminarie, 123.
 Primitive Methodists, 5, 55; Chapel, 54.
 Primroses, 5.
 Prince Albert, 59; Charles Edward

Stuart, 161; Rupert, 139; of Wales, pretended, 146.
 Prince's Wars, 121.
 Printing Press, 34.
 Prisoners, 138; Papist, 125.
 Privates, pay of, 207.
 Privy Council, 126-7, 136*, 220, *see* Council.
 Privy Council Order, 192.
 Prizefighting, 19.
 Procession at Execution, 76.
 Procter (*Manchester Streets*), 12, 33.
 Profanity, 55.
 Profits of War, Division, 248 n.
Promptorium Parvulorum, 70.
 Proof by the body, 178 n.
 Protector Oliver Cromwell, 277.
 Protestant Religion, 200.
 Protestation, 200-1, 204.
 Provincial, Dominican, 285.
 Publican, 6, *see* Innkeeper.
 Public Baths, 166; Hall 3; House, 8, 213; *see* Inn, Beerhouse, etc.
 Pugilist, 19.
 Pugin, Mr., 51.
 Pugnatura, 232.
 Pump, 75.
 Punishments, 29.
 Punshon, Rev. Dr., 58.
 Puritans, 136.
Puritanism in Lancashire (Halley), 137.
 Put to his service, 252.
 Pykes, pikes, 192.
 Pylkinton (Pilkington), 191; Sir John, 246*.
 Pynnington, Ric. de, 177.
 Pyper, Thos. y^e, 262.

QUARTERINGS, 90, 95-6, 130 n.; Trafford, 129 n.
 Quarter-Master, 205*.

Quarter Sessions, 146.

Quarterly Review, 155.

Queen Anne's Bounty Commrs., 65.

— Anne Boleyn, 121.

— Catherine Howard, 120-1.

— *Eleanor and Crosses*, 153.

— Elizabeth, 121.

— Isabella, 109*.

— *The*, 166.

— Victoria, 59, 61, 67, 221.

Quickleswick (Whickleswick), 258*-61*, 262, 273, 277, 281*; hamlet, 260; Manor, 277, 279; Henr. de, 261.

Quieti sunt. 276-7.

Quill Pens, 28, 29.

Quilted jerkin, 188.

Quishens, cushions, 36.

Quit claim, 177, 238, 240*, 260.

Quo Warranto, Clam. de, 105.

Quyclisweke, *see* Quickleswick.

RABBITS, 43.

Raby, Dinah, 165; W., 165.

Races by the river Mersey, 14.

Radcliffe, Alexr., 193, 202, jun., 193;

Cleophas, 203; Ellen, 193; Isabel, 193;

James, 203; John, 193, jun., 193;

Levers, 211; Margaret, 193; Mary,

193; Robert de, 239; Wm. de, 227,

232.

Radclyffe, co. Lanc., 191, 279.

Radclyff (Radcliffe, Radclyffe, Radclue,

Ratcliff), Adam de, 177; Alexr., 199,

245; Ann, 97-8, 254*; Elizabeth, 98,

111; Isabel, 199; James, 254*; John

de, 110, 243; John, s. of Ric. de, 110;

Margaret de, 110; Sir Ralph, 111, 261,

262*, 263; Ric. de, 261; Ric. s. of

John, 110; Robert de, 110; Thos.,

254*; Thos. s. of James, 254.

Radclyff Crest, 264.

Radclyff de Chadderton, Joh. de, 261-3.

— of Ordsall, Sir Alex., 274; John of,

262-3; Sir John of, 264, 269.

— of Radcliffe, Rich., 279.

Radeclue (Radcliffe), Ric. de, 241; Rob.

de, 239; Will. de, 235.

Radecluf, Joh. de, 242; Ric. fil. Joh. de,

242-3.

Radhum Park, 109.

Radley, Isabel, 199; Stephen, 199; Thos.,

199*; Wm., 199.

Radulf fil. Radulph, 226.

Railway, 10*, 43, 65 n., 70; Station, 15.

Raines, Rev. Canon, F. R., 99 n., 231*,

232.

Raines, MSS., 103, 110, 113-4, 116 n.,

122, 129, 226, 227*, 228-9, 230 n.,

232 *et seq.*; described, 231; *Fellows and*

Chaplains, Manch., 123; *Wardens of*

Manch., 114, 121 n., 140, 194 n.

Raingill family, 80.

— Alice, 224; Dennis, 224; Hannah,

224; Harriet, 81; Lieut. Henry, 215;

James, 224; Lieut. James, 215; Mary,

224; Parker, 19, 34, 81-2, 86, 216,

224; Mrs. Parker, 34; Sarah, 81-2,

218; Stephen, 218; Steven, 81-3;

Thomas, 9, 27.

Randles, Rev. Dr., 58.

Random Scenes, Easby, 32.

- Ranters, 8.
 Ranulph of Launcells, 179 *n*.
 Ratcliff (Radclyff), Sir Alexr., 120;
 Anne, 120; Henry, 192; Margaret,
 95; Sir Rauf, 95.
 Ratable Value, 219.
 Ray's *Rebellion*, 159.
 Raynshaw (Renshaw), Thos., 186.
 Read, Mildred, 134; Ralph, 134.
 Reading, co. Bucks, 42 *n*.
 Reading the Bible, 126.
Ready Reckoner, Spencer, 167.
 Reaping service, 283.
 Rebels, 6, 102.
 Rebel Officers, 159.
 Rebellion, 138, 159, 213.
 Receiver, 210; General, Duchy, 284.
 Rechabites, 16.
 Record Commissioners, 229 *n*.
 Record Office, 146, 197, 209, 231 *n*.
 Record Society, *see* Lanc. and Ches. Rec.
 Soc.
 Records, 279.
 Rector of Stretford, 65.
 Recusancy, 276; fines for, 126.
 Recusants (Papists), 41, 125, 138, 209,
 276-7.
 Reddish (Redyche), 185, 221.
 Redich, 200; Rob. de, 238.
 Rediche Heaton, 191.
 Redish, Math. de, 227, 232; Rob. de,
 237; Wallen (Math?) de, 232.
 Redyche, Reddish, 185.
 Reform Act, 1867, 154.
 Regatta, 70.
 Regent Road Bridge, 70.
 Regiment, Sixth, 150; seventy-seventh,
 150.
 Register, Parish, 72*.
 — Papists and Non-jurors, 146.
 — Stretford, 207.
 Registrar, 141, 216.
 Reilly, James, 69, 70.
 Relief, 100 *n*., 177.
 Relief of the Poor, 223.
 Remembrancer's Office, 229 *n*.
 Removal, Poor Law, 25, 158.
 Renaud, Dr. F., 46.
 Renshaw (Raynshaw, Renshawe) family,
 17; Alice, 3 *n*.; Charles, 218; James,
 3 *n*., 218; John, 26, 199, 202; Joseph,
 218; Mary, 3 *n*.; Quartermaster, 206;
 Samuel, 206, 212, 218; Thos., 190,
 203; Wm., 188, 199, 203*, 211.
 Rent Charge, 275.
 — Service, 18 *n*.
 Repair Fund, Blind Asylum Chapel, 65.
 Resurrection Carts, 18.
 Reteyned to Ward, 249.
 Review, Volunteers', 215.
 Rewme, rheum, cold, 136.
 Reynolds, James, 201, 203.
 Ribble and Mersey, 107 *n*., 234 *n**.
 Ric. Cleric, 232; cler. de Mamcestr,
 235; cler. de Mancestric, 227; cler.
 Scriptor, 227; fil. Margerie, 184; fil.
 Marriot, 183; fil. Kospatr, 227; fil.
 Thom., 184.
 Richard, I., 103-4.
 Richard Fitz None, 104.
 Richard, Hereward's son,
 Richards, Mr., 2.
 Richards' *History of the de Traffords*, 44,
 90, 106, 118.
 Richardson (Rychardson), Edward, 210;
 John, 218; Richard, 189, 203; Thos.,
 169; Rev. Thos., 257.
 Richmond Terrace, Old Trafford, 154.
 Rickards, Charles, 163; Chas. Hilditch,
 163; Frances, 163; Scholarship, 164.
 Riddall, —, 27.
 Ridge, co. Chester, 47*.
 Ridyard, Richd., 218.
 Rigbie, Colonel, 139.
 Rigby, Edmund, 26.
 Rigg, Rev. Dr., 58.
 Right-handed men, pay of, 215.
 Rights of Common, 18 *n*., *see* Common.
Rights of Man, Paine, 171.
 Rilans (Rylands, Rylance), Francis, 205-6.
 Rilee (Riley), James, 205.
 Rindle, brook, 106.
 Ring fixed in the road, 15.
 Ringway, co. Chester, 96 *n*.
 Ripley, *see* Rypley.
 Rissheton, Robert de, 110.
 River Irwell, *see* Irwell; Medlock, 49,
 104; Mersey, *see* Mersey.
 Rixton (Ryxton), Lodge, Seymour Grove,
 156.
 Robber, 214.
 Robbery, 222.
 Robert, fil. Henr., 184.
 Rob., prepositus, 226; fil. Rad., 234;
 fil. Rad. fil. Rad., 226; s. of Ralph,
 234; fil. Warin, 227; clericus, 227,
 260*; de Mamcestr, 258.
 Roberts, John, 220; William, 169, 171.
 Robin Hood Inn, 10, 14, 24, 218.
 — Picking Rods, 46-7.
 Robinson, John, 194; Thomas, 218, 220.
 Widow, 211.

- Rochdale, 46, 115, 175.
 Rochdale, Underwood, 21.
 Rocindale, Ad. de, 260.
 Rocky Lane, Worsley, 78.
 Rodney, Tom, 16.
 Roe (Wroe), Thos., 205-6.
 Roewall (Rothwell), George, 205.
 Roger, frat. dni Hug. Prepositi, 227.
 Rogers, Wm., 284; Rev. Wm. Henry, 63*.
 Rogerson, Charles, 218; James, 55*, 218.
 Rogues, 198.
 Rolled bacon, 29.
 Rolleston, co. Stafford, 81, 147.
 Rolls, 279; Series, 231.
 Roman Cath. Ch., 51-4; Catholics, 51-4, 160, *see* Papists; Milestone, 49; Roads, 49; Surveyors, 49.
 Rome, 127, 142, 166.
 Rookery, Darley Hall, 168; Longford Hall, 168; in Trafford Park, 43, 168.
 Rooks, 43.
 Rooms in Trafford Old Hall, 36-8.
 Ropemakers, 217.
 Rosendale (Rossendale), 109.
 Rose, service by a, 181.
 Rose Bank, 11.
 Roses, Wars of the, 114.
 Rossall, 127.
 Rostherne, co. Chester, 224.
 Rot. Franc., 110; Parl., 110.
 Rothwell (Roewall, Routhwell), Geo., 205-6.
 Rouen, 161*, 162*; Chemical Works, 162.
 Rouennerie cottons, 162.
 Rough Isle, 273 *n.*
 Round Meadow, 273.
 Routhwell (Rothwell), Geo., 207.
 Rowdyism, 9.
 Roxburgh, 182.
 Royal Agricultural Shows, 59; License, 148; Visits, 221.
 Royle (Ryle), George, 10; James, 72*; Job, 55-6, 218; John J., 56; William, 218.
 Royton, *see* Ryton.
 Rufford Hall, 119.
 Rugby, 149.
 Ruling elder, 210.
 Rump officers and soldiers, 140.
 Runaway horse, 222.
 Run over, 223.
 Runcorn boat, 10.
 Rupert, Prince, 139.
 Rusham (Rusholme), 122, 197.
 Rush carts, 14.
 Rushey Croft, 273, 273 *n.*
 Rusholme (Rusham, Russum), 103*, 104, 194, 196, 227*.
 — common of pasture, 177.
 Russell, F., 284.
 Russet, 192.
 Russum (Rusholme), 177.
 Rychardson (Richardson), Rev. Tho., 257.
 Ryder (Rider), Nicholas, 206.
 Ryders, corn, 195.
 Ryding, Robert, 42 *n.*
 Rye, 194.
 Rylans (Rilans), Francis, 206.
 Rylands, Dinah, 165; Enriqueta A., 165; John, 16*, 58, 80 *n.*, 83, 164, 167; John, portrait, 166; John, junior, 165; Joseph, 164; Martha, 165; Wm., 164; Rylands & Sons, 165, 167; Ltd., 165.
 Ryle (Royle), Humphrey, 274; George, 202; James, 205, 206*; Joshua, 89.
 Rymer, Thomas, 64, 218.
 Rymer's *Fadera*, 248 *n.*
 Rypley (Ripley), co. York, 207.
 Ryton (Royton), 200.
 Ryxton (Rixton), Alan de, 240.
 Sabbath breaking, 55; observance, 173.
 Sack full of Trafford Deeds, 233.
 Sad green colour, 192.
 Sadler, Saddler, 205*, 207, 218.
 — Rev. Thomas, 52.
 Saint Anne's, Stretford, 7, 51-4; Anne's, Soho, 147; Bede's College, Manchester, 285; Bride's Church, 49-51, 64; Clement, Chorlton, 84; Helen's, 164; Helen's Grammar School, 164; John, Deansgate, 24; John School, Manch., 32 *n.*; Louis, Order of, 162; Margaret's, Whalley Range, 49; Margaret's School, 49-50; Martin, Feast of, 18 *n.*; Martin in the Fields, London, 147 *n.*; Mary's Crumpsall, 49; Mary's, Mulberry St., 51; Matthew's, Stretford, 32, 64-5; *see* Chapel; Nicholas Chantry, Manch., 255; Peter, 75 *n.*; Philip's, Salford, 61; Sepulchre, London, 168; Thomas, 62-5, *see* Blind Asylum; Valerie, 92 *n.*
 St. John, Will., 272.
 St. Pier, David le, 111.
 Sale, co. Chester, 46, 104, 208, 231, 239, 240; Lane End, 207; Moor, 11, 215; Pillocan Brook, 11.
 Salford (Salford), Galf. fil. Thom. de, 260.

- Sales, H. H., 169.
 Salesman, 216.
 Salford, 50, 76, 185*, 200; Boroughreeve, 77, 154; Circuit, 54; Cross, 54; cum Burghtoun, 185; Gravel Lane, 54; Greengate, 29; Hundred (Wapentake Shire), 40, 42, 146, 176, 184-5, 187, 192, 199 n.*; Hundred Ferm, 176; Hundred High Constable, 166; New Bailey Prison, 5, 30, 76; Saint Philips, 61; Saint Stephens, 163, 219 n.; Stanley St., 60; Town and Wapentake, 234 n.; Town Clerk, 156; Trinity Chapel, 55; Wapentake (Hundred, Shire), 111.
 Salford, Galf. de, 243, 249, 260.
 Salfordshire, 5; Wapentake, 183*.
 Salforthshire, 228.
 Sallet, light helmet, 188.
 Salley, John, 196.
 Salmon, 12*, 13.
 Salter, John, 189, 190, 203, 208-9; Thomas, 203.
 Salter, *alias* Haryson, 193.
 Salter's lane, 148.
 Salting bacon and ham, 19.
 Samson, Miss, 21 n.
 Sandbach, co. Chester, 163*, 164.
 — *Hist. of*, Earwaker, 163-4.
 Saturday half holiday, 75.
 Sauuage (Savage), John, 245, sen. 246-7.
 Savage (Cauuage, Sauuage), Elizabeth, 98; George, 216, 216 n., 218; Sir John de, sen., 116, 118-9, 252; Margaret, 116, 119; Thomas, 216 n.; William sen., 119, jun., 119; arms of, 45.
 Saxon Coins, 7; Thane, 102 n.
 Scholes, Rev. Jeremy, 210-1; John, 31.
 Schools, 25 *et seq.*
 School Brow, 28; *Candidates*, Clarke, 12, 18, 27, 153; Croft, 27; Enlarged, Poor Rate, 27; Old, view of, 27; St. Anne's Catholic, 53.
 Schoolmasters, 25 *et seq.*, 130, 130 n., 217*.
 — Chamber, 38.
 Schoolmistress, 217.
 School Trustees, 30.
 Schoresword (Schoresworthe, Shoresworth), P. de, 259; Ric. de, 258; Rob. de, 258-9.
 Sconner, —, 27.
 Scotch Campaign, 183; Expedition, 182; Infantry, 160; Rebels, 108; Wars, 185, 208.
 Scotland, 60, 207.
 Scots, 138.
 Scottish Wars, 106, 120, 185.
 Scriptor, scribe, 268.
 Scutages, contested, 229 n.
 Scutifer, 100.
 Seal of his arms, 247.
 Seals, 92, 232 n.; note as to, 232.
 Seates, holdings, 195.
 Seaton, Sir John, 139.
 Secretary to Blind Asylum, 67-8, 217.
 Seddon, James, 218; Rev. Thos., 147.
 Sedge Warbler, 5.
 Seedsman, 217*.
 Segreant, rampant, 90, 129 n., 259, 263; *see* Griffin.
 Seint John, Will., 272.
 Seisin, 265, 283; livery of, 262.
 Selden Soc., 178*, 179 n.
Select Civil Pleas, 179 n.; *Crown Pleas*, 178 n.
 Seminary priests, 123, 128, 131.
 Seneschall, 243.
 Sens spinning factories, 162.
 Sephton, Sir John, 272.
 Sequestration of Papists, 137.
 Sequestrated tithe, 208-9.
 Sequestrators, 208.
 Sequestered lands, 277.
 Sergeant of the Confectionary, 118.
 Serjeanty, 177, 229 n.
 Sermon, 33; by Wm. Massie, 123*.
Sermons, by Clarke, 34.
 Service abroad, 18 n.
 Sessions, Quarter, 146.
 Settlement, family, 242; marriage, 249.
 Sewing machines, reversible, 158.
 Seymour Grove, 11, 64, 87-8, 152, 156*, 163, 167; *see* Old Trafford Lane.
Shaigh Hall, Bride of, 74.
 Shakespeare, 92.
 Shardelowe, John de, 109.
 Sharebroker, 218.
 Sharpe, Mary Ann, 156; Taylor, 156.
 Sharpe, Stewart, & Co., 157.
 Shaw, wood, 73.
 Shaw (in Flixton par.) Court, 204.
 Shaw, John, 59, sen. 59; John Begg, 220.
 — *Hist. of Staffordshire*, 94.
 Shawcross (Shawcrosse), Henry, 203; James, 19, 82, 218; John, 3 n., 25; Thomas, 190, 203; William, 203, 212, 216.
 Sheaves of arrows, 192.
 Sheer oaks, 89; Great and Little, 89.
 Shelperdyne, Raphe (f. & s.), 71.
 Sheriff of Cheshire, 256-7; of Lancashire,

- 104 n., 120, 124, 127, 130 n., 131, 135, 137-8, 148, 182*; of London, 166; of Middlesex, 166.
 Sheriff's officers, 76.
 Sherlock, James, 82; Thomas, 186.
 Shield, heater shaped, 129 n.
 Ship Canal, 21, 44, 78, 220; Co., 43; opened, 222.
 Ship Dungeon, 139; money, 136.
 Shippewellbotham (Shufflebottom) *alias* Neuell, James, 257.
 Shippons, 82.
 Shire, knight of the, 106.
 Shoemakers, 197, 199, 217*-8*.
 Sholver, 179 n.
 Shopkeepers, 216*-7*, 218, 221.
 Shoresworth (Schoresworth), Robert de, 109.
 Short, Elizabeth, 147 n.
Shorthand, Hist. of, 153.
 Short weight, 214.
 Shrewsbury, 30 n.; Battle of, 278; Earl of, 149; Grammar School, 156.
 Shrigley, 47; Wm., 145.
Shuttleworth Accounts, 199 n.
Sick-bed Address, Clarke, 32.
 Siddall, John, 202; Robert, 202; Thomas, 202.
 Siddalls, 4.
 Sidesmen, Manch., 122.
Siege of Manch., Palmer, 136.
 Silk handkerchief, 76.
 — manufacturers, 217.
 Silver, pounds of, 250.
 Simcock, William, 218.
 Simister, Nicholas, 222.
 Simms, George, 88.
 — *Map of Manchester*, 88.
 Simo, Camararius, 234.
 — fil. Hug., 226.
 Slzergh Castle, 248 n.
 Skerton House, Seymour Grove, 152.
 Slater (Slatter), Ann, 211; Isaac, 10.
 — *Cath. Hist. of Eccles*, 52.
 — *Directory*, 216.
 — *alias* Haryson, 193.
 Slatter (Slater), Ann, 212.
 Slaughter-houses, 82.
 Slaughtering pigs, 19.
 Slyman, John, 220.
 Smedley, Manchester, 21.
 Smethley, Leonard, 134.
 Smith (occupation), 17, 203*.
 Smith (Smythe), Adam, 136; Bill, 15; Edmund, 21; Rev. Dr. Gervase, 58; Henry, 206; James, 52; John, 223; John & Co., 218; Josiah Johnson, 218; Sydney, 56, 85.
 Smith & Co., 21.
 — and Ingle, 21*, 216.
 Smyth, 8, 158.
 Smythe (Smith), Nicolas, 190; Thomas, 186.
 Snewing, swarming, 12.
 Socage, Common, 102 n.; tenure, 277.
 Soho, St. Anne's, 147.
 Soldiers (Soulder, Souldiers), 20, 21, 128-9, 205, 207, 213.
 Solicitors, 30 n., 64, 152*, 156*, 215, 219 n.
 Solicitor for Kinder Scout, 154.
 Solney, arms of, 80 n.; Sir John, 80 n.
 Somers, —, 42 n.
 Song or Carol, May, 23.
 — on Ship Canal, 21.
 Sor sparrow hawk, 179.
 Sorocold, Katherine, 194; Rafe, 194.
 Sorowcoud, Rauffe, 195.
 Soup Kitchen, Bent's, 155.
 South Bank, Pendleton, 68.
 — Manch. Division, 221.
 — *Manch. Gazette*, 46.
 Southport, 56.
 Southwark Gaol, 160.
 Southworth, Sir John, 126; Sir Thos., 126.
 Sow-bow, 29.
 Spain, 160 n.
 Spanish Armada, 129, 192.
 Spanish Chestnuts, 43.
 Sparvers, canopies, 118.
 Special Constables, 77.
Spectator, The, 85.
 Spectres, 73; *see* Ghosts.
 Spencer (Spenser), Rev. Allan, 168; Baldwin, 168; Douglas, 168; Martha, 168; Norman, 168; Reuben, 167-8, 219; Richard, 203; Rev. Thos., 263*, 264.
 Spenser (Spencer), Oliver, 187.
 Spinner, fine, 154.
 Spinning machines, 162.
 Spiritual goods, 182.
 Splents, arm plates, 188.
 Sporting rights, 13.
 Sports, 14, 15.
 Spratt (Sprott), John, 207.
 Springsburg, Virginia, 162.
 Spratt (Spratt), John, 205*, 206-7.
 Staffe, 205.
 Stafford, Frances, 142; John, 142; Chancellor John, 279.

- Staffordshire, 81, 83 *n.*, 93, 275.
 Stained glass, 93, 95.
 Stamford, 109; Battle of, 249.
 Stand of arms, 84.
 Standing on one leg, 29.
 Standish Hall, 143.
 Stanley, Agnes, 255* ; Anne, 144; Eleanor, 249; James, 252; John, 255* ; Magister James, 251; Richard, 144; Rob. de, 248 *n.*; Thomas, 132, 146; Thomas Lord, 115*, 116, 118, 249*, 251, 269, 270; Sir Thos., 246-7; Thos. s. of Sir John de, 263* ; Thos. s. of Sir Hum. de, 263* ; Wm., 245, 246*, 247; Sir Wm., 251.
 Stanley Crest, 264.
 Stannbroc, 232 *n.*
 Stansby, Edwd., 218.
 Stare, Hamo le, 179 *n.*
 Starke, Starkie, Starkey, Starkye, Nicholas, 204; Richard, 204*, 206*, jun. 206.
 State barge, 221.
 Statistics, Catholic, 52.
 Staveley, Oliver de, 112; Ralph de, 111.
 Stealing pork, 19.
 Steam boiler injectors, 158.
 — Navigation, 174.
 Steel, Mr., 2.
 Steel caps, 187 *n.*, 188, 192.
 — Works, Miles Platting, 155.
 Steelyards, 4.
 Steike, to shut, 75 *n.*
 Stephen, King, 102-4.
 Steven, Alice, 224.
 Steven Street, 80*, 83, 153-4.
 Stevens, George, 9* ; Henry, 82.
 Stevenson, George, 218; Harriet, 81; John, 219 *n.*; Mr., 30 *n.*; Maria, 219 *n.*; Thomas, 218 *n.*; Wm., 81, 218 *n.*
 Stevenson & Lycett, 219 *n.*
 Steward, Manchester Manor, 114.
 — Trafford Estates, 57, 222.
 Stewardship, Manchester College, 122, 257*.
 Stile (Style) without date, 102.
 Stirling, Andrew, 33.
 Stockdale, Robert, 210.
 Stockport (Stokeport, Stopfort), 139.
 — *Advertiser*, 13, 15.
 — Parish Church, 20.
 Stocks, the, 8.
 Stockton Heath, 216 *n.*
 Stoddon, Hugh of, 179 *n.*
 Stokeport (Stockport), Rob. de, 234.
 Stone celt, 176.
 Stone horse (stallion), 205.
 Stone Wall House, 66 *n.*
 Stone, Robert, 207.
 Stonemason, 217.
 Stonore, John de, 109.
 Stopfort (Stockport), 139.
 Stoves, 211.
 Stowe, *Chronicles*, 98, 98 *n.*
 Stradford, Stretford, 225.
 Strange, Lady, 138; Lord, 118, 272.
 Stratford, Warden Nicholas, 121 *n.*
 Stratford (Stretford), 210, 222, 225
 Manor, 187.
 Stratford (Stretford), 225.
 Stratfour, Stretford, 225.
 Strawberry Gardens, 69.
 Stredford (Stretford), 193, 225.
 Streer, 240.
 Street-ford, 80.
 Strefford (Stretford), 225.
 Strefford (Stretford), 160.
 Strelley, Agnes, 111; Sir Robert, 111.
 Stretesford (Stretford), 230.
 Stretford (Stratford, Stredford, Street-ford, Strefford, Stretford), 103, 104*, 122, 178-9, 185*, 188, 200; *as we found it*, 1, 23, 91, 212; Chapel, 147 *n.*, 209, 243* ; Council, 87; Local Board, 156-7; Lord of, 103-4; Lordship, 105; Manor, 40, 180, 194-5, 272*, 276* ; *Memoranda* by Bailey, 130; Mill, 242* ; Mutual Improvement Soc., 154; New Road, 88; *Old*, by Bailey, 123; Pool, 13, 242; Register, 141; Road, 2, 51, 87-9; Station, 80; *Stone*, Bidin, 46; *Telegraph* 83; Tithes, 121, 209; Township, 17 *n.*, 199 *n.*, 237* ; "upon Hell," 4; vill of, 18 *n.*; Ward, 219.
 Stretford (Trafford), Ad. fil. Will., 235* ; Avice de, 241* ; Avice, d. of Jordan de, 241* ; Auicia de, 241; Henry de, 109, 177, 229; Hug. de, 227, 228*, 229 *n.*; 230 *n.*, 231, 234, 235; Jordan de, 238, 240, 241* ; Malle de, 240; Nich. de, 241* ; Rich. s. of Jordan de, 238*, 240; Rich. s. of Malle de, 240; Richard, son of Robert de, 17 *n.**, 18 *n.*, 237* ; Robert de, 17 *n.*, 18 *n.*, 237* ; Will. de, 235.
 Stretford (Stretford), 225.
 Stretford, Hug. de, 227.
 Strettle, Sarah, 36.
 Streytford (Stretford), 71*.
 Strickland, Lady E., 248 *n.*; Sir Thos., 248 *n.* ; Walter, 248 *n.*
 Strykland, Sir Thos., 248 *n.*
 Stuart, Vice-Chancellor, 62.

- Stubbs, 275, 282.
 Stubbles and fallowland, 177.
 Style (Stile) of writing, 100 *n.*
 Subsidies, 120, 177, 184-5, 212; Commissioners, 120, 197.
 Substitute, military, 215-6.
 Subterraneous passage, 36.
 Suit at Mill, 237.
 Sulphuric acid, 161.
 Summerfield, Mrs., 56.
 Sunday School, 9, 28, 34, 55, 56*.
 — settling, 19; Dial, 4.
 Superintendent Bent, 155.
 Surgeons, 152, 215, 216, 216 *n.*, 217, 218*.
 Surnames, origin of, 102.
 Surrey, 62.
 Survey, Bennett's Trafford Estate, 273 *n.*, 274 *n.*, 275.
 Sutton, Macclesfield, 135, 275.
 Sutton, C. W., 166; John, 119.
 Swansdown, 57.
 Swarkeston, 271-2.
 Sweating sickness, 45.
 Swimming, 12.
 Swine, 18, 39; *see* Pigs.
 — butcher, 17; *see* Pork.
 Swinton (Swynnton), 191.
 Swinton Hall, 70.
 Swipps, flail head, 91.
 Swithamley, co. Stafford, 93*, 99; Hall, 93.
 Swivel guns, 171 *n.*
 Swords, 187 *n.*, 192.
 Swynnton (Swinton), 191.
 Sybil, d. of Ughtred and Margaret, 228.
 Sycamores, 43.
 Syddall, John, 225; Tom, 145.
 Sylvia, 13.

TAGG, near Preston, 52.
 Tailors, 216-7, 218*.
 Talbot, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Thos., 149;
 Mary Annette, 149.
 Talbot Inn, 9, 14; Road, 35; Ward, 219.
 Taler (Taylor), James, 205; John, 205.
 Tallent-Bateman, C. T., 83, 152; Elizabeth, 154; Ignatius W., 154; *Longford and Edge Lane*, 154; *Montgomery, James*, 154; *Moor Park*, 154.
 Target, Trafford Park, 215.
 Tarquin, 45; tradition, 49.
 Tate, Henry, 218.
Tatler, *The*, 85.
 Taton (Tatton), Alan de, 235.
 Tattersall (Grace), 78; Thomas, 78*, 218.
 Tatton (place), 96 *n.*
 Tatton (Taton, Tathun), Alan de, 234.
 Tattun (Tatton), Rob. de, 226.
 Taylier (Taylor), Abraham, 203; John, 202.
 Taylor (Taler, Taylier, Telior, Teylor), Edward, 9; James, 212; John, 205, 206*, 207; Ralph, 25; Robert, 216; Samuel, 218, 220; Sarah, 66.
 Taylor Square, 8, 218*.
 Tax Collector, 217.
 Tea dealer, 218.
 Tearfian, to roll over and over, 70.
 Teasdale, John, 21.
 Teetotal lecturers, 8.
 Teeth, third set of, 223.
 Teignmouth, 179 *n.*
Telegraphic Code, Spencer, 167.
 Telior (Taylor), John sen., 207., jun., 207; Wm., 206.
 Temperance Meeting, first, 8; Hall, 27; Lodge, 16; Room, 3; Street, 28.
 Temperature, comparative, 5.
 Tempest, Elizabeth, 148; Stephen Walter, 148.
 Tennant, Enriqueta A., 165.
 Tennis ground, 165.
 Tent, 133, 271*; Methodists, 54.
 Tenths, 185; levy of, 184.
 Terf, to turn, roll back, 70.
 Terve, to turn back, 70.
Testa de Nevill, 104, 177, 228, 229 *n.**
 230; explained, 230 *n.*
 Testart, Jean, 162.
 Testimony, perpetuation of, 262.
 Tewe (Tue), Thos., 206.
 Text, sermon, 124.
Textile Recorder, 169.
 Teylor (Taylor), James, 207.
 Thames, 174.
 Thanage, 102 *n.*, 230.
 Thane, 102, 102 *n.*
 Thanksgiving = grace, 126.
 The Anchorage, 73; Cross, *see* Cross;
 Gravel, 19, 55; *Harvest*, 51-2, 149;
 Hough, 79; Moat, 35; *see* Trafford Old
 Hall; *Original*, 84-5, 168, *see* *Original*;
Spectator, 35; *Times*, 173; Traffords,
see Traffords.
 Theatre Royal, Manchester, 22.
 Theile Moor, Moston, 17 *n.*, 129.
 Third set of teeth and third wife, 223;
 thirds and third of thirds, 249.
 Thomas Ricardus, cleric, 234.
 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 107, 107 *n.*,
 108.

- Thomas Hill, the, 273.
 Thos. y^e Pyper, 262.
 Thomson, Adam, 184; John, 184; Richard, 184; William, 183.
 Thorley, Geo., 218; Sir Nichol, 244.
 Thorneley, Ann, 225; Jane, 225; John, 225^{*}; Samuel, 225.
 Thornton, Elizabeth, 96 n.; Sir Peter, 96 n.; Philippa de, 96 n.; Richard, 81, 88; Sir Richard, 95^{*}; arms of, 95^{*}, 96, 129 n.; lands, 96 n.
 Thrasher, 90-1.
 — and flail, 92.
 Thraves, 195^{*}.
 Three Acres, the, 273.
 Thriftiness, 19, 56.
 Throstles, thrushes, 5, 78.
 Throstle Nest, Old Trafford, 2, 20, 21^{*}, 24, 46, 70, 75, 78-9, 88, 176, 216, 218^{*}.
 Cottage, 78; Farm, 78-9; Paperworks, 78; Weir, 78.
 Thursday Holiday, 75.
 Tying hands behind back, 29.
 Tiger's Head, sign, 124.
 Tildesley, Hugh, 265; Thos., 268.
 Tilsley (Tyldesley), Wm., 206.
 Timber merchant, 34, 217^{*}.
 — sale, 223.
Times, The, 173.
 Tinkers, 19.
 "Tin-shins, Old," 16.
 Tippetts, 31.
 Tipping, Major Thos., 215.
 Tiri, a turn-back, roll, 70.
 Tithe Barn, Trafford, 122, 195, 282.
 — Corn, 196.
 Tithes (tythes), 121 n.; Chorlton, 196, 209^{*}; Leases of, 121, 193, 193 n.; Stretford; 194, 209^{*}; Trafford, 208.
 Toad lane, 7, 24, 30, 217-8.
 Toast, "The King," 143.
 — "The King over the water," 160.
 Toft, co. Chester, 96, 129.
 Tofts of toft, 130 n.
 Tofts, house sites, 272, 276.
 Tolling bells, 77.
 Toll-bar, Old Trafford, 35-6.
 — Pomona, 77, 88.
 Tolls, 77.
 Tonge, co. Lanc., 191.
 Tonge, Elya de, 238-9.
 Torboc, dom. Henr. de, 241.
 Torchlight, burial by, 134.
 Toulouse, 162.
 Tournament, 118.
 Town Hall, Stretford, 16, 55-6, 166.
 Townley, Colonel, 159; Regiment, 159.
 Township School, 25-7, 32, 34.
 Tracts, 55.
 Trades, surnames from, 102.
 Tradition (Legend), Trafford, 102; supported, 102 n.
Traditions, Harland, 45; about Great Stone, 45.
 Trafford (Traford, Treford) (place), 5, 39, 43, 100 n., 101, 102 n., 110, 122, 129, 130 n., 135, 140, 176-8, 183, 193, 198, 229-30, 239, 242^{*}, 243, 258; Arms, 90, 93, 95, 107, 129 n., 179 n., 217; Arms Inn, 7, 8^{*}, 9^{*}, 18-9, 30; Barn, 282, *see* Tithe Barn; Chapel, 53; Chapel, Manchester, 114, 141, 148; Corn Mill, 18 n., 20; Crest, 90, 276, 282; Deeds, 13, 40^{*}, 92, 232 *et seq.*, 232 n., *see* Deeds; Demesne, 41, 195, 273 n., 282^{*}; Estates Act, 148; Estate plans, 88; Estate Survey, 273 n., 274 n.; Ford at, 119, 150; (New) Hall, 42 n., 51-2, 65, 137, 143, 148, 217, 232, 273 n., 274 n.; (New) Hall Chapel, 53; (New) Hall Views, 44; (Old) Hall, 90, 91, 130-1; *Hall, Visit to*, 149; House (Old Hall), 90; House (New Hall), 52, 233; Legend, 91-2; Little, 275; Manor, 40, 102 n., 130, 180, 272^{*}, 276^{*}; Meadows, 222; Men of, 18 n., 237; Mill (Corn mill), 20, 237; Moor Hey, 225; Moss, 14, 73^{*}, 198^{*}, 216, 239; Mottoes, 90, 151; Old Hall, 35-6, 40^{*}, 42^{*}, 198, 211-2, *see* Hall; Old Park, 130; Park, 41-2, 45, 53, 130 n., 144 n., 149, 215-6, 273 n.; Park Estate Co., 43-4; Park Gates, 2; Park *Illustrated*, 44; Park Views, 103; Pew, Blind Asylum, 65; Portraits, 129 n., 130 n., 135 n.; Possessions, 13; Tithes, 121, 208; Tithe corn, 194 n.; Toll-bar, 2, 35; View, 217; Vill of, 18 n.; Volunteers, 52, 215^{*}; Ward, 219.
 Trafford family, 35, 45, 178; position, 13th century, 181.
 Trafford of Prestwich, 108.
 Trafford of Trafford, 42, 84 n., 91, 101.
 — Pedigree, 95 *et seq.*, 99, 103; Pedigree supported, 100 n.; Succession, 99.
Traffords, The, Manchester Guardian, 114^{*}, 137.
 — Richards, *Hist. of the de*, 106, *see* Richards.
 Trafford (Stretford, Traffort, Trafforth, Traftrd), Adam, s. of John, 109; Ad. a. of William, 235; Agnes, 98, 108, 111,

181-2; Agnes Mary Pia de, 149; Alexr., 265; Alicia, Alicia, 95, 96 n*, 98, 108, 111-2; Ann, Anne, 97-8, 115, 120, 144 n., 145, 147 n., 254*; Assheton, 147; Catherine, 142-4, *see* Katharine; Cecilley, 97; Cicill, 97; Cecil, 134, 141, 143*, 145, 147, 147 n*, 212; Sir Cecil, 39*, 40, 42, 98, 100, 103, 121 n., 135, 135 n., 142, 144 n., 193, 197-9, 199 n., 201, 203, 209*, 226, 272*, 273, 274 n., 275*-7*, his conversion, 137; imprisoned, 139; Cecilia, 134; Charles Edmund de, 149; Christiana de, 179 n.; Douce, Dulcia, 111, 113-5, 252; Edmund (14th Cent.) 111*; Edmund de (15th Cent.), 96 n., 112, 115*, 116 n., 243*, 247, 250, 251*, 252; Edmund (16th Cent.), 42, 71, 95-6, 122, 128, 131, 133, 185*, 186 n., 192-4, 256*-7*, 265*, 268*, 270, 272; Edmund (17th Cent.), 39, 40*, 97*, 98, 100, 140-3, 197, 272, 275, 276*; son of Cecil, 275*; s. of Henr. s. of Sir Hen., 265; junior, 1562, 131, 266*, 268*, 270; *or* Humphrey. 142; Sir Edmund (15th Cent.), 92, 95, 96 n., 98, 100, 111, 242-3, 244*, 245, 246*, 253*, 263-4; (16th Cent.), 37, 71, 79, 80, 80 n., 92, 96, 97*-8*, 133, 187*, 191-2, 193, 194, 254*, 255, 257, 258*; (17th Cent.), 39, 97-8, 197, 272, 275; Sir Edmund I., 112, 114; Sir Edmund II., (16th Cent.), 100, 116, 116 n., 117-8, 119*, 120; III. (16th Cent.), 100; IV. (16th Cent.), 100, 120; V. (16th Cent.) 100, 129-30, 134 n., portrait, 129; VI., (16th Cent.), 100, 129, 130; Inventory, 1590, 36-9, 40; (16th Cent.), portrait, 96; Sir Edmund de (15th Cent.), 228, 245; Sir Edward, 129 n.*; Sir Edward de, (15th Cent.), 94; Elizabeth (Elsabethe), 37, 79, 80 n., 96, 97*, 98*, 110, 113-4, 120, 129*, 133, 146-7, 147 n., 148, 194 n., 244*, 245, 246*, 247, 253*; 258*, 267, 285; Elizabeth junior, 148*, Dame Elizabeth, 252; Lady Elizabeth, 130 n.; Ellen de, 181; Elsabethe, 186; Elyza, 97; Esmond (Edmond), chevalier, 243; Frances, 141*, junior, 141; Mistris Franchis, 141; Rev. Francis, 141, error for Mosley; Geoffrey, 103*, 106*, 108*, 109; Geoffrey de, 179 n.; Geoffrey fil. Ric. (13th Cent.), 105; George, 120, 192; Gilbert Talbot Joseph de, 150; Gundrede Annette Teresa de, 149; Helen, 111; Henri-

cus, 228; Henry, 95, 229, 239; Henry, Lord of, 228; Henry (12th Cent.), 79; (13th Cent.), 42, 100 n*, 180; (14th Cent.), 97, 108; (17th Cent.), 141, 143*; s. of Geoffrey, 106; s. of Henry (13th Cent.), 180; s. of Henry (14th Cent.), 182-183; s. of John de, 109; Henry [fil. Ric.], 99, 103-4, 105*; Henry [fil. Rob. fil. Ric.], 95, 96 n.; Henry [fil. Rob. fil. Rad. de], 227*; Henry [fil. Rob. fil. Ra. fil. Ra.], 97, 99, 99 n., 100 n*, 102-4; Henry [fil. Hen. fil. Rob.], 96 n., 97, 99, 103*, 104, 234*; Henry [fil. Rob. fil. Henr. de], 232*; Henry [son of Henry de] (14th Cent.), 183, 261*-2*; Henry II. (13th Cent.), 105; III., 106*, 108; IV. 106*, 110*; V. 108, 110; VI. (14th Cent.), 110, 111; VII. (14 Cent.), 111*; Henry de, 110, 177-9, 227*, 258-9; Henry de [fil. Rob.], 97; Henry de [fil. Hen. fil. Rob.], 97; Henry de [fil. Hen. 14th Cent.], 109, 241; Henry de (13th Cent.), 180*; Henry de (14th Cent.), 100, 107, 109, 181*, 182-4, 228, 230*, 231 n., 232, 235*, 235 n., 238*-9*, 242, 243*; Henry de (15th Cent.), 98, 100; Henry [son of Sir Henry de], 241-2; Dr. Henry, 116; Sir Henry [fil. Hen. fil. Rob.], 95, 96 n.; Sir Henry [fil. John], 94, 99; Sir Henry [fil. Hen. fil. Ric.], 96 n.; Sir Henry (13th Cent.), 97, 99; Sir Henry (14th Cent.), 99, 100; Sir Henry de (14 Cent.), 5, 97, 98*, 110, 228, 231*, 242*, 261; Hubert Edmund Francis de, 150; Hugh de, 228; Humphrey, 144 n., 283*; Humphrey (17th Cent.), 141, 282*; Humphrey (18th Cent.), 20, 40, 79, 100, 145, 284*; I., 39, 100, 142; II., 41, 100, 142, 145, 159 n.; III., 42, 100, 146, 222; Squire Humphrey, 121 n.; Humphrey, jun., 282; Sir Humphrey de, 50, 51-3, 65, 122, 135 n*, 149; Sir Humphrey Francis de, 53-4, 100, 150; Humphrey Edmund de, 150; Humphrey Francis de, 149; Joan de, 181; Johanna, 108, 110, 113; John, 9, 42, 53, 71, 78, 95, 97*, 100*, 105, 108*, 110, 113-4, 129, 133, 144 n., 196, 198, 215, 247*, 248, 285; John (16th Cent.), 257; John (17th Cent.) 141, 143*, 272*; John (18th Cent.) 141, 144, 146, 147*, 148, 223-4, 284*; John, jun., 106, 148; John de, 97, 99, 105, 106*, 184*, 228, 231; Sir John,

- 248*-50*, 252*-3*, 254; Sir John de, 98, 100, 114, 115*, 119; John, s. of Sir Cecil, 274*; John, s. of Sir Edmd., 275; John, s. of Henry (13 Cent.), 181, 243; John, s. of Sir Henry, 242; John, s. of Nich., 106, 231; Katharine (Catherine), 116 n., 250, 251*-2*; Laura Anne, 148; Lawrence, 189; Lawrence Isacke, 201; Lora, 180; Major, 99; Margaret, 39, 80, 95, 97*, 98, 108*, 110*, 115-7, 119, 123, 129, 131, 134 n., 249-50, 252, 270; Margaret de, 181; Margery, 98, 110; Margery de, 182; Mary, 41, 96-8, 141, 145; Lady Mary, 120-1; Mary Annette de, 149-50; Mary Hilda de, 150; Mildred (Myldred), 39, 141*; Dame Mildred, 142; Lady Mildred, 98, 134; Mildred Mary Josephine de, 149; Miss, 122; Mr., 129, 140, 142-4; Myldred (Mildred), 97; Nicholas, 108; Nicholas de, 106, 231; Nicholas, s. of Robert de, 109; "Old," 144-5; Penelope, 98, 135, 137, 141*; Dame Penelope, 275; Peter, 108; Peter, s. of Sir Henr., 242-3; Priest, 137; Ralph (Radulphus, Randulphus, Ranulphus), 97*, 99, 99 n., 100 n., 101, 194 n.; Ralph [fil. Ralph], 99, 99 n., 100 n., 101, 102*, 226; Ralph de, 183; Richard, 108, 133-4, 141, 272, 275; Richard de, 17 n., 95*, 96 n., 97, 104 n., 105-6, 177, 179 n., 181, 183, 228*, 136*-7*, 240*, 241; Richard [fil. Henr.], 99, 99 n., 100 n., 103, 104*, 177, 180, 227; Richard, s. of Robert de, 109; Magister Richard de, 228, 261; Rev. Richard, 106; Robert, 95, 96 n., 105, 108*, 189, 190; Robert de, 97*, 109, 183, 184*, 228*, 235; Robert, s. of Henry, 109; Robert [fil. Rad.], 99, 99 n., 100 n., 177, 226, 234; Robert [fil. Ra. fil. Rad.], 99 n., 101, 102*, 103, 226; Rudolph Edgar Francis de, 150; Sicele, 135 n.; Sicele Agnes de, 150; Sygismond, 147; Thomas, 108*, 115, 194 n.; Thomas, s. of Sir Henry, 242-3; Thomas de, 109, 183; Thomas, Joseph, 3 n., 61, 67, 148*, 215; Sir Thomas Joseph de, 55, 56, 100, 122, 204, 216; "Thurkill," 92 n.; Vavasour, 147; Violet Mary de, 150; Violet Maude de, 150; William, 37, 80, 93*, 115, 141; William de, 235; William, s. of Rob. de, 234.
- Trafford, of Mamcestr, Thos., 265.
Traffort, Henr. de, 235-6; Ric. de, 237.
Trafforth, 228-9.
Trafforth, Sir Henry de, 94.
Traford (place), 176; Henry de, 176; Rob. fil. Radulph, 176.
Traiford (Trayford, Trafford), Mr. (1553), 42.
Transmutation of metals, 112, 112 n.
Trastevere, Rome, 166.
Tratforde (Trafford), 229*; Hen. de, 229*; Hugo de, 229.
Travelled stone, 44.
Traves, George, 196.
Trawden, *see* Trowden.
Trayford (Trafford), Wm., 256.
Trayfort, Edm. (16th Cent.), 257.
Traytors, 278.
Treasurer (Trser), 279*.
Treasury (Trrey), 279, 281*.
Trees in Trafford Park, 43.
— sold, 223.
Treford (Trafford), Edmund, 134; Margaret, 134.
Trèvelec, Rev. Henry de, 65.
Trial, fiery, 145.
Trinkets, 164.
Trones, steel yards, 4.
Troops, 137.
Trout, 12.
Trowden (Trawden), 109.
Trrey, Treasury, 281.
Trser, Treasurer, 257.
Trum, Trumpeter, Trumpiter, 205*, 206*, 207.
Trumpeters, pay of, 207.
Trumpets, 143.
Trunk hose, 129 n., 135 n.
Trussell, Matilda, 179 n.
Trustee Official, 33.
Tue (Tewe), Thomas, 205-7.
Tunstall, Thos., 248 n.
Turbary, 70; Common of, 71.
Turf, 73; Carts, 14; Casting, 283; Moss, 70, 72*, 81*; *see* Turm Moss.
Turkish men-of-war, 140.
Tur-mosse, 72*; *see* Turf, Turn, Turr Moss.
Turn Moss, 70, 72*, 84 n.*; *see* Turf, Turve Moss.
Turner, m. chr. name, 56.
Turner, Bishop, 51*; John, 202, 274*; Thomas, 220; Wm., 216.
Turr Moss, 72; *see* Tur-mosse.
Turve Moss, 71*, 72; *see* Turn Moss.
Tutors, 142-3.
Twentieths, 183.
Twiss, George, 218; Joseph, 26.

- Twist, George, 16.
 Two Acres, 82.
 Tyldesley (Tildesley, Tilsley), Thos., 144.
Tyldesley's Diary, Gillow, 142, 144.
 Tythes, 193; *see* Tithes.
- U**MBRELLA, first in Manch., 168.
 Umfreville, Gilb. de, 248 n.
 Under-gardener, 56.
 Underground passage, 36.
 Under-Sheriff, 77.
 Underwood, near Rochdale, 21.
 Union Chapel, 54, 165; Street, 80.
 Unitarian Ministry, 152.
 United States, 174; *see* Philadelphia, Springfield.
 Unlawful games, 198.
 Upper Chorlton Road, 88, 156-7, 161.
 Upper Moss Lane, 89.
 Upton, 47*.
 Upton-on-Severn, 163.
 Urban Dist. Council, 219-20, *see* Loc. Board.
 Urmston (Armeston, Hurmeston, Ourmston, Vrmeston), 3, 13, 54*, 57, 70, 105, 184*, 185, 200, 206 n., 218 n., 238, 241, 265*; Hall, 106; Halmot Court Book, 204; Lane, 4, 8, 10, 15, 24*, 28; Manor, 204, Township, 73.
 Urmston, Adam de, 240, 258.
 — Rich., s. of Ad. de, 240.
- V**ACUUM brake, automatic, 158.
 Vagabonds, 198.
 Vaie (wey) house, 38.
 Valentyne, Lawrence, 202.
Valor et Taxatio, 184.
 Value, rateable, 219.
 Vampage, John, 279, 280*.
 Vampings of cuckoos, 5.
 Van Dyck, 135, 135 n.
 Vas, vassal, measure, 237.
 Vaughan, H. B., 61; Wm., 60-1.
 Vaults, Blind Asylum Chapel, 65.
 Veal, 214.
 Vellum pedigree, 97 n., 103-4.
 Velvet factory, 161.
 Velvets, 162.
 Venables, Alice, 95, 96 n.* 98, 111-2; Douce, Dulcia, 96 n.* 112; Joan, 96 n.*; Johana, 95; Richard, 95, 96 n.* 112; William, 252; Sir Wm., 95*, 96 n.* 111.
 Venables, arms of, 96, 129 n.
 Venison, 43, 136.
- Venus, 65 n.
 Vernon, Wm. de, 104 n.
 Vestry Meeting, 34; Minutes, 35, 86, 88.
 Vesuvius, 173.
 Veysy, John, 255.
 Victoria, Queen, visit, 59, 61, 67, 221.
 Victualler, licensed, 217*-8*.
 Views, 24; Trafford (New) Hall, 44; Trafford Park, 44, 103.
 Vill of Trafford, 18 n.; Stretford, 18 n.
 Vills, 229 n.
 Village, appearance of, 7; Green, 8.
 Vilenage, 237.
 Vilers, Alan fil. Pagan, 229-30; Paganus, 229-30; Rob., 229; Rob. de, 230.
 Villiers, —, 284.
 Virginia, U.S.A., 162.
Visit to Trafford Hall, 149.
 Visitation, Bishop's, 65; Books, Manch. Deanery, 133; Herald's, 1533, 90-1, 95; Herald's, 1567, 95; Herald's, 1613, 97, 133, 135; Herald's, 1664, 90, 97.
 Voidie, slight repast, 118.
 Volunteer shot, 215.
 Volunteers, 215, 216.
 Volunteers, Trafford, 52.
 Vnsworth (Unsworth), Abraham, 202.
 Vrmeston, 184-5.
 Vrmeston (Urmston), Richard Fitz. Ade de, 103.
 Vrmiston, (Urmston), 190, 240; Ric. de, 237.
 Vrmston, Urmston, 106, 240; Adam de, 227.
 Vulgar sorte, 102.
- W** fil. Wulfric, 232.
 Wadkin (Watkin) Vault, 65.
 Wager of Battle, 178 n., 179 n.
 Wages of War, 248*, 248 n.*.
 — Rewards, and profits of war, 249.
 Waggon and Horses Inn, 10, 14, 15, 224.
 Waines, 39.
 Wainwright, John, 220*.
 Wakefield, co. York, 84 n.
 Wakes, 15, 16.
 Waldive, masc. Chr. name, 139.
 Wales, 18, 107.
 Walford (Walkden?), Galf. de, 241.
 Walkden More, 191.
 Walkdene, Rob. de, 241.
 Walker, Ann, 224; Chas. Jas. Stanley, 83 n., 86, 165, 168, 174, 218; George, 87; Henry, 224; Mary, 87; Mr., 35; Richard, 83, 86, 87, 168; Thomas, 34,

- 83, 84*, 168*-9*, 170, 203, 224-5;
Thomas, trials, 171, junior, 172; Wil-
liam, 268.
Wallace, King, 106.
Wall roads, 192.
Walmersley, 209.
Walmsley Chapel, 209.
Walmsley, Rob. de, 259.
Walsh, John, 220.
Walter, Hugh's son, 178 n., 226.
Walton, Edward, 7, 222*; John, 205-7;
Trumpeter, 207.
Walton-le-Dale, 209*.
Walton, Higher, co. Chester, 9.
Wambais, padded tunic, 187 n.
Wapentake of Salfordshire, 5, 284.
War, Hist. of, Oman, 187 n., 248 n.; of
Independence, American, 169; Profits
of, division, 248 n.; Wages, 248, 248 n.
War' (Warwick?), 178.
Warburton, Catherine, 142; Sir George,
142; Mrs., 74; Samuel, 74*.
Warbutton, Peter, 225.
Ward and marriage, 118-9.
Warde and dome, 251.
Warden Collyer, 194 n.; Herle, 122;
Stratford, 121 n.
Wardens of Manchester, Raines, 114,
121 n., 140.
Warden and Fellows, Manchester, 193.
Wardle, near Worsley, 137.
Wards, District divided into, 219.
Warehouses, 151.
Waren (Warren), John ye, 245.
Warhurst, Rev. Caleb, 58.
Warin, Hen. fil., 227; Rob. fil., 227.
Warr, Seigneur la, 243.
Warranty of Charter, 180.
Warre, Thos. Lord de la, 114*.
Warren, Charter of Free, 105, 180.
Warren (Waren, Warin), John, 159 n.
Warrington, 204, 216 n*; Boteler's Gram-
mar School, 153; Coach, 10.
Wars, Barons', 105; French, 110, 120,
185; Irish, 128; Roses, 114; Scottish,
106, 120, 185; Welsh, 105, 229 n.
Warsop, co. Notts, 81.
Warth (Worth), Cooks, 273, 273 n.
Warwick (?), 178.
Warwick, Earl of, 114, 248*, 249.
Warwickshire Regiment, 150.
Waste, 273 n.
Watch house, 215.
Watch and Clock maker, 217.
Water Corn-mill, Trafford, 18 n., 20; Mills,
5, 231, 276; Passage attachment, 274.
Waters Meeting, 34, 73, 80, 85, 223.
Watering trough, 77.
Waterford, 18.
Watkin, *see* Wadkin.
Watling Street, 48.
Watts, G. F., R.A., 164.
Watson, —, 9; Dr., 60; Samuel, 218.
Waulton (Walton), John, 207.
Way to the True Church, 74 n.
Weak behaviour in life, 131, 271.
Weavers distress, 22; hand-loom, 22.
Weaving, 21 *et seq.*, 221.
Webster, weaver, 197, *see* Linenweavers.
Weekly Courant, 7.
Weir at Throstle Nest, 20, 78.
— on Mersey, 228.
Wellington Place, 19, 30.
Welsh Wars, 105, 229 n.
Werberton (Warburton), William de, 182.
Wesley, Rev. John, 54.
Wesleyans, 5, 55*, *and see* Methodists.
Wesleyan Chapels, 54, 57.
— Ministers, 57-8.
West, John, 219; Raynold, 243;
Reginald, 243; Sir Richard, 114.
West Gorton, 51.
— Leigh, co. Chester, 119.
Westhead, Father, 53.
Westminster, 118, 126, 178-80, 182.
— Palace, 117, 284.
Weston, Benj., 275-6.
Westonn, Ewen, 201.
Whaley Bridge, 46; Moor, 48.
Whalley Range, 49, 50, 59, 62, 158.
Wharfs, 151.
Wharmbie, Elizth., 199.
Wharton, *Law Lexicon*, 117 n., 179 n.
Whatcrofte, 252*, 253.
Wheat, 194; Barn, 282*; field, 197;
Sheaf Inn, 16*, 218.
Wheeler's Manchester, 215.
Wheelwright, 4, 217*.
Whickleswick (Quickleswick, Wickles-
wick), 260, 262, 263*, 273*, 274, 277;
Hall, 273; Manor, 281; Moss, 274*;
Waste, 274.
Whigleswick, 41, 145, *see* Wickleswick.
Whist, 75.
Whitaker Croft, 63.
Whitaker, James, 144 n.; *John*, by
Bailey, 153; Rev. John, 176; Tho., 26.
White, reproach, 75 n.
Whitechapel, 55, 172.
White Lady, 29; Mare, 207; Pater
Noster, 75 n.
— Ann, 28; Rev. John, 74 n.

- Whitefield, co. Lanc., 121.
 Whitehead, Miss, 28; Dom. Thos., 255.
 Whiteleg, James, 26, 82*; Jane, 26;
 Joseph, 82; Mary, 26; Samuel, 82*;
 William (f. & s.), 26.
 Whittle, Hannah, 225; Peter, 218.
 Whitworth, Alfred Henry, 175*; Frank,
 175; Henry, 67-8, 175; John, 82;
 John W., 175.
 Wickins, Mr., 140.
 Wickleswick (Quickleswick, Whickles-
 wick, Whigleswick), 41*, 151, 258*,
 281; Ferry, 148, 274 n.; Hall, 40*,
 41, 44, 145, 148, 272, 274 n., 276;
 see Trafford (New) Hall; *History of*,
 258 n.; Manor, 111, 181, 259*-60*,
 263*, 272, 279*; Village, 274 n.
 Wickleswick, Henry de, 261.
 Wider, Walter, 179 n.
 Wigan, co. Lanc., 224.
 Wild (surname), 102.
 — flowers, 73.
 Wildblood, William, 206-7.
 Wilkinson, Mrs. Eason, 168.
 Will, ambiguous, 134.
 Willard, m. chr. name, 83.
 William brother of Adam, 226; brother
 of Hugh prepositus, 227; fil. Ranulph
 232; fil. Rob., 234*; fil. Thom., 183.
 William Rufus, 102, 103.
 Williams, Mary, 201, 203; Rev. Wm.,
 64*.
 Williamson, James, 71, 196; a priest, 127.
 Wilmslow, co. Chester, 63, 93, 96 n.,
 123; Church, 80 n., 95; Advowson,
 96 n.; Parsonage, 93; Rector of, 117.
 Winchester, 179 n.
 Winkle Grange, 47*.
 Windsor (Wyndsor), 125.
 Wine and ox, 252.
 Winnow, *see* Wyndow.
 Withens, willows, 13.
 Withington (Wythington), co. Lanc.,
 71, 79, 104, 179 n., 200; Old Hall, 79;
 Will. s. of Ralph de, 232; Will. fil.
 Renulph de, 232.
 Withy Grove, Manch., 2.
 W'lfretnote (Wolfretnote), 226.
 Wod, Sir John del, 231.
 Wodestock (Woodstock) Manor, 117.
 Wolfage, Northants, 119.
 Wolflethnote, 226.
 Wolstenholme, place, 179 n.
 Wolvenden, James, 25.
 Wolverhampton, 51.
 Wombwell, Wm., 143-4.
 Wood, 272.
 Wood, John, 196, 274-5, 276*; Joseph,
 212; Mrs., 28; Richard, 50.
 Woodheys Park, Ashton-on-Mersey, 156
 Woods, Sir Wm., 231.
 Woodstock (Wodestock) Manor, 117.
 Wooing in Chancery, 132.
 Woollen Draper, 31, 159 n.
 Wooster (Worcester) fight, 207-8.
 Worcester (Wooster), Battle of, 207.
 Worden, co. Lanc., 137.
 Workedesley (Worsley), Ric. de, 258.
 Workelegh (Worsley), Johanna de, 108;
 Richard de, 108.
 Workeslegh (Worsley), Jordan de, 261;
 Ric. de, 261.
 Workhouse, 34-5, 85, 86.
 Workisleye (Worsley), Galfr. de, 259;
 Ric. de, 259.
 World, end of, predicted, 54.
 Worsley (Worsley), Sir Rob., 270.
 Worship, places of, 5.
 Worshipful persons, 132, 269.
 Worsley (Workelegh, Workedesley, Wor-
 keslegh, Workisleye, Worsley, Wors-
 lie, Worslye, Worssly, Worstley,
 Wourseley), 21*, 43, 78, 108, 112, 200,
 221.
 Worsley, Sir Chas., 139; Mr., 126; Otty-
 well, 203; Ralph, 139; Robert, 125*,
 128.
 Worslie, Sir Robt., 191*, 267*.
 Worslye (Worsley), 191; Sir Robt., 188.
 Worssly, Lieutenant, 207.
 Worstley, Sir Rob., 266.
 Worth (Warth), 275.
Worthies, Fuller, 92.
 Worthington, Frank, 156; James, 224;
 John, 156, 212; Jonathan, 223; Mrs.
 J., 223; Mr., 127, 215; Samuel, 41;
 Sarah, 156; Wm., 156.
 Worthington's farm, 223.
 Worton, Thos., 144.
 Wounds showed, 178 n.
 Wourseley (Worsley), Sir Rob., 267*.
 Wright (surname), 102; James, 218;
 John, 202, 219*; Lawrence, 81; Richard
 218.
 Writ of action abolished, 179 n.
 Writ of livery, 280.
 Writt close, 279.
 Wroe (Roe, Rowe), Ensign John, 215;
 Mary, 224; Richard, 224; Thomas,
 205.
 Wrottesley, *Crecy and Calais*, 110.
 Wulfernute, 102.

Wulfretnote (Wolfretnote), 226.
 Wynnall, prior Walter, 247*, 285.
 Wyndham, Mr., 170.
 Wyndower, winnower, 196.
 Wyndowing, winnowing, 196.
 Wyndsor, 125.
 Wyne and ox, 252.
 Wyre, River, 127.
 Wythinton (Withington), 179.

YALE, David, 257.

Yate, Gate, 74 n.

Yates, Joseph Maghull, 33.

Yeald Houses (Gade-huse-sted, Guild

Houses, Yeldhouse), 194, 196*, 197*
 Yeeldhouse Moss Grene, 245.

— — — 245.

Yellow leather breeches, 31.

Yeoman, 7, 82, 83, 195-6, 197*, 198,
 214, 283; arms for, 187 n.

Yeomanry, 215.

Yeld (Gild-husteads) houses, 104.

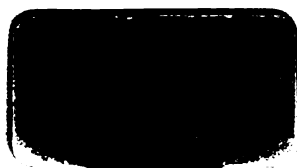
Yeldhouse, 122.

Yoking and ringing swine, 18.

York, 106-8, 130, 146, 152, 181; Duke
 of, 117.

Yorkshire, Deaf and Dumb Institution,
 152; Insurance office, 218.

Young Men going into Li'e, 167.



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